

inter se, Cic.; **2**, of discourse, **a**, brevis totius negotii, a short summary of the whole matter, Cic.; **b**, verborum, or absol., a period, Cic.; **c**, in logic, the conclusion of a syllogism, Cic.; **d**, a dilemma, Cic.

complexus -ūs, m. (complector). **A. a**, an embrace; aliquem de complexu matris avellere, Cic.; currere ad alicuius complexum, Cic.; meton., a loved object; de complexu eius ac sinu, from his favourites and bosom friends, Cic.; **b**, combat; complexum armorum vitare, Tac.; **c**, surrounding, encompassing; qui (mundus) omnia complexu suo coercet et continet, Cic. **B. Transf.**, love for; complexus totius gentis humanae, Cic.

complico -āvi -ātum (-ūi -itum), 1. to fold together, fold up. **I. Lit.**, epistolam, Cic. **II. Transf.**, complicata notio, confused, intricate, Cic.

complōrātiō -ōnis, f. (comploro), a lamentation, a weeping and bewailing; mulierum comploratio sui patriaeque, Liv.

complōrātus -ūs, m. = comploratio (q.v.).

complōro, 1. to bewail or weep, to lament loudly and violently; mortem, Cic.; desperata complorataque res est publica, Liv.

complūres, neut. **complūra**, and (rarely) **complūria** -ium, n. very many, Cic. Subst., several; complures ex iis, Caes.

complūriens (**complūriēs**), adv. (complures), many times, frequently, Plaut.

compluscūli -ae, -a (complures), a good many, Plaut.

complūvium -ii, n. (compluo, to flow together), the quadrangular roofless space in the centre of a Roman house, through which the water collected on the roofs found its way to the impluvium below, Varr.

compōno -pōsūi -pōsītum, 3. to put, place, lay, bring together. **I. Gen.**, **1**, in quo (loco) erant ea composita, quibus rex te munere constituerat, Cic.; manibus manus atque oribus ora, Verg.; **2**, **a**, to place together as opponents, Cic.; pergis pregnantia secum pontibus adversis componere, Hor.; **b**, to compare; dignitati alicuius suam, Cic. **II. Esp. A.** to collect together a whole from several parts, compose; exercitus eius compositus ex variis gentibus, Sall.; venena, Ov.; aggerem tumuli, Verg.; of writers, to compose; volumen de tuenda sanitate, Cic.; oratio ad conciliandos plebis animos composita, Liv. **B. 1**, to compose, settle, arrange; arma, Hor.; opes, Verg.; cinerem, the ashes of the dead, Ov.; se thalamis, Verg.; **2**, to quiet, settle, reconcile; controversias regum, Caes.; Armeniam, Tac.; amicos aversos, Hor. **C.** to place in a certain order, arrange; **1**, sidera, Cic.; classarios in numeros legionis, Tac.; **2**, rhet. t. t., to arrange words in their order; verba componere et quasi coagmentare, Cic. **D. 1**, to arrange, smooth; comas, Ov.; composito et delibuto capillo, Cic.; togam, Hor.; vultum, Tac.; **2**, **a**, to dispose, settle in a particular way; itinera sic ut, etc., Cic.; auspicia ad utilitatem reipublicae composita, Cic.; diem rei gerendae, Liv.; ex composito, as we agreed, Liv.; **b**, to invent, feign; crimen et dolum, Tac.

comporto, 1. to carry, bring together, collect; frumentum ab Asia, Caes.; arma in templum, Cic.

compōs -pōtis (com and potis), having the mastery or control of, possessed of, sharing in; animi, Ter.; mentis, in full possession of mental faculties, Cic.; voti, one whose wish is fulfilled, Hor., Liv.; scientiae compotem esse, to be able to know something, Cic.; rationis et consilii compos, Cic.; qui me huius urbis compotem fecerunt, enabled me to be in this city, Cic.; tum patriae compotem me numquam siris esse, Liv.

compōsitē, adv. (compositus), **1**, in an orderly manner, in good order; composite et apte dicere, Cic.; **2**, quietly, Tac.

compōsitio -ōnis, f. (compono), a putting together. **I. Gen.**, a matching; gladiatorum compositiones, Cic. **II. Esp. 1**, a composing; **a**, unguentorum, Cic.; **b**, of a book, juris pontificalis, Cic.; **2**, a settlement of differences; pacis, concordiae, compositionis auctor esse non destiti, Cic.; **3**, arrangement; **a**, membrorum, Cic.; **b**, anni, of the calendar, Cic.; **c**, rhet. t. t., the proper arrangement of words; compositio apta, Cic.

compōsitor -ōris, m. (compono), an arranger, adjuster, Cic.

compōsitūra -ae, f. (compono), a connexion, joining, a joint, Lucr.

compōsitus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (compono), placed together; **1**, composed, quieted; composito vultu, Tac.; **2**, well arranged; composito agmine legiones ducere, Tac.; so of oratory, oratio, Cic; and of the orator himself, orator, Cic.; **3**, peacefully governed, settled; respublica, Cic.; hence subst., **compōsita**, -orum, n. the orderly condition of a state, Sall.; **4**, **a**, prepared; ut nemo unquam compositior ad iudicium venisse videatur, Cic.; **b**, feigned, pretended, studied; indignatio, Tac.

compōtātiō -ōnis, f. a drinking party (translation of *σὺμπόσιον*), Cic.

compōtio, 4. (compos), to make partaker of, Plaut.; passive, to become partaker of, Plaut.

compōtor -ōris, m. a drinking companion, Cic.

compōtrix -icis, f. (compotor), a female drinking companion, Ter.

compransor -ōris, m. a dinner companion, boon companion, Cic.

comprēcātiō -ōnis, f. (comprecor), supplication of a deity; haec sollemnis deorum comprēcatio, Liv.

comprēcōr, 1., dep. to pray to, supplicate; caelestium fidem, Cat.; Cytherea, comprēcōr, ausis assit, Ov.

comprēhendo (comprendo) -prēhendi (-prendi) -prēhensum (-prensium), 3. to seize, lay hold of. **A. Lit.**, **1**, quid opus est manibus si nihil comprehendendum est? Cic.; ignem, to catch fire, Verg.; ignis robora comprehendit, seizes on, Verg.; avidis comprehenditur ignibus agger, Ov.; without igne, comprehensa aedificia, Liv.; **2**, as a suppliant, to seize a person's hand; comprehendunt utrumque et orant, Caes.; **3**, to attack, lay hold of in a hostile manner, seize, capture; **a**, persons, tam capitale hostem, Cic.; aliquem vivum in fuga, Caes.; aliquem in furto, Cic.; **b**, animals, etc., to seize, carry off; redas equosque, Caes.; **c**, to seize a place; aliis comprehensis collibus, Caes.; **4**, to discover or reveal a crime; nefandum adulterium, Cic. **B. Transf.**, **1**, to embrace; multos amicitia, Cic.; **2**, to comprise, include; quae omnia una cum deorum notione comprehendimus, Cic.; **3**, to relate, express, tell in words or writing; breviter comprehensa sententia, Cic.; ne plura consector, comprehendam brevi, Cic.; **4**, aliquid numero, to count, express in numbers, Verg.; **5**, to comprehend, perceive; sensu or sensibus, Cic.; animo intelligentiam alicuius rei, Cic.; intelligere et cogitatione comprehendere qualis sit animus, Cic.; esse aliquid, quod comprehendendi et percipi posset, Cic.

comprēhensibilis -e (comprendo), that which can be comprehended, comprehensible; natura non comprehensibilis, Cic.

comprēhensio -ōnis, f. (comprendo), a seizing with the hands, laying hold of. **A. Lit.**,

1, Cic.; 2, a hostile seizing, apprehending; sonitum, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, a perceiving, comprehending, comprehension; complecti omnia una comprehensione, Cic.; 2, a period, sentence; verba comprehensione devincire, Cic.

comprendo = comprehendo (q.v.).

compressē, adv. (compressus), briefly, concisely, succinctly, Cic.; compressius loqui, Cic.

compressio -ōnis, f. (comprimo), compression of style, conciseness; compressione rerum breves, Cic.

1. **compressus** -a -um, partic. of comprimo.

2. **compressus**, abl. -u, m. (comprimo), a pressing together, pressure, embrace, Cic.

comprimo -pressi -pressum, 3. (com and premo), to press, squeeze together, compress. **A.** Lit., 1, quum digitos compresserat et pugnum fecerat, Cic.; prov., compressis manibus sedere, to sit with folded hands, idle, Liv.; 2, to press together, make closer or tighter; ordines, to close the ranks, Liv. **B.** Transf., 1, to hold back; a, frumentum, to keep in the garner, not to sell, Cic.; b, to suppress; delicta magna, Cic.; 2, to check; plausus ipse admiratione compressus est, Cic.; gressum, Verg.; 3, to crush, subdue; farentis hominis conatum atque audaciam, Cic.; seditionem, Liv.

comprōbatio -ōnis, f. (comprobo), approval, Cic.

comprōbator -ōris, m. (comprobo), one who approves, Cic.

comprōbo, 1., 1, to approve fully; orationem omnium assensu, Liv.; istam tuam sententiam laudo vehementissimeque comprobo, Cic.; 2, to confirm, prove, establish; patris dictum sapiens temeritas filii comprobavit, Cic.

comprōmissum -i, n. (compromitto), a mutual agreement to abide by the decision of an arbitrator; de hac pecunia compromissum facere, Cic.

comprōmitto -misi -missum, 3. to agree to refer a cause to arbitration, Cic.

Compsa -ae, f. town of the Hirpini in Samnium (now Conza); hence, **Compsanus** -a -um, of or belonging to Compsa.

1. **comptus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from como), ornamented, adorned; oratio, Cic.

2. **comptus** -ūs, m. (como). **I.** a head-dress, Lucr. **II.** a band, tie, Lucr.

compungo -punxi -punctum, 3. to prick, puncture on all sides. **I.** Phaedr.; fig., ipsi se compungunt suis acuminibus, Cic. **II.** to mark; barbarus compunctus notis Threiciis, tattooed, Cic.

compūto, 1. to reckon together, calculate, compute; rationem digitis, Plaut.; facies tua computat annos, shows thy age, Juv.; absol., computarat, pecuniam impetrarat, Cic.

compūtresco -pūtrūi, 3. to putrefy, Lucr.

Cōmum -i, n. (Κῶμον), a town in Cisalpine Gaul, now Como. Adj., **Cōmensis** -e, of or belonging to Comum.

con = com (q.v.).

cōnāmen -mēnis, n. (conor), an effort, endeavour, Lucr., Ov.

cōnātum -i, n. (conor), an undertaking; gen. in plur., conata efficere, Cic.

cōnātus -ūs, m. (conor), a, an attempt, effort, undertaking; hoc conatu desistere, Cic.; compressi tuos nefarios conatus, Cic.; b, trouble, difficulty, effort; tumultus Gallicus haud magno conatu brevi oppressus est, Liv.; c, impulse, inclination; ut (beluae) conatum haberent ad naturales pastus capessendos, Cic.

concaeco, 1. to defile all over, Phaedr.

concaedēs -ium, f. a barricade of trees, Tac.

concalēfācio (concalfācio) -fēcī -factum, 3., and pass. **concalēfio** (concalfio), -factus sum, to warm thoroughly; brachium, Cic.

concalēo, 2. to be warm through and through, Plaut.

concalesco -cālūi (inchoat. of concaleo), 3. **A.** Lit., to become thoroughly warm; corpora nostra ardore animi concalescunt, Cic. **B.** Transf., to glow with love, Ter.

concallesco -callūi, 3. a, to become practised; tanquam manus opere, sic animus usu concalluit, Cic.; b, to become callous or without feeling, Cic.

Concāni -ōrum, m. (sing., **Concānus**, Hor.), a savage tribe in Spain, who drank horses' blood.

concastigo, 1. to punish, chastise severely, Plaut.

concavo, 1. (concauus), to hollow out, make hollow or concave; brachia geminos in artus, curves, bends, Ov.

concauus -a -um, hollow, vaulted, arched, concave; cymbala, Lucr.; altitudines speluncarum, Cic.; aqua, welling up, Ov.

concedo -cessi -cessum, 3. to go away, depart, retire, withdraw. **I.** Lit., superis ab oris, Verg.; ab alicuius oculis aliquo, Cic.; cum conjugibus ac liberis in arcem Capitoliumque, Liv.; docet unde fulmen venerit, quo concesserit, Cic.; concedere vita, to die, Tac.; so absol., quando concessero, Tac. **II.** Transf., 1, to cease; tumor omnis et irae concessere deum, Verg.; 2, a, to submit; in alicuius ditionem, Liv.; b, to pass over to some one's side or party or view; in Attali sententiam, Liv.; 3, to yield; a, intransit. (a) voluptas concedit dignitati, Cic.; concedere naturae, to die a natural death, Sall.; (β) to give in to; alicuius postulationi, Cic.; (γ) to pardon; alienis peccatis, Cic.; b, transit., (a) to yield, give up; alicui libertatem in aliqua re, Cic.; concedant, ut hi viri boni fuerint, let them admit, Cic.; alicui primas in dicendo partes, Cic.; (β) reipublicae dolorem atque amicitias suas, sacrifice, Cic.

concelēbro, 1. **I.** Lit., to visit a place often, or in large companies, Lucr. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of any occupation, to pursue eagerly, assiduously; studia per otium, Cic. **B.** to celebrate a festivity; diem natalem, Plaut.; spectaculum, Liv. **C.** to praise, extol; fama et litteris eius diei victoriam, Cic.

concenatio -ōnis, f. (concono), a supping together (translation of Gr. σὺνδειπνον), Cic.

concentio -ōnis, f. (concono), a singing together, harmony, Cic.

concentus -ūs, m. (concono). **A.** a singing together, harmony; avium, Cic.; tubarum ac cornuum, Liv. **B.** Transf., agreement, harmony of opinion, unity, concord; mellior actionum quam sonorum concentus, Cic.

conceptio -ōnis, f. (concipio). 1, a, conception, a becoming pregnant, Cic.; 2, the drawing up of legal formulae, Cic.

conceptus -ūs, m. (concipio), a conceiving, pregnancy, Cic.

concerpo -cerpsi -cerptum, 3. (com and carpo), to pull, pluck, tear in pieces. **I.** Lit., epistolas, Cic. **II.** Transf., aliquem ferventissime, ap. Cic.

concertatio -ōnis, f. (concerto), contest, strife; 1, magistratum, Cic.; 2, contest in words, wrangling, dispute; sine jejuna concertatione verborum, Cic.

concertator -ōris, m. (concerto), a rival, Tac.

concertatorius -a -um (concerto), relating to a contest in words; genus dicendi, Cic.

concerto, 1. to strive eagerly; 1, proelio, Cic.; 2, esp. of dispute in words, nunquam accidit ut cum eo verbo uno concertarem, Cic.

concessio -ōnis, f. (concedo), a yielding, granting; 1, agrorum, Cic.; 2, rhet. t. t., an admission of a fault, Cic.

concesso, 1. to cease, leave off, Plaut.

concessus -ūs, m. (concedo), permission, leave; gen. in abl., concessu omnium, Cic.

concha -ae, f. (κόγχη). I. Lit., 1, a mussel, Cic.; 2, a mussel-shell, Cic.; poet., pearl, conchae teretesque lapilli, Ov.; 3, the shell-fish which yielded the purple dye, Lucr.; poet., purple dye, Ov. II. Meton., a vessel in the shape of a shell; 1, concha salis puri, salt-cellar, Hor.; funde capacibus unguenta de conchis, Hor.; 2, the horn of Triton, Ov.

conchēus -a -um (concha), relating to a mussel-shell; bacca, a pearl, Verg.

conchis -is, f. (κόγχος), a kind of bean boiled with its pod, Juv.

conchita -ae, m. (κογχίτης), a mussel gatherer, Plaut.

conchyliatus -a -um (conchylium), purple; peristromata, Cic.

conchylium -ii, n. (κογχύλιον), a mussel, or gen. shell-fish. I. Gen., Cic. II. Esp., 1, an oyster, Cic.; 2, the shell-fish which yielded a purple dye, Lucr.; meton., a, purple dye; vestis conchylio tinctoria, Cic.; b, a purple garment, Juv.

1. **concido** -idi, 3. (com and cado), to fall down, tumble to the ground, sink down. A. Lit., 1, of things, concidat caelum omne necesse est, Cic.; repentinā ruina pars eius turris concidit, Caes.; 2, of the winds, to drop; concidunt venti fugiuntque naves, Hor.; equus eius ante signum Jovis Statoris sine causā concidit, Cic.; in battle, ita pugnans concidit, Caes. B. Transf., 1, to sink, perish, waste away; neque enim tam facile opes Carthaginis tantae concidissent, Cic.; tum ferocia omnis concidit, Liv.; 2, of persons, a, to be ruined, overthrown, to fail; malas causas semper obtinuit, in optima concidit, Cic.; at law, to lose; iudicium vocibus fractus reus et una patroni omnes conciderunt, Cic.; b, ne unā plagā acceptā patres conscripti conciderent, be disheartened, Cic.

2. **concido** -cidi -cīsum, 3. (com and caedo). I. to cut up, cut in pieces, cut down, strike to the ground. A. Lit., concisos equites nostros a barbaris nuntiabant, Cic. B. to overthrow, annihilate; Antonium decretis suis, Cic. II. A. to beat severely, cudgel; aliquem virgis, Cic. B. 1, a, to cut in pieces; nervos, Cic.; b, to cut through; magnos scrobibus montes, Verg.; pedestria itinera concisa aestuariis, Cic.; 2, rhet. t. t., to divide too minutely, Cic.; 3, logic. t. t., to analyse, Cic.

conciō -cīvi -cītum, 2. and (in prose gen.) concio -ivi -itum, 4. to stir up; 1, Gen., a, to move violently; concita navis, Ov.; concita flumina, Ov.; b, of men, to summon, bring together; totam urbem, Liv.; exercitum ex tota insula, Liv.; 2, to excite, disturb; a, concita freta, Verg.; b, of men, to rouse, stir up; plebem contionibus, Liv.; immani concitus irā, Verg.; c, to produce, cause, promote; bellum in his provinciis, Liv.

conciābulum -i, n. (concilio), a place of assembly, market place; nundinas et conciliabula obire, Liv.

conciātio -ōnis, f. (concilio). I. a uniting, joining; 1, communem totius generis hominum conciliationem et consociationem colere, Cic.; 2, a, a uniting in opinion, conciliating; aut conciliationis causā leniter aut per motionis vehementer aguntur, Cic.; rhet. t. t., the gaining the favour of the audience, Cic.; b, inclination; prima est enim conciliatio hominis ad ea, quae sunt secundum naturam, Cic. II. a procuring, acquiring; gratias, Cic.

conciator -ōris, m. (concilio), one who prepares, procures; nuptiarum, a match-maker, Nep.; proditiōnis, Liv.

conciātricula -ae, f. (dim. of conciliatrix), that which conciliates, Cic.

conciātrix -icis, f. (conciliator). I. one who unites, a match-maker, Cic. II. Transf., that which causes, promotes, brings about; vis orationis conciliatrix humanae societatis, Cic.

1. **conciātus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from concilio), 1, beloved by, Hamilcari conciliatus, Liv.; 2, inclined to, ut iudex ad rem accipiendam fiat conciliator, Cic.

2. **conciātus**, abl. -u, m. the union, connexion of atoms, Lucr.

conciō, 1. (concilium), to bring together. I. to unite, connect. A. corpora, Lucr. B. to unite in sentiment, win over; 1, gen., legiones sibi pecuniā, Cic.; animos plebis, Liv.; 2, to recommend, make acceptable; dictis artes conciliare suas, Ov. II. A. to procure, prepare, provide, furnish; 1, gen., pecunias, Cic.; 2, to bring together, unite; conciliari viro, Cat. B. to bring about, cause, procure; sibi amorem ab omnibus, Cic.; nuptias, Nep.

conciūm -ii, n. (com and cīo = cīeo). I. a union, connexion; rerum, Lucr. II. 1, a coming together, assembling; Camenarum cum Egeria, Liv.; 2, an assembly; a, pastorum, Cic.; deorum, Cic.; b, an assembly for deliberation, a council; (a) outside Rome, Gallorum, Liv.; concilium Achaeum, the Achaean League, Liv.; constituere diem concilio, Caes.; cogere or convocare concilium, Caes.; aliquem adhibere ad concilium, Caes.; (β) in Rome, concilium sanctum patrum, Hor.; concilium plebis habere, to hold a meeting of the comitia tributa, Liv.; populi, of the comitia centuriata, Liv.

conciñē, adv. with compar. (conciñus), elegantly, neatly, finely, tastefully; rogare, Cic.; distribuere, to arrange a speech artistically, Cic.

conciñitas -ātis, f. (conciñus), elegance and harmony of style; verborum or sententiarum, Cic.

conciñitudo -inis, f. = conciñitas (q. v.).

conciñno, 1. (conciñus). I. to put or fit together carefully, to arrange; munusculum allui, ap. Cic. II. Transf., to produce, cause; amorem, Lucr.

conciñus -a -um, well put together. I. pleasing, that which pleases on account of harmony and proportion, elegant, neat. A. Gen., sat edepol conciñna est virgo facie, Plaut.; tectorium, Cic.; helluo, elegant, Cic. B. Esp. of discourse, tasteful, polished; oratio, Cic.; conciñus et elegans Aristo, Cic. II. suited, fit, appropriate, pleasing; conciñus amicis, Hor.

conciño -cīnūi -centum, 3. (com and cano), I. Intransit. A. Lit., to sing in chorus, play instruments in concert; concinunt tubae, Liv.; sic ad vada Maeandri concinuit albus olor, Ov. B. Transf., a, to join together in an utterance, to agree in saying; ne juvet vox ista VETO, qua concinentes collegas auditis, Liv.; b, to agree together, harmonise; cum Peripateticis re concinere, verbis discrepare, Cic. II. Transit. A.

Lit., haec quum concinuntur, Cic.; carmen ad clausas fores, Ov. **B.** Transf. to celebrate; laetos dies, Hor. **C.** to prophesy; tristia omina, Ov.

1. **conciō** = concieo (q.v.).

2. **conciō** -ōnis = contio (q.v.).

conciōnabundus -a -um, v. contionabundus.

conciōnālis -e, v. contionalis.

conciōnārius -a -um, v. contionarius.

conciōnātor, v. contionator.

conciōnor, v. contionor.

conciōpiō -cēpi -ceptum, 3. (com and capio), to take together, hold together. **I.** Gen. **A.** Lit. to contain, hold; multum ignem trullis ferreis, Liv. **B.** Transf., of words, to express in a certain form; verba, iusjurandum, Liv.; quod EX ANIMI SENTENTIA iuraris, sicut concipitur more nostro, according to our customary form, Cic.; conceptis verbis iurare, Cic.; vadimonium, Cic.; so, **1**, to repeat words after another person, Qu. Marcio Philippo praeunte in foro votum, Liv.; preces, Ov.; **2**, to publish, conclude; foedus, Verg.; **3**, concipere summas, to give the totals, Liv. **II.** Esp. **A.** Lit., **1**, of fluids, to take in, draw in, suck; concipit Iris aquas, Ov.; terra caducas concipit lacrimas, Ov.; **2**, of fire, to catch fire; materies, quae nisi admoto igni ignem concipere possit, Cic.; fig., of love, quem mens mea concipit ignem, Ov.; **3**, of air, to draw in; pars (animae) concipitur cordis parte quadam, quem ventriculum cordis appellant, Cic.; **4**, to conceive; quum concipit mula, Cic.; fig., hoc quod conceptum republica periculum parturit, Cic.; **5**, of physical qualities, to take, gain; alias aliasque vires, Ov. **B.** Transf., **1**, to receive, incur, commit; dedecus, Cic.; scelus, perpetrate, Cic.; **2**, to feel; iram intimo animo et corde, Cic.; spem regni, Liv.; **3**, to fancy, imagine; quid mirum si in auspiciis inbecilli animi superstitiosa ista concipiant, Cic.; **4**, to comprehend, grasp; rerum omnium quasi adumbratas intelligentias animo ac mente c., Cic.

conciōsē, adv. (conciōsus), in detached or minute portions; hence, concisely, Quint.

conciōsiō -ōnis, f. (2. concido), rhet. t. t., the breaking up of a clause into divisions, Cic.

conciōsus -a -um, p. adj. (from 2. concido), divided into short sentences, brief, concise; sententiae, Cic.

conciōtatiō -ōnis, f. (conciōto), **1**, quick movement; remorum, Liv.; **2**, tumult, sedition; plebi contra patres concitatio et seditio, Cic.; **3**, disturbance of the mind, passion; ab omni concitatione animi semper vacare, Cic.

conciōtātor -ōris, m. (conciōto), one who excites, stirs up; seditionis, Cic.

conciōtātus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from concito), **1**, quick, rapid; conversio caeli, Cic.; quam concitatissimos equos immittere, spur the horses to a full gallop, Liv.; concitator clamor, louder, Liv.; **2**, excited, violent, passionate, contio, Cic.

conciōto, 1. (freq. of concieo). **I.** **1**, to move quickly, violently, stir up, excite; equum calcari-bus, to spur to a gallop, Liv.; navem remis, Liv.; Eurus concitat aquas, Ov.; esp. to summon by the voice; servos ex omnibus vicis, Cic.; concitare aciem, to move forward the army, Liv.; se concitare in hostem, to rush against the enemy, Liv.; **2**, to stir up, incite, impel; Etruriam omnem adversus Romanos, Liv.; omnem Galliam ad suum auxilium, Caes.; animi quodam impetu concitatus, Cic. **II.** to cause, produce; seditiōnem ac discordiam, Cic.; invidiam in aliquem, Cic.

conciōtor -ōris, m. (conciōto), one who excites, stirs up; belli, vulgi, Liv.

conciōncūla -ae = contiuncula (q.v.).

conclāmātiō -ōnis, f. (conclamo), an exclamation, shouting together; universi exercitus, Caes.

conclāmīto, 1. (intens. of conclamo), to shout loudly, cry violently, Plaut.

conclāmo, 1. **1**, to shout together, in company; ad arma, to call to arms, Liv.; vasa, to give the signal for packing up baggage before a march, Caes.; with acc. and infin., vos universi unā mente atque voce iterum a me conservatam esse rempublicam conclamastis, Cic.; with ut and the subj. to demand loudly; conclamaverunt, uti aliqui ex nostris ad colloquium prodirent, Caes.; with indirect question, conclamavit, quid ad se venirent, Caes.; esp. **a**, of a shout of joy; ad quorum casum quum conclamasset gaudio Albanus exercitus, Liv.; with acc., conclamare victoriam, Caes.; **b**, of a cry of grief, aliquem conclamare, to bewail the death of some one, Verg.; **2**, to call together; conclamare socios, Ov.

conclāve -is, n. (com and clavis), a room, chamber, a dining-room, a bedroom, Cic.

conclūdo -clūsi -clūsum, 3. (com and cludo = claudio). **A.** Lit. to shut up, inclose, confine; bestias delectationis causā, Cic.; mare conclusum, an inland sea, Caes. **B.** Transf., **1**, to include, compress, confine; aliquem in angustissimam formulam sponsionis concludere, Cic.; quartus dies hoc libro concluditur, is comprised, Cic.; **2**, to bring to an end; epistolam, Cic.; perorationem inflammantem restinguentemve concludere, Cic.; **3**, rhet. to close rhythmically, to round off in a period; sententias, Cic.; **4**, philosoph. t. t. to bring to a conclusion, to argue, infer; deinde concludebas summum malum esse dolorem, Cic.; absol., argumenta ratione concludentia, reasonable, logical proofs, Cic.

conclūse, adv. (conclusus, from concludo), with well-turned periods; concludere apteque dicere, Cic.

conclūsiō -ōnis, f. (concludo). **A.** Lit. a shutting, closing, and in military language, a blockade, Caes. **B.** Transf. a close, conclusion; **a**, conclusio muneris ac negotii tui, Cic.; **b**, rhet. t. t., conclusion of a speech, peroration; conclusio est exitus et determinatio totius orationis, Cic.; **c**, a period; verborum quaedam ad numerum conclusio, Cic.; **d**, philosoph. t. t. conclusion in a syllogism, consequence; rationis, Cic.

conclūsiuncūla -ae, f. (dim. of conclusio), a foolish inference, paltry conclusion; contortulae quaedam et minutulae conclusiunculae, Cic.

concoenātiō -ōnis, f., v. concenatio.

concolor -ōris, similar in colour; humerus, Ov.; with dat., concolor est illis, Ov.

concoquo -coxi -coctum, 3. **I.** Lit. to boil together, Lucr. **II.** to digest. **A.** Lit., cibum, Cic. **B.** Transf., **a**, to bear, endure, stomach; ut eius ista odia non sorbeam solum sed etiam concoquam, Cic.; aliquem senatorem (as senator) non concoquere, Liv.; **b**, to consider maturely, deliberate upon; tibi diu concoquendum est utrum, etc., Cic.; clandestina concocta sunt consilia, have been concocted, Liv.

1. concordia -ae, f. (concor), agreement, union, harmony, concord, friendship, sympathy. **I.** Lit., concordiam reconciliare, Liv.; concordiam confirmare cum aliquo, Cic.; concordiam conglutinare, Cic.; concordiam constituere, Cic.; meton., et cum Pirithoo felix concordia Theseus, one heart and mind, Ov. **II.** Transf., harmony, sympathy; concordia discors, Ov.

2. Concordia -ae, f. the goddess Concord, to

whom several temples in Rome were dedicated, in one of which the senate frequently held its sittings, Cic.

concordit̄er, adv., with compar. and superl. (concors), *harmoniously, with concord, amicably*; concordissime vivere cum aliquo, Cic.

concordo, 1. (concors), *to agree, be in union*; quum animi iudicia opinionisque concordant; with dat., concordant carmina nervis, Ov.

concors -dis, adj. with compar. and superl. (com and cor), *of one mind or opinion, concordant, agreeing, harmonious*; fratres concordissimi, Cic.; concordēs animae, Verg.; of inanimate objects, moderatus et concors civitatis status, Cic.

concrēbresco -brūi, 3. *to increase*, Verg.

concrēdo -didi -ditum, 3. *to intrust, commit to*; rem et famam suam commendare et concedere alicui, Cic.

concrēmo, 1. *to burn up, burn entirely*; omnia tecta, Liv.

concrēpo -ūi, 1. **I.** Intransit. *to rattle, creak, clash, grate*; scabilla concrepant, Cic.; concrepuere arma, Liv.; armis concrepat multitudo, Caes.; exercitus gladiis ad scuta concrepuit, Liv.; si digitis concreperit, *at the least sign*, Cic. **II.** Transit. *to rattle, strike upon*; aera, Ov.

concreresco -crēvi -crētum. **A.** Gen. *to become stiff, to congeal, curdle, harden*; lac, Verg.; aer, Cic.; nive pruinaque concrescit aqua, Cic.; frigore sanguis, Verg.; quum clarā speciem concreto lumine luna abdidit, *with darkened light*, Cic. **B.** *to grow, collect, increase, be formed*; aut simplex est natura animantis aut concreta est ex pluribus naturis, Cic.; de terris terram concrescere parvis, Lucr. (infin. perf. syncop. concrese, Ov.).

concrētio -ōnis, f. (concreresco), **1.** *a growing together, congealing, condensing*; corporum, Cic.; **2.** *materiality, matter*; mortalis, Cic.

concrētus -a -um p. adj. (from concreresco), *thickened, congealed, condensed, stiffened*; glacies, Liv.; lac, Verg.; dolor, *hard, tearless*, Ov.

concrūcio, 1. *to torture violently*, Lucr.

concūbina -ae, f. (concupio), *a concubine*.

concūbinātus -ūs, m. (concupinus), *concubinage*, Plaut.

concūbinus -i, m. *a man living in a state of concubinage*, Tac.

concūbitus -ūs, m. (concupio), **1.** *lying together (at table)*, Prop.; **2.** *copulation*, Cic.

concūbium -ii, n. (concupinus), noctis, *the dead of night, the time at which men are in deep sleep*, Plaut.

concūbius -a -um (concupio), *relating to sleep*, found only in the phrase concubiā nocte, *at the time of men's first sleep, at dead of night*, Cic.

concūbo, 1. = concumbo (q.v.).

conculco, 1. (com and calco). **A.** *to tread, trample under foot*, Cato. **B.** Transf., *to misuse, to despise*; miseram Italiam, Cic.; Mācedonicam lauream, Cic.

concupio -cūbui -cūbitum, 3. (com and cupio), *to lie with, have intercourse with*, Ov.

concupisco -pivi or -pili -pītum, 3. (com and cupio), *to desire eagerly, covet, to endeavour after, aim at*; eandem mortem gloriosam, Cic.; signa, tabulas, suppellectilem, vestem infinite, Cic.; with infin., ducere aliquam in matrimonium, Cic.

concurro -curri (rarely -cūcurri) -cursum, 3. **I.** *to run together, come together, flock to one*

spot; tota Italia concurret, Cic.; ad arma, Caes.; ad curiam, Cic.; ad me restituendum Romam, Cic. **II.** **1.** **a.** *to meet together*; ut neve aspere (verba) concurrerent neve vastius diducantur, Cic.; concurrat dextera laeva, *of clapping the hands for applause*, Hor.; **b.** *to happen at the same time*; quae ut concurrant omnia, optabile est, Cic.; **2.** **a.** *to run, dash, strike together*; ne prorae concurrerent, Liv.; **b.** *to meet in conflict, attack, engage*; concurrunt equites inter se, Caes.; omnia ventorum concurrere proelia vidi, Verg.; cum acie legionum rectā fronte, Liv.; with dat., concurrere equitibus, Liv.; adversus aliquem, Liv.; in aliquem, Sall.; transf., concurrentis belli minae, *war on the point of breaking out*, Tac.

conkursatio -ōnis, f. (concurso), *a running together, concourse*; **1.** of persons, **a.** puerorum, Cic.; **b.** *going round*; concursatio regis a Demetriade nunc Lamiam in concilium Aetolorum nunc Chalcidem, Liv.; **c.** *skirmishing of light troops*, Liv.; **2.** of things without life, somniorum, Cic.

conkursator -ōris, m. (concurso), *a skirmisher* (opp. statarius), Liv.

conkursio -ōnis, f. (concurro), **1.** *a running together, concourse*; atomorum, Cic.; **2.** *a figure of speech, in which the same word is frequently repeated* (Gr. συμπλοκή), Cic.

concurso, 1. **I.** Intransit. *to run about, rush hither and thither*; **1.** of persons, **a.** tum trepidare et concursare, Caes.; dies noctesque, Cic.; **b.** *to skirmish*; inter saxa rupesque, Liv.; **c.** *to travel about* (esp. of the magistrates of provinces), *to make official visits*, Cic.; **2.** of things, ignes concursant, Lucr. **II.** Transit. *to visit*; omnes fere domos omnium, Cic.

conkursus -ūs, m. (concurro). **I.** *a running together, concourse*; **1.** concursus hominum in forum, Cic.; facere, *to cause a tumult or concourse*; **2.** of abstractions, *union*; honestissimorum studiorum, *co-operation in*, Cic. **II.** **A.** *a striking together, meeting*; corpusculorum, Cic.; verborum, Cic. **B.** *a dashing together*; **1.** navium, Caes., *a hostile encounter*; concursus utriusque exercitus, Caes.; **2.** fig., non posse sustinere concursum omnium philosophorum, Cic.; **3.** of disasters, concursus calamitatum, *attack*, Cic.

conkursus, abl. -ū, m. (concutio), *a shaking, concussion*, Lucr.

concutio -cussi -cussum, 3. **I.** *to shake violently, agitate*. **A.** Gen., **a.** lit., caput, Ov.; terra concussa motu est, Liv.; **b.** transf., te ipsum concute, *search, examine yourself*, Hor. **B.** **a.** *to shatter, disturb, impair*; rempublicam, Cic.; **b.** *to alarm, trouble*; terrorem metum concutientem definiunt, Cic.; casu concussus acerbō, Verg.; **c.** *to urge, excite*; pectus, Verg. **C.** *to strike together*, frameas, Tac.

condēcet, 2., impers. *it is proper, fit, decent*; capies quod te condēcet, Plaut.

condēcōro, 1. *to adorn carefully*; ludos scaenicos, Ter.

condemnator -ōris, m. (condemno), *an accuser*, Tac.

condemno, 1. (com and damno). **I.** Of a judge, *to condemn, sentence*. **A.** Lit., Cic.; with genit., of the crime, aliquem injuriarum, Cic.; of the punishment, capitis, Cic.; with de, aliquem de alea, Cic.; with abl. of the penalty, denis millibus aeris, Liv. **B.** **a.** *to accuse*; aliquem impudentiae, Cic.; **b.** *to disapprove*; tuum factum non esse condemnatum iudicio amicorum, Cic. **II.** Of an accuser, *to urge or effect the condemnation of a person*; condemnare aliquem uno hoc crimine, Cic.

condenseo = *condenso* (q. v.).

condenso, 1. *to make thick, press close together*, Varr.

condensus -a -um, *dense, thick*; puppes litore, Verg.; vallis arboribus condensa, Liv.

condico -dixi -dictum, 1, *to make arrangement with, agree to, fix, appoint, settle*; diem, Plaut.; 2, *condicere alicui, to invite oneself as a guest*, Cic.

condignus -a -um, *quite worthy, very worthy*; donum, Plaut.

condimentum -i, n. (*condio*), *spice, seasoning, sauce, condiment*. **A.** Lit. cibi condimentum est fames, potionis sitis, Cic. **B.** Transf., *facetiae omnium sermonum condimenta*, Cic.; *severitas alicuius multis condimentis humanitatis mitigatur*, Cic.

condio -ivi or -li -itum, 4. *to pickle, to preserve*. **A.** Lit. a, *in wine or vinegar*, oleas, Cato; b, *in spice, to make savoury*; herbas, Cic.; hence, c. *unguenta, to make fragrant*, Cic.; c, *to embalm*; mortuos, Cic. **B.** Transf. *to season, ornament, make pleasant*; orationem, Cic.; *to soften, temper*; tristitiam temporum, Cic.

condiscipula -ae, f. *a female schoolfellow*, Mart.

condiscipulus -i, m. *a schoolfellow*, Cic.

condisco -didici, 3. *to learn thoroughly*; modos, Hor.; with infin., *mihī paulo diligentius supplicare*, Cic.

1. **conditio** -ōnis (*condio*), 1, *pickling or preserving of fruits*, Cic.; 2, *a seasoning, making savoury*; ciborum, Ov.

2. **conditio** -ōnis, f. (*condo*), 1, *state, condition, external position, place, circumstances*; infima serverum, Cic.; eā conditione nati sumus ut, etc., Cic.; *conditio imperii*, Cic.; *parem cum ceteris fortunae conditionem subire*, Cic.; 2, *a condition, stipulation, provision, proviso*; non respuit conditionem, Caes.; *conditionem acquissimam repudiare*, Cic.; *conditionem accipere*, Cic.; hāc, eā, istā conditione, *his conditionibus, on these terms*, Cic.; *armis conditione positis, under conditions of peace*, Cic.; 3, esp. *conditions of marriage, marriage contract, marriage*; and meton. *the person married*; *aliam conditionem quaerere*, Cic.; *conditionem filiae quaerere*, Liv.; *nullius conditionis non habere potestatem*, Nep.; in a bad sense, *a gallant, paramour*, Cic.

conditor -ōris, m. (*condo*), *a founder, maker, contriver, composer, author*; Romanae arcis, Verg.; Romanae libertatis, Liv.; *conditor et instructor convivii*, Cic.; *conditor, Romani anni, chronicler*, Ov.

conditōrium -li, n. (*condo*), *the place in which a corpse or its ashes are preserved*, Suet.

1. **conditus** -a -um, *partic. of condo*.

2. **conditus** -a -um, p. adj., with compar. (from *condio*), *seasoned, savoury*. **I.** Lit. *conditiora haec facit venatio*, Cic. **II.** Transf. *seasoned, ornamented*; *oratio lepore et festivitate conditor*, Cic.

condo -didi -ditum, 3. **I.** a, *to put together, form, establish*; urbem Romam, Cic.; Romanam gentem, Verg.; *collegium ad id novum*, Liv.; b, *to compose, write*; carmen, Cic.; leges, Liv.; hence, *to celebrate in song*; *tristia bella*, Verg.; *Caesaris acta*, Ov. **II.** *to put in*. **A.** *to thrust, press in*; *ensem in pectus*, Ov. **B.** 1, *to preserve, collect*; *pecuniam*, Cic.; *litteras publicas in sanctorio aerario conditas habere*, Cic.; *aliquid domi suae conditum jam putare*, Cic.; so esp. a, *of wine, fruits, etc. to store up*; *frumentum*, Cic.; fig., *bonum in visceribus medullisque*, Cic.; of

fruits, *to preserve, pickle*; *corna condita in liquida faece*, Ov.; b, *of persons, to hide*; *se deserto in litore*, Verg.; *to put, place*; *aliquem in carcerem*, Cic.; c, *to bury*; *aliquem in sepulcro*, Cic.; 2, *transf., in causis conditae (hidden)*; *sunt res futurae*, Cic.; 3, a, *to withdraw from sight*; *caput inter nubila*, Verg.; *of persons, condere diem, to pass the day*; *longos soles cantando*, Verg.; b, *to conceal, to cover*; *caelum umbra*, Verg.; *transf., iram*, Tac.

condōcēfācio -fēci -factum, 3 (*condoceo* and *facio*), *to train, instruct, teach*; *beluas*, Cic.; *animum*, Cic.

condōlesco -dōlūi (*com* and *doleo*), 3. *to suffer severely, to feel pain, to pain*; *si pes condoluit, si dens*, Cic.; *latus ei dicenti condoluisse*, Cic.

condōnātio -ōnis, f. (*condono*), *a giving away*; *bonorum possessionumque*, Cic.

condōno, 1., 1, a, *to give away, present*; *agros suis latronibus*, Cic.; *consuli totam Achaiam*, Cic.; *of the praetor, alicui hereditatem, to award the inheritance*, Cic.; b, *to give up to, sacrifice to*; *se vitamque suam reipublicae*, Sall.; *condonari libidini muliebri*, Cic.; 2, a, *to forgive a debt*; *pecunias creditas debitoribus*, Cic.; b, hence, *to overlook, forgive a fault*; *alicui crimen*, Cic.; *to forgive an injury for the sake of a third party*; *praeterita se Divitiaco fratri condonare dicit*, Caes.

Condrūsi -ōrum, m. *a German people in Gallia Belgica*.

condūcībīlis -e (*conduco*), *profitable, useful*; *consilium ad eam rem*, Plaut.

condūco -duxi -ductum, 3. **I.** Transit. **A.** *to bring or lead together, collect*; a, *of persons, exercitum in unum locum*, Caes.; *virgines unum in locum*, Cic.; b, *of things, to bring together, unite, connect*; *partes in unum*, Lucr.; *vineas*, Cic.; *cortice ramos*, Ov.; *transf., propositionem et assumptionem in unum*, Cic. **B.** *to hire*, a, *of persons, aliquem mercede*, Cic.; *consulem ad caedem faciendam*, Cic.; esp. milit. t. t. *to hire soldiers*; *homines*, Caes.; *milites Gallos mercede*, Liv.; b, *of things, to hire for use (opp. locare)*, *domum, hortum*, Cic.; esp. *to farm the taxes*; *portorium*, Cic.; c, *to undertake, contract for*; *columnam faciendam*, Cic. **II.** Intransit. *to be of use, to profit, to serve*, Cic.; with dat., *quae saluti tuae conducere arbitror*, Cic.; with ad and the acc., *ad vitae commoditatem*, Cic.; with acc. and infin., *hoc maxime reipublicae conducit Syriam Macedonianque decerni*, Cic.

conducticius -a -um (*conduco*), *hired*; *exercitus, mercenary*, Nep.

conductio -ōnis, f. (*conduco*), 1, *a bringing together, uniting, recapitulation*, Cic.; 2, *hiring, farming*; *fundi*, Cic.

conductor -ōris, m. (*conduco*), 1, *one who hires*; *mercedes habitationum annuas conductoribus donare*, Caes.; 2, *a contractor*; *operis*, Cic.

conductus -a -um, *partic. of conduco*.

condūplīco, 1. *to double*; *divitias*, Lucr.

condūro, 1. *to harden, make quite hard*; *ferrum*, Lucr.

cōnecto, cōnexio, v. *connecto, connexio*.

cōnesto, v. *cohonesto*.

confābūlor, 1., dep. *to talk, converse*, Plaut.

confarrēatio -ōnis, f. (*confarreo*), *an ancient and solemn form of the marriage ceremony among the Romans, in which panis farreus was used*, Plin.

confarrēo, 1. (*com* and *far*), *to marry by the ceremony of confarreatio*; *patricios confarreatis parentibus genitus*, Tac.

confātālis -e, *determined by fate*, Cic.

confectio -ōnis, f. (conficio), **1, a**, a making ready, preparation, producing, composing, completing; huius libri, Cic.; belli, Cic.; **b**, exaction; tributū, Cic.; **2**, consumption, escarum, Cic.; valetudinis, weakening, Cic.

confector -ōris, m. (conficio), **1**, one who prepares, completes, finishes; negotiorum, Cic.; **2**, a destroyer, consumer; confector et consumptor omnium ignis, Cic.

confercio -fersi -fertum, 4. (com and farcio), to press close together, compress, cram together; confertae naves, Liv.

confēro, contūli, collātum (conlātum), conferre. **I.** to bring together, collect; **1, a**, lit., sarcinas in unum locum, Caes.; **b**, transf., conferamus igitur in pauca, Cic.; **2**, to bring together money, contribute; tributa quotannis ex censu, Cic.; quadragena talenta quotannis Delum, Nep.; **3**, to unite, to join, connect; vires in unum, Liv.; **4**, to place together or near; **a**, lit. (α) in a friendly manner, capita, Cic.; gradum, Verg.; (β) as milit. t. t., to bring into hostile contact or collision; Galli cum Fontejo ferrum ac manus contulerunt, Cic.; pedem cum pede, or conferre pedem, to fight foot to foot, Liv., Cic.; signa conferre, to engage, Cic.; se viro vir contulit, man fought with man, Verg.; absol., mecum confer, ait, fight with me, Ov.; conferre lites, to contend, Hor.; **b**, transf., of speech, to interchange, exchange, discuss; sermonem cum aliquo, Cic.; consilia, Liv.; tum si quid res feret, coram conferemus, Cic.; **5**, to compare; Gallicum cum Germanorum agro, Caes.; cum illius vita P. Sullae vobis notissimam, Cic.; parva magnis, Cic. **II.** to bring to a place; **1**, to remove, transfer; **a**, lit., suas rationes et copias in illam provinciam, Cic.; esp., se conferre; to betake oneself, flee; se in astu, Cic.; **b**, transf. (α) se conferre, to devote oneself, join oneself to; conferre se ad pontificem Scaevolam, Cic.; se ad studium scribendi, Cic.; (β) to put off, postpone; aliquid in longiorem diem, Caes.; **2**, to apply; **a**, lit., pecuniam ad beneficentiam, Cic.; **b**, transf. (α) of thoughts, etc., to direct, use; curam ad philosophiam, Cic.; (β) to hand over; rem ad aliquem, Cic.; (γ) to impute, attribute; permulta in Plancium quae ab eo dicta non sunt, Cic.; culpam in aliquem, Cic.; (δ) confert, it is profitable, Quint.

confertim, adv. (confertus), densely, thickly, compactly; pugnare, Liv.

confertus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (confercio), **1**, closely compressed, dense (opp. rarus); confertae naves, Liv.; confertissima turba, Liv.; conferti milites, in close formation, Caes.; **2**, with abl., full of; ingenti turbā conferta templa, Liv.; transf., vita, plena et conferta voluptatibus, Cic.

confervēfācio, 3. to make very hot, to melt, Lucr.

confervesco -ferbūi, 3. to begin to boil, begin to glow; transf., mea quum conferbuit ira, Hor.

confessio -ōnis, f. (confiteor), a confession, acknowledgment; errati sui, Cic.; captae pecuniae, Cic.; adducere aliquem ad ignorantiam confessionem, Cic.; exprimere ab aliquo confessionem culpae, Liv.; ea erat confessio caput rerum Romam esse, Liv.

confessus -a -um (partic. of confiteor, with pass. meaning), undoubted, acknowledged, certain; res manifesta, confessa, Cic.; hence, ex confesso, confessedly, Quint.; in confesso esse, Tac.; in confessum venire, to be generally acknowledged, universally known, Plin.

confestim, adv., immediately, without delay; confestim hūc advolare, Cic.; confestim consequi, Cic.; patres consulere, Liv.

conficiens -entis, p. adj. (from conficio), that which causes, effects, effecting, efficient; causae, Cic.; with genit., cum civitate mihi res est acerima et conficientissima litterarum, that notes down everything carefully, Cic.

conficio -fēci -fectum, 3. (com and facio), to make together, hence, **I.** to finish, make ready, bring about, accomplish; **1, a**, soccos suā manu, Cic.; litteras, Cic.; sacra, Cic.; tantum facinus, Cic.; bellum, Cic.; his rebus confectis, Caes.; **b**, of business, to conclude a bargain or transaction; negotium ex sententia, Cic.; rem sine pugna et sine vulnere, Caes.; fractiones, Cic.; pretium, settle the price, Cic.; absol., confice cum Apella de columnis, settle, arrange, Cic.; **c**, of a journey, to bring to an end; cursum, Cic.; c. iter ex sententia, Cic.; incredibili celeritate magnum spatium paucis diebus, Cic.; **d**, of time, to complete; prope centum confecisse annos, Cic.; extremum vitae diem morte, Cic.; nondum hieme confecta, Caes.; **2, a**, to procure; permagnam ex illa re pecuniam confici posse, Caes.; frumentum, Liv.; milit. t. t., to get soldiers; reliquas legiones, quas ex novo delectu confecerat, Cic.; exercitus maximos, Cic.; tribum suam necessariis, to gain over, Cic.; **b**, to produce, cause; (α) alicui redditum, procure, Cic.; motus animorum, Cic.; (β) philosoph. t. t., to prove; ex quo conficitur ut, etc., it follows from this, Cic. **II.** **1**, to consume; **a**, of food, etc. (α) to chew, eat; escas, Cic.; plures jam pavones confeci, quam tu pullos columbinos, Cic.; (β) to digest; confectus et consumptus cibus, Cic.; **b**, to waste, destroy; patrimonium suum, Cic.; **2**, to destroy, kill; haec sica nuper ad regiam me paene confecit, Cic.; **3**, to subdue; Britanniam, Cic.; **4**, to weaken; **a**, vitae cupiditas, quae me conficit angoribus, Cic.; often in pass., confici fame, frigore, lacrimis, curis, dolore, Cic.; confectus macie et squalore, Cic.; vulneribus, Caes.; **b**, of states, praevalentis populi vires se ipse conficiunt, Liv.

confictio -ōnis, f. (confingo), a fabrication, invention; criminis, Cic.

confidens -entis, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from confido), confident, self-reliant, gen. in a bad sense, shameless, impudent, Cic.

confidentēr, adv., with compar. and superl. (confidens), boldly, confidently; confidentius dicere, Cic.

confidentia -ae, f. (confidens), **a**, confidence; confidentiam afferre hominibus, ap. Cic.; **b**, more frequently, impudence, boldness, shamelessness; confidentia et temeritas tua, Cic.

confido -fusus sum (confidi(?), Liv.), 3. to trust, be assured, confide; **a**, absol., nimis confidere, Cic.; **b**, with dat., sibi, Cic.; **c**, with abl., militum virtute non satis, Cic.; **d**, with de, de salute urbis, Caes.; **e**, with acc. and infin., to believe firmly; id ita futurum esse confido, Cic.

configo -fixi -fixum, 3. **1**, to fasten together, nail together; transtra clavīs ferreis, Caes.; **2**, to pierce through, transfix with a weapon; **a**, lit., filios suos sagittis, Cic.; **b**, transf., ducentis confixus senatus consultis, Cic.

confindo, 3. to cleave asunder, Tib.

confingo -finxi -fictum, 3. **1**, to construct; nidos, Plin.; **2**, to fabricate, feign, invent; crimen incredibile, Cic.; crimina in aliquem, Cic.

confinis -e. **A.** Lit., having the same boundary, conterminous, adjacent, near; confines erant hi Senonibus, Caes.; caput confinis collo, Ov. Subst., **confinis** -is, m. a neighbour, Mart. **B.** Transf., nearly allied, similar; studio confinia carmina vestro, Ov.

confinium -ii, n. (confinis). **A.** Lit., a

confine, common boundary, limit, border (of countries or estates); Trevirorum, Caes.; *conveniet* in omni re contrahenda vicinitatibus et confiniis aequum et facilem esse, Cic. **B.** Transf., the bordering line, nearness, close connexion; *confinia noctis*, twilight, Ov.; *breve confinium artis et falsi*, Tac.

confirmatio -ōnis, f. (*confirmo*), **a**, an establishing, making firm; *confirmatio perpetuae libertatis*, Cic.; **b**, esp., consolation, encouragement, support; *neque enim confirmatione nostrā egebat virtus tua*, Cic.; **c**, confirming or verifying a fact; *per fugae*, Caes.; **d**, rhet. t. t., *aducing of proofs*, Cic.

confirmator -ōris, m. (*confirmo*), one who confirms, establishes; *pecuniae, a surety*, Cic.

confirmatus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from *confirmo*), **1**, encouraged, emboldened; *satis certus et confirmatus animus*, Cic.; **2**, certain, credible; in quibus (litteris) erat confirmatus idem illud, Cic.

confirmo, **1**. **I**. Lit., to establish, make firm, confirm, strengthen; *hoc nervos confirmari putant*, Caes.; *valetudinem, to recover health*, Cic.; *se confirmare, to recover strength*, Cic. **II**. Transf., **A**. Gen., to strengthen, make lasting; *pacem*, Cic.; *consilia, to support*, Caes.; *confirmatis rebus, firmly established*, Caes.; *se transmarinis auxiliis*, Caes.; *polit. t. t., to ratify; acta Caesaris*, Cic. **B**. Esp. **a**, to confirm persons in allegiance, etc.; *jure jurando inter se*, Caes.; **b**, to strengthen, encourage; *confirmare et excitare afflictos animos*, Cic.; *erige te et confirma, take courage*; *animos Gallorum verbis*, Caes.; **c**, to confirm or establish the truth of an assertion; *nostra argumentis ac rationibus*, Cic.; **d**, to affirm, assert positively; *id omne ego me rei publicae causā suscepisse confirmo*, Cic.

confisco, **1**. (com and *fiscus*), **1**, to lay up, preserve in a chest, Suet.; **2**, to appropriate to the imperial treasury, to confiscate, Suet.

confisio -ōnis, f. (*confido*), confidence, assurance; *fidentia, id est firma animi confisio*, Cic.

confiteor -fessus sum, **2**. dep. (com and *fateor*). **I**. Lit., to confess, allow, acknowledge; with acc., *hoc crimen*, Cic.; with acc. and dat., *amorem nutrici*, Ov.; with double acc., *se victos*, Caes.; with acc. and infn., *multa se ignorare*, Cic.; with de, *aliquid de veneno*, Cic. Partic. perf., **confessus**, **a**, act., *having confessed*; *quinque homines comprehensi atque confessi*, Cic.; **b**, pass., *confessus, acknowledged*; *quam improbam, quam manifestam, quam confessam rem pecunia redimere conetur*, Cic. **II**. Transf., to reveal, make known; *se*, Ov.; *deam, as a goddess*, Verg.

conflagro, **1**. to be destroyed by fire, to be burnt up. **A**. Lit., *classis praedonum incendio conflagrabat*, Cic.; *fig., amoris flammā*, Cic.; *incendio invidiae*, Cic. **B**. Transf., *conflagrare invidiā, to fall a victim to hatred*, Cic.

conflictio -ōnis, f. (*confligo*), a striking together, collision, a conflict, combat; transf., *causarum*, Cic.

conflicto, **1**. (intens. of *confligo*), to strike together violently; thus pass., **a**, to combat with, contend with; *conflictari cum adversā fortunā*, Nep.; *conflictari cum aliquo*, Cic.; **b**, *conflictari aliquā re, to be grievously troubled, to suffer severely, to be harassed, tormented*; *iniquissimis verbis*, Cic.; *magnā inopiā necessariarum rerum*, Caes.; *duriore fortunā*, Cic.

conflictus -ūs, m. (*confligo*), a striking together; *lapidum*, Cic.

conflijo -fixi -flictum, **3**. **I**. Transit., to strike, bring, join together; *corpora*, Lucr.;

transf., to bring together in order to compare; *factum adversarii cum scripto*, Cic. **II**. Intransit., **a**, to strike together; *illae (naves) graviter inter se incitatae conflixerunt*, Caes.; **b**, to struggle, fight, contend; *cum hoste*, Cic.; *contra or adversus aliquem*, Nep.

conflo, **1**. **I**. to blow together, to blow up, to kindle. **A**. Lit., *quorum operā id conflatum incendium*, Liv. **B**. Transf., to excite; *seditionem*, Cic. **II**. to melt. **A**. Lit., **a**, of metals, Plin.; *falces in enses, to forge*, Verg.; **b**, of money, to coin; *aut flare aut conflare pecuniam*, Cic. **B**. Transf., **a**, to unite; *horum consensus conspirans et paene conflatus*, Cic.; **b**, to rivet together, forge, produce; *ut una ex duabus naturis conflata videatur*, Cic.; **c**, to get together; *exercitus perditorum civium clandestino scelere conflatus*, Cic.; **d**, to forge, invent; *crimen*, Cic.; *alicui periculum*, Cic.; **e**, to brood over, meditate; *judicia domi conflabant, pronuntiabant in foro*, Liv.

confluens -entis or **confluentes** -ium, m. the confluence or place of junction of two rivers; *Mosae et Rheni*, Caes.

confluo -fluxi, **3**. **A**. to flow together; in unum, Cic.; *a conflente Rhodano castra movi, from the confluence of the Rhone with the Arar*, ap. Cic. **B**. Transf., **a**, of a crowd, to stream or flock together; *Athenas*, Cic.; *ad haec studia*, Cic.; **b**, of abstractions, *ad ipsos laus, honos, dignitas confluit*, Cic.

confodio -fōdi -fossū, **3**. **a**, to dig thoroughly; *hortum*, Plaut.; **b**, to stab, pierce, wound; *jacentem*, Liv.; (*Ciceronem*) *de improviso domi suae*, Sall.; *fig., tot judicii confossi praedamnatique*, Liv.

conformatio -ōnis, f. (*conformo*). **A**. Lit., a form, shape, forming, conformation; *lineamentorum*, Cic. **B**. Transf., **1**, gen., *vocis, expression*; *verborum, arrangement*, Cic.; **2**, esp., **a**, *philosoph. t. t., conformatio animi, or simply conformatio, an idea*, Cic.; **b**, in rhet. t. t., a figure of speech, Cic.

conformo, **1**. to form symmetrically, form, arrange. **A**. Lit., *mundum a natura conformatum esse*, Cic.; *ad majora quaedam nos natura genuit et conformavit*, Cic. **B**. Transf., to arrange fittingly; *vocem secundum rationem rerum*, Cic.; *se ad voluntatem alicuius*, Cic.

confossus -a -um, partic. of *confodio*.

confragōsus -a -um, rugged, uneven; *loca, via*, Liv.; neut. plur. as subst., *uneven places*, Liv.

confrēmo -frēmū, **3**. to murmur, roar, make a loud noise; *confrēnuere omnes*, Ov.

confrico -fricū -fricātum, **1**. to rub; *caput atque os sum unguento*, Cic.

confringo -frēgi -fractum, **3**. (com and *frango*). **A**. Lit., to break in two, break in pieces; *digitos*, Cic. **B**. Transf., to destroy, bring to naught; *consilia senatoria*, Cic.

confugio -fūgi, **3**. **A**. Lit., to fly to, take refuge; *ad aliquem, ad or in aram*, Cic.; *in naves*, Caes. **B**. Transf., **a**, *ad alicuius misericordiam*, Cic.; *ad openiudicium*, Cic.; **b**, to have recourse to; *patrias ad artes*, Ov.; *confugit illuc ut neget, etc.*, Cic.

confugium -ii, n. (*confugio*), a place of refuge, Ov.

confulcio -fultus, **4**. to prop up, Lucr.

confundo -fūdi -fūsum, **3**. **I**. to pour together, mingle, mix. **A**. Lit., *cum alicuius lacrimis lacrimas confundere nostras*, Ov.; *quum ignis oculorum cum eo igni qui est ob os offusus se confudit et contulit*, Cic. **B**. Transf., **1**, to join together; *tantā multitudine confusā*, Caes.; *duo populi confusi in unum*, Liv.; *ea philosophis*

quae confundit vera cum falsis, Cic.; in hac confusā et universā defensione, *complicated*, Cic.; **2, a**, to confuse, throw into disorder; signa et ordines peditum atque equitum, Liv.; jura gentium, Liv.; particulas minutas primum confusas, postea in ordinem adductas a mente divina, Cic.; **b**, (a) to obscure; vultum Lunae, Ov.; (β) to confuse, trouble, disturb; confusa pudore, Ov.; audientium animos, Liv.; maerore recenti confusus, Liv. **II.** to pour into; cruor confusus in fossam, Hor.; per quas lapsus cibus in eam venam confunditur, Cic.; transf., est hoc quidem in totam orationem confundendum, nec minime in extremam, Cic.

confusē, adv. with compar. (confusus), *confusedly, in a disorderly manner*; loqui, Cic.

confusio -ōnis, f. (confundo), **1**, a mixture, union, connexion; haec conjunctio confusioque virtutum, Cic.; **2, a**, confusion, disorder; suffragiorum, voting not in the centuries, but man by man, Cic.; religionum, Cic.; **b**, oris, blushing, Tac.

confusus -a -um, p. adj., with compar. and superl. (confundo), **a**, disorderly, confused; ita confusa est oratio, ita perturbata, nihil ut sit primum, nihil secundum, Cic.; strages, Verg.; **b**, confused in appearance; vultus, Liv.; confusus animo, Liv.

confūto, **1**, to check the boiling of a liquid; hence transf., **a**, to check, repress; maximis doloribus affectus eos ipsos inventorum suorum memoriā et recordatione confutat, Cic.; **b**, esp. by speech, to put down, silence, overthrow; audaciam alicuius, Cic.; argumenta Stoicorum, Cic.

congēlo, **1**. **I.** Transit., to freeze thoroughly. **A.** Lit., Mart. **B.** Transf., to harden, thicken; rictus in lapidem, Ov. **II.** Intransit., to freeze; Ister congelat, Ov.; fig., congelasse nostrum amicum laetabar otio, had become inactive, Cic.

congēmīno, **1**, to double, redouble; ictus crebros ensibus, Verg.

congēmo -gēmūi, **3**. **I.** Intransit., to sigh or groan loudly; congemuit senatus frequens, Cic. **II.** Transit., to bewail, lament; mortem, Lucr.

congēr and **gongēr** -gri, m. (γόννος), a sea or conger eel, Ov.

congēries -ēi, f. (congero). **A.** Gen., a heap, mass; lapidum, Liv. **B.** Esp., **1**, a heap of wood, a wood pile, Ov.; **2**, the mass of chaos, Ov.

congēro -gessi -gestum, **3**. **A.** Lit., to carry together, bring together, collect; **1**, undique quod idoneum ad munendum putarent, Nep.; salis magnam viam ex proximis salinis, Caes.; maximam vim auri atque argenti in regnum suum, Cic.; oscula, to add one to another, Ov.; **2, a**, to prepare; alicui viaticum, Cic.; **b**, to heap together; auri pondus, Ov.; **c**, to build; aram sepulcri arboribus; so of birds, locus aerae quo congressere palumbes, have built their nests, Verg. **B.** Transf., **a**, in discourse, to bring together, comprise; turbam patronorum in hunc sermonem, Cic.; **b**, to heap together; ingentia beneficia in aliquem, Liv.; omnia ornamenta ad aliquem, Cic.; maledicta in aliquem, Cic.; omnes vastati agri periculorumque imminentium causas in aliquem, to ascribe, impute, Cic.

congēsticius -a -um (congero), *heaped up, artificially brought together*; agger, Caes.

congēstus -ūs, m. (congero), a collecting, heaping together. **I.** Lit., **a**, gen., municipia congestu copiarum vastabantur, Tac.; **b**, esp. of birds, building nests; herbam (exstitisse) avium congestu, Cic. **II.** Meton., that which is brought together, a heap, mass; lapidum, Tac.

congīārīum -īi, n. (sc. donum), a donation distributed by the consuls and emperors among the people, so called from the fact that it originally consisted of a congius of wine, oil, etc., Liv.; a donation in money to the soldiery, Cic.; or to private friends, Cic.

congīus -īi, m. a Roman measure for liquids, containing six sextarii, Liv.

conglācio, **1**. **I.** Intransit., **A.** Lit., to freeze; frigoribus conglaciat aqua, Cic. **B.** Transf., Carioni nostro tribunatus conglaciat, passes inactively, ap. Cic. **II.** Transit., to turn to ice, Plin.

conglōbātio -ōnis, f. (conглоbo), a heaping, pressing, crowding together, Tac.

conglōbo, **1**. (com and globus), **1**, to form into a ball or sphere; mare conglobatur undique aequabiliter, Cic.; figura conglobata, Cic.; **2**, to press together in a mass or crowd; **a**, lit., catervatim uti quosque fors conglobaverat, Sall.; conglobata in unum multitudo, Liv.; **b**, transf., maxime definitiones valent conglobatae, accumulated, Cic.

conglōmēro, **1**, to roll, twist, entangle together, Lucr.

conglūtīnātio -ōnis, f. (conglutino), **1**, a sticking, cementing together, Cic.; **2**, connexion, joining together; verborum, Cic.

conglūtīno, **1**. **A.** to stick together, cement together, Plin. **B.** Transf., to connect, bind closely; amicitias, Cic.; voluntates nostras consuetudine, Cic.

congrātūlor, **1**. dep. to wish joy, congratulate; congratulantur libertatem concordiamque civitati restitutam, Liv.

congrēdiōr -gressus, **3**. dep. (com and gradior), **1**, to meet; cum aliquo, Cic.; inter se, Liv.; **2**, to meet hostilely, in combat; **a**, to engage, contend; locus, ubi congressi sunt, Cic.; congređi sua sponte cum finitimis proelio, Cic.; with dat., impar congressus Achilli, Verg.; **b**, to dispute in words, argue; congređi cum Academicum, Cic.

congrēgābilis -e (congrego), sociable, inclined to collect; examina apium, Cic.

congrēgātio -ōnis, f. (congrego), an assembling together, society, union; nos ad congregationem hominum et ad societatem communitatemque generis humani esse natos, Cic.

congrēgo, **1**. (com and grex). **I.** Lit., **A.** to collect into a flock; oves, Plin.; refl., se congregare, or pass., congregari, in a middle sense, to form into flocks; apium examina congregantur, form themselves into swarms, Cic. **B.** Of men, to collect, gather together; dispersos homines in unum locum, Cic.; refl., se congregare, and pass., congregari, in middle sense, to assemble, congregari in fano commentandi causa, Cic. **II.** Transf., of things, to unite; signa in unum locum, Tac.

congressio -ōnis, f. (congređior), **1**, a meeting, Cic.; **2**, intercourse, society; aliquem ab alicuius non modo familiaritate, sed etiam congressione prohibere, Cic.

congressus -ūs, m. (congređior), a meeting; **1**, a friendly meeting, social intercourse, conversation; alicuius aditum, congressum, sermonem fugere, Cic.; often in plur., congressus hominum fugere atque odisse, Cic.; **2**, a hostile meeting, combat; ante congressum, Cic.; primo congressu terga vertere nostros cogere, Caes.

congrūens -entis, p. adj. (congruo), **1**, agreeing, fit, appropriate, suitable; vultus et gestus congruens et apta, Cic.; with cum and the abl., gestus cum sententiis congruens, Cic.; with dat., actiones virtutibus congruentes, Cic.;

2, *harmonious, accordant*; is concentus ex dissimillarum vocum moderatione concors tamen efficitur et congruens, Cic.; clamor congruens, *unanimous*, Liv.

congruēter, adv. (congruens), *aptly, agreeably, suitably*; congruenter naturae convenienterque vivere, Cic.

congruentia -ae, f. (congruo), *agreement, harmony, symmetry, proportion*, Suet.

congruo -ūi, 3. (com and *gruo, connected with ruo). **A.** Lit., *to run together, come together, meet*; ut vicesimo anno ad metam eandem solis, unde orsi essent, dies congruerent, Liv. **B.** Transf., **a**, of time, *to coincide*; qui suos dies mensesque congruere volunt cum solis lunaeque ratione, Cic.; **b**, *to be suited, fitted to, correspond with, agree*; sensus nostri ut in pace semper, sic tum etiam in bello congruebant, Cic.; with cum and the abl., eius sermo cum tuis litteris valde congruit, Cic.; with dat., non omni causae nec auditori neque personae neque tempori congruere orationis unum genus, Cic.; with inter se, multae causae inter se congruere videntur, Cic.

congruus -a -um = congruens (q.v.).

conicio = conjicio (q.v.).

cōnifer -fēra -fērum (conus and fero), *cone-bearing*; cyparissi, Verg.

cōniger (conus and gero) = conifer (q.v.).

cōnitor = conuitor (q.v.).

cōniveo = coniveo (q.v.).

conjectio -ōnis, f. (conjicio). **A.** *a hurling, throwing*; telorum, Cic. **B.** Transf., *conjectural interpretation*; somniorum, Cic.

conjecto, 1. (freq. of conjicio), *to throw together*; transf., *to conclude, infer, conjecture, surmise, guess at*; conjectantes iter, Liv.; rem eventu, Liv.; Caesar conjectans eum Aegyptum iter habere, Caes.

conjector -ōris, m. (conjicio), *an interpreter of dreams*; Isiaci conjectores, *the priests of Isis*, Cic.

conjectrix -icis, f. (conjector), *a female interpreter of dreams*, Plaut.

conjectura -ae, f. (conjicio), *a guess, conjecture, inference*. **I.** Gen., *conjecturam adhibere*, Cic.; aberrare conjecturā, *to be mistaken in*, Cic.; conjecturam facere or capere ex or de aliqua re, Cic.; afferre conjecturam, Cic.; conjectura assequi or consequi (foll. by relative clause), Cic.; quantum conjecturā auguramur, Cic. **II.** Esp. **1**, *interpretation of dreams and omens, divination, soothsaying*; facilis conjectura huius somnii, Cic.; **2**, rhet. t. t., *a part of the proof, conjecture, inference*, Cic.

conjecturalis -e (conjectura), *relating to conjecture, conjectural*; controversia, Cic.

conjectus -ūs, m. (conjicio), *a throwing together*. **I.** Lit., **a**, *material*, Lucr.; **b**, *a throwing, casting, hurling*; lapidum, Cic.; venire ad teli conjectum, *to come within shot*, Liv.; ne primum quidem conjectum telorum ferre, Liv. **II.** Transf. *casting or directing towards*; vester in me animorum oculorumque conjectus, Cic.

conjicio -jēci -jectum, 3. (com and jacio). **I.** **A.** Lit., **1**, *to throw, bring together, collect*; saremas in medium, Liv.; sortes in hydriam, Cic.; sortem conjicere, *to cast lots*, Cic.; aggerem in munitionem, Caes.; **2**, of missiles, *to throw, cast, hurl*; tela in nostros, Caes.; fig., *petitiones* ita ut vitari non possint, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1**, Gen., *to cast, direct*; oculos in aliquem, Cic.; maledicta in alienius vitam, Cic.; **2**, **a**, *to conjecture, guess*; de matre suavianda ex oraculo acute arguteque, Cic.; partic. perf. subst., *belle conjecta, clever surmises*, Cic.; **b**, *to interpret*

conjecturally; omen, Cic. **II.** *to throw, to hurl*. **A.** Lit. **1**, quum haec navis invitis nautis vi tempestatis in portum conjecta sit, Cic.; aliquem in carcerem, Cic.; in vincula, Cic.; in lautumias, Cic.; se conjicere, *to betake oneself, flee*; se in portum, Cic.; se in fugam, Cic.; se in castra alicuius, Cic.; **2**, *to insert*, libellum in epistolam, Cic.; **3**, of a weapon, *to thrust*; gladium in adversum os, Caes. **B.** Transf., **1**, naves conjectae in noctem, *benighted*, Caes.; se in noctem, *to hasten away under cover of night*, Cic.; forenses turbas in quatuor tribus, *to divide*, Liv.; aliquem ex occultis insidiis ad apertum latrocinium, *to force*, Cic.; **2**, *to spend*; tantam pecuniam in propylaea, Cic.; **3**, *to introduce*; haec verba in interdictum, Cic.

conjūgālis -e (conjux), *relating to marriage, conjugal*; amor, Tac.

conjūgātiō -ōnis, f. (conjugo), *the etymological connection of words*, Cic.

conjūgātor -ōris, m. *one who connects, unites*; boni amoris, Cat.

conjūgiālis -e (conjugium), *relating to marriage, conjugal*; festa, Ov.

conjūgiūm -ii, n. (conjungo), **1**, *a close connexion, union*; corporis atque animae, Lucr.; **2**, **a**, *marriage, wedlock*; Tulliae meae, Cic.; tota domus conjugio et stirpe jungitur, Cic.; poet., of animals, Ov.; **b**, meton., *husband, wife*, Verg.

conjūgo, 1. (com and jugum), *to yoke together, to bind together, connect*; **a**, est ea jucundissima amicitia, quam similitudo morum conjugavit, Cic.; **b**, *conjugata verba, words etymologically connected*, Cic.

conjunctō, adv., with compar. and superl. (conjunctus), **1**, *conjointly, in connexion*; conjuncte cum reliquis rebus nostra contexere, Cic.; elatum aliquid, *hypothetically* (opp. simpliciter, categorically), Cic.; **2**, *intimately, on terms of friendship*; cum aliquo vivere conjunctissime et amantissime, Cic.

conjunctim, adv. (conjunctus), *conjointly, in common*; huius omnis pecuniae conjunctim ratio habetur, Caes.

conjunctiō -ōnis, f. (conjungo), *uniting, joining together*; **1**, portuum, Cic.; **2**, **a**, of things, *conjunctio confusioque naturae*, Cic.; rhet. and philosoph. t. t. *connexion of ideas*, Cic.; grammat. t. t. *a connecting particle, conjunction*; quum demptis conjunctionibus dissolute plura dicuntur, Cic.; **b**, of persons, *union, connexion*; (a) gen. *societas conjunctioque humana*, Cic.; citius cum eo veterem conjunctionem dirimere quam novam conciliare, Cic.; Pompejum a Caesaris conjunctione avocare, Cic.; summa nostra conjunctio et familiaritas, Cic.; (b) *relationship through marriage, or relationship*; conjunctio sanguinis, Cic.; conjunctio affinitatis, Cic.

conjunctus -a -um, p. adj., with compar. and superl. (conjungo), *connected, joined*; **1**, *publicae cum omni opere conjunctae*, Caes.; with dat. *bordering on, near*; theatrum conjunctum domui, Caes.; Paphlagonia conjuncta Cappadociae, Nep.; **2**, *contemporary with*; conjunctus igitur Sulpicii aetati P. Antistius fuit, Cic.; **3**, **a**, *connected with, agreeing with, proportioned to*; prudentia cum justitiā, Cic.; talis simulatio est vanitati conjunctior, *is more-nearly allied*, Cic.; continuata conjunctaque verba, Cic.; subst., **conjunctum** -i, n. *connection*, Cic.; **b**, of persons, *connected, allied, friendly*; homines benevolentiam conjuncti, Cic.; homo mihi conjunctus fidissimā gratiā, Cic.; et cum iis et inter se conjunctissimos fuisse M. Curium, Ti. Coruncanium, Cic.; tam conjuncta populo Romano

civitas, Caes.; sanguine conjuncti, Nep.; civium Romanorum omnium sanguis conjunctus existimandus est, Cic.

conjungo -jungi -junctum, 3. *to join together* constr. with dat., cum and abl., inter se, or the abl. alone. **I.** Lit., navi onerariae alteram, Caes.; calamos plures cerā, Verg. **II.** Transf., *to unite*; **1**, of space, **a**, of things, dextram dextrae, Ov.; eam epistolam cum hac epistola, Cic.; hunc montem murus circumdatus arcem efficit et cum oppido conjungit, Caes.; **b**, of persons, ut paulatim sese legiones jungerent, Caes.; se Hannibali, Liv.; **2**, of time, noctem diei, *to travel far into the night*, Caes.; **3**, *to bring into connexion, unite, join*; **a**, causam alicuius cum communi salute, Cic.; conjungere bellum, *to undertake in common*, Cic.; **b**, *to unite in marriage, friendship, alliance, etc.*; filias suas filiis alicuius matrimonio, Liv.; me tibi studia communia conjungunt, Cic.; conjungere amicitias, Cic.

conjunx = conjux (q.v.).

conjūratiō -ōnis, f. (conjurō). **A.** *union confirmed by an oath*; conjuratio Acarnanica, Liv.; conjurationem nobilitatis facere, Caes. **B.** *a conspiracy, plot*; conjuratio Catilinae, Sall.; in ea conjuratione esse, *to be implicated in*, Sall.; conjurationem facere contra rempublicam, Cic. **C.** Meton. *the conspirators*; voces conjurationis tuae, Cic.

conjūrātus -a -um (conjurō), *united by oath, allied*; subst., **conjūrāti** -ōrum, m. *conspirators*, Cic.

conjūro, 1. *to swear together*. **I.** *to take the military oath*; ut omnes Italiae juniores conjurarent, Caes. **II.** *to unite together by oath*. **A.** Gen., barbari conjurare, obsides inter se dare coeperunt, Caes.; with acc. and infin., per suos principes inter se conjurant nihil nisi communi consilio acturos, Caes. **B.** Esp. *to plot, conspire*; conjurasse supra septem millia virorum ac mulierum, Liv.; with cum and the abl., or with inter se; ii, quibuscum conjurasti, Cic.; principes inter se conjurant, Sall.; with adversus or contra and the acc., contra rempublicam, Cic.; adversus patriam, Liv.; with de and the abl., de interficiendo Pompejo, Cic.; with in and the acc., cum aliquo in omne flagitium et facinus, Liv.; with infin., patriam incendere, Sall.; with ut and subj., urbem ut incenderent, Liv.

conjux (conjunx) -jūgis, c. (conjungo), **1**, *spouse, wife*, Cic.; more rarely, *husband*, Cic.; pl. *a married pair*, Cat.; **2**, poet. *a betrothed virgin, bride*, Verg.; *a concubine*, Prop.

conl . . . = coll . . . (q.v.).

conm . . . = comm . . . (q.v.).

connecto -nexūi -nexum, 3. *to fasten, tie together, connect, unite*. **A.** Lit. illae (apes) pedibus connexae ad limina pendent, Verg. **B.** Transf., **1**, of space, Mosellam atque Ararim factā inter utrumque fossā, Tac.; **2**, of time, persequere connexos his funeribus dies, *close-following*, Cic.; **3**, *to unite*; amicitia cum voluptate connectitur, Cic.; esp. **a**, *to unite in discourse*; facilius est enim apta dissolvere quam dissipata connectere, Cic.; **b**, of logical connexion, omne quod ipsum ex se connexum sit verum esse, Cic.; **c**, of relationship; alicui connexus per affinitatem, Tac.; partic. perf. subst., **connexum** -i, n. *logical conclusion*.

1. connexus -ūs, m. (connecto), *connexion, union*, Cic.

2. connexus -a -um, partic. of connecto.

connitor -nisus or -nixus sum, 3. dep. **A.** Lit., **1**, *to lean or push against with violence*; valido connixus corpore taurus, Cic. poet.; **2**,

to climb up; in summum jugum, Caes.; **3**, *to bring forth*; gemellos, Verg. **B.** Transf., *to strive with all one's might*; with abl., quantum animo conniti potes, Cic.; with in and the acc., in unum locum connixi, Liv.; with ad and the acc., ad convincendum eum, Tac.; with infin., invadere hostem, Liv.; with ut and the subj., infantes connituntur, sese ut erigant, Cic.

connivēo -nivi or -nixi, 2. *to close the eyes, to wink, blink with the eyes*. **A.** Lit., oculis somno conniventibus, Cic.; altero oculo, Cic.; poet., of the sun or moon, quasi connivent, Lucr. **B.** Transf., *to wink at, let pass unnoticed*; consulibus si non adjuvantibus, at conniventibus certe, Cic.; with in and the abl., quibusdam etiam in rebus conniveo, Cic.

connūbiālis -e (connubium), *relating to marriage, connubial*, Ov.

connūbium -ii, n. (com and nubo), **1**, **a**, *a legal Roman marriage*; sequuntur connubia et affinitates, Cic.; poet., *marriage in general*, Pyrrhi connubia servare, Verg.; **b**, *intercourse*, Ov.; **2**, *the right of intermarriage*; connubium finitimis negare, Liv. (in poets often trisyll., connubjo, Verg., Aen. i. 73, vii. 96).

Cōnōn -ōnis, m. (Κόνων), **1**, *an Athenian general*; **2**, *a mathematician and astronomer of Samos*.

cōnōpēum -i, n. (κωνωπέιον) or **cōnōpium** -ii, n. *a net to keep off gnats or mosquitoes*, Hor.

cōnor, 1. dep. *to undertake, endeavour, attempt, exert oneself, strive*; with acc., opus magnum, Cic.; with infin., facere id quod constituerant, Caes.; ii qui haec delere conati sunt, Cic.

comp . . . = comp . . . (q.v.).

conquassatiō -ōnis, f. (conquasso), *a violent shaking, shattering*; totius valetudinis corporis, Cic.

conquasso, 1. *to shake thoroughly, shatter*; quum Apulia maximis terrae motibus conquassata esset, Cic.; transf., conquassatas exteris nationes illius anni furore, Cic.

conquēror -questus, 3. dep. *to bewail or complain loudly*; fortunas suas, Plaut.; bonorum direptiones, Cic.; de istius improbitate, Cic.

conquestiō -ōnis, f. (conqueror), *a loud complaint, bewailing*; ubi nullum auxilium est, nulla conquestio, Cic.; in rhet., conquestio est oratio auditorum misericordiam captans, Cic.

conquestus, abl. -ū, m. (conqueror), *a loud complaint*, Liv.

conquiesco -quiesci -quiescitur, 3. *to rest thoroughly, take rest, repose*. **A.** *to rest bodily*; videmus ut conquiescere ne infantes quidem possint, Cic.; haec (impedimenta) conquiescere vetuit, *to rest from a march*, Caes.; conquiescere, meridie, *to sleep*, Caes. **B.** *to be still, quiet, to take repose, stop*; **a**, imbre conquiescente, Liv.; conquiescit mercatorum navigatio, *is stopped*, Cic.; conquiescere a continuis bellis et victoriis, Cic.; **b**, *to find rest or recreation in*; in nostris studiis libentissime conquiescimus, Cic.

conquiro -quisivi -quisitum, 3. (com and quaero), *to seek for, to bring together, to collect, get together*. **A.** Lit., sagittarios, Caes.; colonos, Cic.; pecuniam, Cic.; aliquem totā provinciā, Cic. **B.** Transf., *voluptatem conquirere et comparare*, Cic.; solebat mecum interdum eiusmodi aliquid conquirere, Cic. (contr. fut. perf. form, conquisierit, Cic.).

conquisitiō -ōnis, f. (conquaero), **1**, *search, collection*; pecuniarum, Tac.; talium librorum, Liv.; **2**, *a pressing or forcible enlistment of soldiers, conscription*; exercitus durissimā conquisitione confectus, Cic.

conquīsitor -ōris, m. (conquiro), a recruiting officer, Cic.

conquīsitus -a -um, p. adj. with superl. (conquiro), sought after, selected, chosen, costly, precious; mensas exquisitissimis epulis exstruere, Cic.

conr . . . = **corr** . . . (q.v.).

consaepio -saepsi, -saepum, 4. to fence round, to hedge in, Suet.; gen., partic., **consaepus** -a -um, fenced round; ager, Cic.; subst., **consaepum** -i, n. an inclosure, Liv.

consālūtātio -ōnis, f. (consaluto), a salutation of several persons; forensis, Cic.

consālūto, 1. to greet together, hail, salute; inter se amicissime, Cic.; with double acc., aliquem dictatorem, Liv.; eam Volumniam, Cic.

consānesco -sānūi, 3. to become healthy, to get well; illa quae consanuisse videbantur, Cic.

consanguinēus -a -um, related by blood, brotherly, sisterly; umbrae, Ov. Subst., **consanguinēus** -i, m. brother, Cic.; **consanguinēa** -ae, f. sister, Cat.; plur., **consanguinēi** -orum, m. relations; Aedui Ambarri necessarii et consanguinei Aeduorum, Caes.; transf., consanguineus Leti Sopor, Verg.

consanguinitas -ātis, f. (consanguineus), relationship by blood, consanguinity, Liv.

consaucio, 1. to wound severely, Suet.

conscēlērātus -a -um, p. adj. with superl. (conscelero), wicked, villainous, depraved; consceleratissimi filii, Cic.; transf. of things, mens, Cic.

conscēlĕro, 1. to defile with crime; miseram domum, Cat.; oculos videndo, Ov.; aures paternas, Liv.

conscendo -scendi -scensum, 3. (com and scando). **A.** to ascend, mount, go up; with acc., equum, to mount on horseback, Liv.; vallum, Caes.; aequor navibus, Verg.; with in and the acc., in equos, Ov. **B.** Naut. t. t., to go on board ship, embark; with in and the acc., in navem, Caes.; with acc., navem, Caes.; absol., to embark; conscendere a Brundisio, Cic.

conscensio -ōnis, f. (conscendo), an embarking, embarkation; in naves, Cic.

conscientia -ae, f. (conscio). **I. A.** a joint knowledge with some other person, being privy to; horum omnium, Cic.; conjurationis, Tac.; eiusmodi facinorum, Cic.; absol. conscientiae contagio, Cic.; aliquem in conscientiam assumere, Tac. **II.** knowledge in oneself. **A.** Gen., virium nostrarum ac suarum, Liv.; absol., nostra stabilis conscientia, Cic. **B.** consciousness of right or wrong; a, conscientia bene actae vitae, Cic.; scelerum et fraudum suarum, Cic.; ex nulla conscientia de culpa, Sall.; b, conscience; animi conscientiam excruciarī, Cic.; praeclarā conscientiam, Cic.; absol., (a) a good conscience; mea mihi conscientia pluris est quam omnium sermo, Cic.; (b), a bad conscience; angor conscientiae, Cic.; conscientiam ictus, Liv.

conscindo -scīdi -scissum, 3. to tear or rend in pieces. **I.** Lit., epistolam, Cic. **II.** Transf., conscissi sibilis, hissed at, Cic.

conscio, 4. to be conscious of guilt; nil conscire sibi, Hor.

conscisco -scīvi and -scī -scitum, 3. **1.** to agree on, resolve publicly, decree, Cic.; bellum, Liv.; **2.** to bring or inflict upon oneself, inflict upon; sibi mortem, or simply mortem, necem, to kill oneself, Cic.; sibi exsilium, Liv. (syncop. perfect forms conscisse, Liv.; conscisset, Cic.).

conscius -a -um (com and scio), **1.** having joint or common knowledge with another, privy to, cognisant of; with genit., homo meorum in

te studiorum et officiorum maxime conscius, Cic.; conjurationis, conspirator, Sall.; poet., conscia fati sidera, Verg.; alicui conscium esse facinoris, Tac.; with dat., conscius facinori, Cic.; with in and the abl., conscius in privatis rebus, Cic.; with de and the abl., his de rebus conscium esse Pisonem, Cic.; absol., sine ullo conscio, Cic.; **2.** conscious to oneself; a, with genit., si alicuius injuriae sibi conscius fulsset, Cic.; with acc. and infn., etsi mihi sum conscius me nimis cupidum fuisse vitae, Cic.; absol., conscii sibi, Sall.; poet., virtus conscia, Verg.; b, esp., conscious of guilt; animus, Sall.

conscribillo, 1. (dim. of conscribo), to scribble or scrawl all over, Varr.; transf., nates, to mark with bloody weals, Cat.

conscribo -scripsi -scriptum, 3. to write together. **I. A. 1.** milit. t. t., to enrol, levy; exercitus, Cic.; legiones, Caes.; **2.** politic. t. t., a, to enrol in a particular class; centuriae tres equitum conscriptae sunt, Liv.; Collinam (tribum) novam delectu perditissimorum civium conscribent, Cic.; b, to enrol as a senator; hence the phrase, patres conscripti (for patres et conscripti), senators, Cic.; sing., a senator, Hor.; c, to enrol as colonists, Liv. **B. 1.** to put together in writing, write, compose; librum de consulatu, Cic.; epistolam, legem, Cic.; absol., to write a letter; de Antonio quoque Balbus ad me cum Oppio conscripsit, Cic.; **2.** esp. of physicians, to prescribe; pro salutaribus mortifera, Cic. **II.** to write all over; mensam vino, Ov.

conscriptio -ōnis, f. (conscribo), a writing, composition, written paper; falsae conscriptiones quaestionum, forged minutes, Cic.

conscriptus -a -um, partic. of conscribo.

consēco -sēcūi -sectum, 1. to cut in small pieces, dismember; membra fratris, Ov.

consēcratio -ōnis, f. (consecro), **1.** a, a consecration; aedium, Cic.; b, a dedication to the infernal gods, execration, curse; capitis, Cic.; **2.** deification of the emperors, apotheosis, Tac.

consēcro, (con-saero), 1. **I. A.** to consecrate, to dedicate to the service of a god; totam Siciliam Cereri, Cic.; diem adventus alicuius, make a feast-day, Liv. **B.** to consecrate to the gods below, to curse; quum caput eius, qui contra fecerit, consecratur, Cic. **II. A.** to deify, elevate to divine honours; Liber quem nostri majores consecraverunt, Cic.; of the emperors, consecrare Claudium, Suet. **B.** Transf., to make holy; vetera jam ista et religione omnium consecrata, Cic. **C.** to make immortal; amplissimis monumentis memoriam nominis sui, Cic.

consectarius -a -um (consector), following logically, consequent, Cic. Subst., **consectaria** -orum, n. logical conclusions, inferences, Cic.

consectatio -ōnis, f. (consector), the eager pursuit of anything, desire, effort, striving after; concinnitatis, Cic.

consectatrix -icis, f. (consector), an eager pursuer, devoted friend; consectatrices voluptatis libidines, Cic.

consectio -ōnis, f. (consecro), a cutting up, cleaving to pieces; arborum, Cic.

consector, 1. dep. (freq. of consequor). **I. A.** Lit., to follow, pursue eagerly, Ter.; tardi ingenii est rivulos consectari, fontes rerum non videre, Cic. **B.** Transf., to pursue zealously, strive after, try to imitate or gain; opes aut potentiam, Cic.; ubertatem orationis, Cic.; vitium de industriā, Cic. **II.** to follow hostilely, pursue; redeuntes equites, Caes.; aliquem et conviciis et sibilis, Cic.

consecutio -ōnis, f. (consequor), 1, philosoph. t. t., that which follows, an effect, conse-

quence; causas rerum et consecutiones videre, Cic.; 2, rhet. t. t., order, connexion, arrangement; verborum, Cic.

consenesco -sēndi, 3. **I.** to become old, grow grey; hac casā, Ov. **II.** In a bad sense, to become old, to lose one's strength, to decay. **A.** Lit., 1, of persons, insontem, indemnatum in exsilio consenescere, Liv.; consenescere in Sicilia sub armis, Liv.; 2, of bodily strength, to decay; consenescent vires atque deficiunt, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, invidia habet repentinos impetus, interposito spatio et cognita causā consenescoit, Cic.; 2, in politics, to lose power; omnes illius partis auctores ac socios nullo adversario consenescere, Cic.

consensio -ōnis, f. (consentio). **A.** Gen., agreement, harmony, consent; a, of persons, omnium gentium, Cic.; nulla de illis magistratum consensio, Cic.; b, of things, harmony; naturae, Cic. **B.** In a bad sense, a plot, conspiracy; consensio scelerata, Cic.

consensus -ūs, m. (consentio). **I.** agreement, unanimity, concord, agreement; a, of persons, omnium, Cic.; optimus in rempublicam consensus, Cic.; abl., consensu, unanimously, by general consent; resistere, Liv.; b, of things, mirus quidam omnium quasi consensus doctrinarum concentusque, Cic. **II.** a secret agreement, conspiracy; consensus audacium, Cic.

consentāneus -a -um (consentio), agreeing to, agreeable with, consonant with, fit, suitable; cum iis litteris, Cic.; gen. with dat., Stoicorum rationi, Cic.; impers., consentaneum est, with infin. or acc. and infin., it agrees, is reasonable, suitable, Cic.

Consentes Dii, the advisers, the twelve superior deities of the Romans—viz., Jupiter, Juno, Vesta, Ceres, Diana, Minerva, Venus, Mars, Mercurius, Neptunus, Vulcanus, Apollo, Varr.

Consentia -ae, f. a town in Bruttii, now Consenza. Adj., **Consentinus** -a -um.

consentio -sensi -sensum, 4. to agree. **I.** Lit., of persons. **A.** Gen., to agree, to assent, to resolve unanimously; absol., animi consentientes, Cic.; with dat. or cum and the abl., consentire superioribus judiciis, Cic.; cum populi Romani voluntatibus consentiant, Cic.; with de or in and the abl., Cic.; ad with the acc., Cic.; adversus with the acc., Liv.; cum aliquo de aliquā re, Cic.; with acc., Cic.; bellum, to resolve upon war, Liv.; with acc. and infin. or infin. alone, Cic. **B.** to plot, conspire, form an unlawful union; ad prodendam Hannibali urbem, Liv.; belli faciendi causā, Cic. **II.** Transf., of inanimate objects, to agree, harmonise; ratio nostra consentit, Cic.; pres. partic., **consentiens** -entis, harmonious; consentiens populi Romani universi voluntas, Cic.

consēpio = consaepio (q. v.).

consēquens -quentis, p. adj. (consequor), a, grammat. t. t., appropriate, of the right construction; in conjunctis (verbis) quod non est consequens vituperandum est, Cic.; b, philosoph. t. t., following logically, consequent; consequens est, it follows as a logical consequence, Cic. Subst., **consēquens** -quentis, n. a logical consequence, Cic.

consēquentia -ae, f. (consequor), a consequence, succession; eventorum, Cic.

consēquia -ae, f. = consequentia (q. v.).

consēquor -sēquūtus (-sēcūtus), 3. dep. to follow, go after. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., 1, aliquem vestigiis, on foot, Cic.; 2, to pursue; consequi statim Hasdrubalem, Liv. **B.** Transf., 1, to follow in point of time; mors, quae brevi consecuta est, Cic.; quia libertatem pax consequatur, Cic.; 2, a, to follow as an effect or con-

sequence, result from; quam eorum opinionem magni errores consecuti sunt, Cic.; b, to follow as a logical consequence; sit etiam quod consequitur necessarium, Cic.; 3, to follow a particular object or example; consequi suum quoddam institutum, Cic. **II.** to come up to by following, attain to, reach, obtain. **A.** Lit., 1, si statim navigas, nos Leucade consequere, Cic.; 2, to come up with in pursuit, overtake; reliquos omnes equitatu, Caes. **B.** Transf., 1, to attain to, obtain, get; cuius rei tantae tamque difficilis facultatem consecutum esse me non profiteor; secutum esse prae me fero, Cic.; opes quam maximas, Cic.; amplissimos honores, Cic.; fructum amplissimum ex reipublicae causa, Cic.; omnia per senatum, Cic.; fortitudinis gloriam insidiis et malitia, Cic.; foll. by ut or ne with the subj., Cic.; 2, of objects, events, to befall, happen to; tanta prosperitas Caesarem est consecuta, Cic.; 3, to come up to in any respect, to equal; a, verborum prope numerum sententiarum numero, Cic.; b, esp., to express adequately in words; alicuius laudes verbis, Cic.; 4, to come up to in speech or thought, to understand, grasp; similitudinem veri, Cic.

1. **consēro** -sēvi -sītum, 3. **I.** to sow, plant; a, lit., agros, Cic.; b, transf., lumine arva (of the sun), to cover, Lucr.; 2, to plant, place in; arborem, Liv.

2. **consēro** -sērūi -sertum, 3. **I.** Gen., to connect, tie, join, twine together; lorica conserta hamis Verg.; exodia conserere fabellis potissimum Atellanis, Liv. **II.** to join in a hostile manner. **A.** Milit. t. t., manum or manus conserere, to engage, Cic.; cum aliquo, Cic.; inter se, Sall.; conserere pugnam, Liv.; proelium, Liv.; navis conseritur, the ship is engaged, Liv.; absol., conserere cum levi armatura, Liv. **B.** Legal t. t., aliquem ex jure manum consertum vocare, to commence an action concerning property by laying hands on it, ap. Cic.

consertō, adv. (consertus from 2. consero), connectedly, Cic.

conserva -ae, f. a fellow-servant, Plaut.; transf., conservae fores, in the same service, Ov.

conservans -antis, p. adj. (conservo), preserving; with genit., ea quae conservantia sunt eius status, Cic.

conservatio -ōnis, f. (conservo), a preservation, keeping, laying up; a, frugum, Cic.; b, observing, observance; aequabilitatis, Cic.

conservator -ōris, m. (conservo), a preserver; inimicorum, Cic.; reipublicae, Cic.

conservatrix -icis, f. (conservo), she who preserves; natura, Cic. (?)

conservo, 1. to keep, preserve, maintain; a, of concrete objects, cives suos, Cic.; omnes salvos, Cic.; rempublicam, Cic.; rem familiarem, Cic.; b, of abstract objects, to preserve, maintain, observe; pristinum animum, Liv.; jusjurandum, to keep, Cic.

conservus -i, m. a fellow slave, servant, Cic.

consessor -ōris, m. (consido), one who sits near or with, in a court of justice, an assessor, Cic.; a neighbour at a feast or spectacle, Cic.

consessus -ūs, m. (consido), an assembly (of persons sitting together); in ludo talario, Cic.; praeconum, Cic.; ludorum gladiatorumque, Cic.; plur., consessus theatrales gladiatorumque, Cic.

considērātē, adv., with compar. and superl. (consideratus), thoughtfully, carefully; agere, Cic.

considēratiō -ōnis, f. (considero), consideration, contemplation, thought, reflection; considerationem intendere in aliquid, Cic.

considērātus -a -um, p. adj. with compar.

and superl. (considero), **a**, pass., thoroughly considered, well weighed, deliberate; verbum, Cic.; considerata atque provisa via vivendi, Cic.; **b**, act., of persons, cautious, wary, circumspect; homo, Cic.

considēro, 1. (com and root SID, connected with ΕΙΔΩ, ΙΔΩ, VID-EO). **A**. Lit., to look at, regard carefully, contemplate; considerare opus pictoris, Cic. **B**. Transf., to consider, weigh, reflect upon; with secum, cum animo suo, secum in animo; considerare secum eos casus, in quibus, etc., Cic.; with rel. sent., consideres quid agas, Cic.; with de and the abl., nunc de praemiis consideremus, Cic.; absol., ille (ait) se considerare velle, Cic.

consīdo -sēdi -sessum, 3. neut. **I**. Lit., to sit down. **A**. Of persons, hic in umbrā, Cic.; in molli herbā, Cic.; esp., 1, to sit down in a public assembly or court of justice; ut primum iudices consederant, Cic.; ad jus dicendum, Liv.; 2, milit. t. t., **a**, to take up one's position; triarii sub vexillis considebant sinistro crure porrecto, Liv.; in insidiis, Liv.; **b**, more commonly, to stop, encamp; considerare non longius mille passibus a nostris munitionibus, Caes.; 3, to stay, and of passengers on board ship, to land; hic an Antii, Cic.; Tarquiniis, Liv. **B**. Of things, to fall to the ground, settle, sink, subside; quae (Alpes) jam licet considant, Cic.; Ilion ardebat neque adhuc consederat ignis, Ov. **II**. Transf., **A**. Of persons, considerare in otio, to rest, Cic.; totam videmus consedissee urbem luctu, sunk in grief, Verg. **B**. Of things, 1, to stop, cease; ardor animi consedit, Cic.; 2, to fall into neglect; consedit utriusque nomen in quaestura, Cic.

consigno, 1. 1, to seal, to affix a seal as an authentication; tabulas signis, Cic.; 2, to vouch for, authenticate; aliquid litteris, Cic.; transf., antiquitas clarissimis monumentis testata consignataque, Cic.

consiliārius -a -um (consilium), relating to counsel, deliberating; senatus, Plaut. Subst.,

consiliārius -ii, m. an adviser, an assessor, assistant judge; consiliario et auctore Vestorio, Cic.; dari alicui consiliarium atque administrum, Cic.; consiliarii regis, Cic.

consiliātor -ōris, m. (consilior), counsellor, adviser, Phaedr.

consiliōr, 1. dep. (consilium), to hold a consultation, consult, take counsel; difficilis ad consiliandum legatio, Cic.

consilium -ii, n. (connected with consulo).

I. Act., **A**. 1, lit., a deliberation, consultation, taking counsel; consilium principum habere, to hold a consultation with the chiefs, Liv.; quasi consilii sit res, as if the matter allowed of consideration, Caes.; consiliis interesse, Cic.; esp. the deliberation of a public body; consilii publici participem fieri, Cic.; consilium habere, Cic.; adesse alicui in consilio, Cic.; 2, meton., the assembly of persons giving advice, council; esp., **a**, the senate; senatus, id est, orbis terrae consilium, Cic.; **b**, the body of judges; ex senatu in hoc consilium delecti estis, Cic.; **c**, a council of war; consilium convocare, Caes.; rem ad consilium deferre, Caes. **B**. understanding, foresight, prudence; vir maximi consilii, Caes.; mulier imbecilli consilii, Cic. **II**. Pass., the advice or counsel given; a resolution, plan, conclusion; 1, **a**, capere consilium, to form a resolution, Cic.; belli renovandi, Caes.; subito consilium cepi, ut antequam lucret exirem, Cic.; consilium consistit, holds good, Cic.; est consilium, foll. by infin., Cic.; quid sui consilii sit proponit, he explains what his plan is, Caes.; inire consilium senatus interficiendi, Cic.; abl., consilio, intentionally, designedly, Cic.; privato consilio, privatis consiliis (opp. publico consilio,

publicis consiliis), in the interests of private persons, Cic.; **b**, milit. t. t., stratagem, device; consilium imperatorium, Cic.; 2, advice, suggestion; alicui consilium dare, Cic.; egere consilii or consilio, Cic.

consimilis -e, like in all parts, exactly similar; with genit., causa consimilis earum causarum quae, etc., Cic.; with dat., consimilis fugae profectio, Caes.; absol., laus, Cic.

consipio, 3. (com and sapio), to be in one's senses, to have possession of one's faculties, Liv.

consisto -stiti, 3. to put oneself in any place. **I**. Gen., to take one's stand, place oneself. **A**. Lit., 1, of persons, consistere ad mensam, Cic.; hi proximi constiterunt, Liv.; esp. **a**, as a listener, tota in illa contione Italia constitit, Cic.; **b**, milit. t. t., to place oneself for battle, take one's place; ne saucio quidem eius loci, ubi constiterat, relinquendi facultas dabatur, Cic.; 2, of dice, to fall; quadringentis talis centum Venerios non posse casu consistere, Cic. **B**. Transf., to agree with; videsne igitur Zenonem tuum cum Aristone verbis consistere, re dissidere, Cic. **II**. Esp. to stand still. **A**. to stop, halt; 1, lit., **a**, of persons, consistite! Ov.; consistere et commorari cogit, Cic.; esp., (**a**) to stop for conversation; viatores etiam invitos consistere cogunt, Caes.; (**β**) to stop in wonder, curiosity, etc.; bestiae saepe immanes cantu flectuntur et consistunt, Cic.; (**γ**) milit. t. t., to halt; prope hostem, Caes.; (**δ**) of travellers, fugitives, etc., to halt, stop, stay; consistere unum diem Veliae, Cic.; **b**, of things, vel concidat omne caelum omnisque natura consistat necesse est, Cic.; esp. of water, to stop still; ter frigore constitit Ister, froze, Ov.; 2, transf., **a**, to stop, dwell in speech; in uno nomine, Cic.; **b**, to rest, cease; quum ad Trebiam terrestre constitisset bellum, Liv.; **c**, to rest, fall upon; in quo (viro) non modo culpa nulla, sed ne suspicio quidem potuit consistere, Cic.; **d**, to consist, to be formed of; major pars vietus eorum in lacte, caseo, carne consistit, Caes. **B**. 1, to stand firmly, keep one's ground, footing; in fluctibus, Caes.; vertice celso aerae quercus constiterunt, were firmly rooted, Verg.; 2, transf., **a**, to keep one's ground, to hold one's own; in forensibus causis praeclare, Cic.; **b**, to be firm; neque mens, neque vox neque lingua consistit, Cic.

consitio -ōnis, f. (consero), a sowing, planting; plur., different kinds of sowing or planting, Cic.

consitor -ōris, m. (consero), a sower, planter; uvae, Bacchus, Ov.

consitūra -ae, f. (consero), a sowing, planting; agri, Cic.

consōbrīnus -i, m. and **consōbrīna** -ae, f. cousin on the mother's side, Cic.; cousin, Cic.; and in a more extended sense, second, third cousin, Suet.

consōcer -cēri, m. a joint father-in-law, Suet.

consōciātiō -ōnis, f. (consocio), union, connexion, association; hominum, Cic.

consōciātus -a -um, p. adj. (from consocio), united, harmonious; consociatissima voluntas, Cic.

consōcio, 1. to unite, connect, share, associate, make common; consilia cum aliquo, Cic.; injuriam cum amicis, Cic.; animos eorum, Liv.; nunquam tam vehementer cum senatu consociati fuistis, Cic.

consōlābilis -e (consolor), consolable; dolor, Cic.

consōlātiō -ōnis, f. (consolor), consolation, encouragement, comfort, alleviation; 1, communium malorum, Cic.; timoris, Cic.; adhibere aliquam modicam consolationem, Cic.; adhibere

alicui consolationem, Cic.; num me una consolatio sustentat quod, etc., Cic.; uti hac consolatione alicuius (foll. by acc. and infin.), Cic.; **2**, a consolatory treatise or discourse, Cic.

consolator -ōris, m. (consolor), a consoler, Cic.

consolatorius -a -um (consolator), relating to consolation, consolatory; litterae, Cic.

consolor, 1. dep. **1**, of persons, to console, comfort, to encourage; se illo solatio quod, etc., Cic.; se his (foll. by acc. and infin.), Cic.; aliquem de communibus miseriis, Cic.; spes sola homines in miseriis consolari solet, Cic.; absol., consolando levare dolorem, Cic.; Caesar consolatus rogat (eum) finem orandi faciat, Caes.; **2**, of things, to alleviate, lighten, solace; dolorem, Cic.

consōno -sōnū, 1. **1**, to sound together, sound loudly; **a**, consonante clamore nominatim Quinctium orare ut, etc., Liv.; **b**, to echo; plausu fremituque virum consonat omne nemus, Verg.; **2**, transf., to harmonise, agree, be consonant with, Quint.

consōnus -a -um. **A**. Lit., sounding together, harmonious; fila lyrae, Ov. **B**. Transf., accordant, fit, suitable; credo Platonem vix putasse satis consonum fore ut, etc., Cic.

consōpio, 4. to lull to sleep, stupefy; somno consopiri sempiterno, Cic.; Endymion a luna consopitus, Cic.

consors -sortis, 1, having an equal share with, sharing in, partaking of; with genit., socius et consors gloriosi laboris, Cic.; mecum temporum illorum, Cic.; tribuniciae potestatis, Tac.; applied to inanimate objects, common; tecta, Verg.; **2**, having an equal share in property; tres fratres consortes, tenants in common, Cic.; poet., brother or sister; consors magni Jovis, Juno, Ov.; adj. = brotherly, sisterly; sanguis, Ov.

consortio -ōnis, f. (consors), companionship, community, partnership; humana, Cic.

consortium -ii, n. (consors), 1, community of goods, Suet.; **2**, fellowship, participation in; si in consortio, si in societate reipublicae esse licet, Liv.

1. **conspiculus** -a -um, p. adj. (from conspicio). **A**. Gen., visible; tumulus hosti conspiculus, Liv. **B**. (with compar.) striking, remarkable, distinguished; conspiculus elatusque supra modum hominis, Liv.; conspicula mors eius fuit, quia publico funere est elatus, Liv.; turba conspicior, Liv.

2. **conspiculus** -ūs, m. (conspicio), look, sight, view. **I**. Act., **A**. Lit., dare se alicui in conspiciendum, to allow oneself to be seen by, Cic.; in conspectu alicuius esse, to be within sight of, Cic.; e conspectu abire, Caes.; adimere conspiciendum oculorum, Liv.; cadere in conspiciendum, Cic.; conspiciendus est in Capitolium, the view is towards the Capitol, Liv.; conspiciendum alicuius fugere, Caes.; privare aliquem omnium suorum consuetudine conspiciendumque, Cic.; of things, in conspectu alicuius loci, in sight of, Cic. **B**. Transf., mental view, survey; in hoc conspectu et cognitione naturae, Cic. **II**. Pass., appearance, Liv. **A**. Lit., conspiciendo suo proellum restituit, Liv. **B**. Meton., tuus jucundissimus conspiciendus, Cic.

conspingo (con-spargo), -spersi -spersum, 3. to sprinkle, moisten by sprinkling; me lacrimis, Cic.; transf., ut oratio conspersa sit quasi verborum sententiarumque floribus, interspersed with, Cic.

conspiciendus -a -um, p. adj. (from conspicio), worthy of being seen, noteworthy; opus, Liv.; templum, Ov.

conspicio -spexi -spectum, 3. (con and specio), **1**, to look at, view, behold, to descry, perceive; conspiciere nostros equites, Caes.; infestis oculis omnium conspici, Cic.; milites in summo colle, Caes.; procul Ambiorigem suos cohortantem, Caes.; with acc. and infin., calones qui nostros victores flumen transisse conspexerant, Caes.; **2**, to look at with attention; Demetrium ut pacis auctorem cum ingenti favore conspiciabant, Liv.; locum insidiis, for an ambush, Verg.; in pass., conspici, to attract notice, to be gazed at, to be distinguished; vehi per urbem, conspici velle, Cic.

conspicor, 1. dep. (conspicio), to catch sight of, perceive; agmen Aednorum, Caes.; ex oppido caedem et fugam suorum, Caes.

conspiciuus -a -um (conspicio), visible. **A**. Gen., conspicuus polus, Ov. **B**. remarkable, striking, conspicuous; conspicuus late vertex, Hor.; Romanis conspicuum eum novitas divitiarum faciebant, Liv.

conspiratio -ōnis, f. (conspiro), 1, unison, harmony, agreement, union; omnium bonorum, Cic.; magnā amoris conspiratione consentientes amicorum greges, Cic.; **2**, in a bad sense, conspiracy, plot; conspiratio certorum hominum contra dignitatem tuam, Cic.

conspiratus -a -um (partic. of conspicio), sworn together, united by an oath, Phaedr. Subst., **conspirati** -orum, m. conspirators, Suet.

conspiro, 1. (con and spiro), to breathe together. **I**. **A**. to blow together, sound together; aereaque assensu conspirant cornua rauco, Verg. **B**. to agree, harmonise in opinion and feeling, to unite; conspire nobiscum, consentite cum bonis, Cic.; milites legionis nonae subito conspirati (with one accord) pila coniecerunt, Cic. **II**. In a bad sense, to conspire, to form a plot; priusquam plures civitates conspirarent, Caes.

consponsor -ōris, m. a joint surety, Cic.

conspuo -spūi -spūtum, 3. to spit upon, Plaut., Juv.

conspuro, 1. to cover with dirt, defile, Luer.

conspūto, 1. (inchoat. of conspuo), to spit upon contemptuously; nostros, Cic.

constans -antis, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (consto), **a**, steady, firm, unchanging, immovable, constant; quae cursus constantes habent, Cic.; pax, Liv.; fides, Hor.; constans jam aetas, quae media dicitur, Cic.; **b**, of character, firm, resolute, unchanging, constant; sunt igitur firmi et stabiles et constantes (amici) eligendi, Cic.; **c**, consistent, harmonious; oratio, Cic.; **d**, uniform, unanimous; constanti famā atque omnium sermone celebrari, Cic.

constantē, adv. with compar. and superl. (constans), **a**, firmly, consistently, constantly; constanter in suo manere statu, Cic.; constanter et non trepide pugnare, Caes.; constanter et sedate ferre dolorem, Cic.; **b**, uniformly, harmoniously; constanter omnes nuntiaverunt manus cogi, Caes.; constanter sibi dicere, Cic.

constantia -ae, f. (constans), **a**, unchangeableness; dictorum conventorumque constantia, Cic.; **b**, perseverance, firmness; pertinacia aut constantia intercessoris, Cic.; **c**, agreement, harmony; testimoniorum, Cic.

consternatio -ōnis, f. (consterno), 1, fear, dismay, consternation, confusion; pavor et consternatio quadrigarum, Liv.; pavor et consternatio mentis, Tac.; **2**, a mutiny, tumult; vulgi, Tac.; muliebris consternatio, Liv.

1. **consterno** -strāvi -strātum, 3. **A**. to strew, scatter, cover by strewn; tabernacula caespitibus, Caes.; omnia cadaveribus, Sall.; constrata navis, a decked boat, Caes.; subst., **constrata**

-orum, n., pontis, the flooring or gangway over a bridge of boats, Liv. **B.** to throw down; tempestas aliquot signa constravit, Liv.

2. **consterno**, 1. (intens. of 1. consterno), 1, to cause confusion, consternation, fear, to frighten; procella ita consternavit equos, Liv.; esp. in pass., equi consternati, startled, Liv.; pavida et consternata multitudo, Liv.; also, to drive to flight by fear; in fugam consternari, Liv.; 2, to excite to sedition or revolt; metu servitutis ad arma consternati, Liv.

constipo, 1. to press, crowd together; tantum numerum hominum in agrum Campanum, Cic.

constitūo --stitūi --stitūtum, 3. (com and statuo). **I.** to cause to stand, place, put; hominem ante pedes Q. Manilii, Cic.; milit. t. t., a, to draw up in line, place, station, arrange; signa ante tribunal, to set up the standards, Liv.; legionem Caesar constituit, drew up, Caes.; naves in alto, Caes.; intra silvas aciem ordinesque, Caes.; b, to halt; signa haud procul porta, Liv.; agmen, Sall. **II.** to put in a particular place; 1, to station, post, settle; a, praesidia in Tolosatibus circumque Narbonem, Caes.; plebem in agris publicis, Cic.; b, to appoint to an office; regem, Cic.; aliquem sibi quaestoris in loco, Cic.; with the acc., Commium regem ibi, Caes.; 2, to found, establish; a, of buildings, towns, etc., turrets, Caes.; oppidum, Caes.; nidos, Cic.; hiberna omnium legionum in Belgis, Caes.; b, of institutions, taxes, etc., vectigal, Cic.; of magistracies, quae (potestates, imperia, curationes) constituuntur ad populi fructum, Cic.; c, of an undertaking, auctionem, Cic.; actionem, to begin an action, Cic.; crimen in aliquo, Cic.; quaestionem, Cic.; d, of relations, to establish; concordiam, Cic.; exemplum justitiae in hostem, Cic.; e, of persons, tres legiones, to form, Caes.; 3, to arrange, appoint, dispose, establish firmly; a, of the body, is cui corpus bene constitutum sit, Cic.; b, of the character, animus bene constitutus, Cic.; c, of condition, situations, etc., rem familiarem, Cic.; d, of the state, bene constituta civitas, Cic.; 4, to fix, settle upon; a, (a) tempus, diem, Cic., Caes.; mercedem funeris, Cic.; pretium frumento, Cic.; diem cum aliquo, Caes.; with rel. sent., armorum quantum quaeque civitas quodque ante tempus efficiat constituit, Caes.; with acc. and infin., me hodie venturum esse, Cic.; with ut and the subj., ut L. Bestia quereretur de actionibus Ciceronis, Cic.; absol., ut erat constitutum, Cic.; (β) of persons, to appoint, agree upon; accusatorem, Cic.; b, (a) to settle, determine; nondum satis constitui molestiae an plus voluptatis attulerit Trebatius noster; (β) to determine at law, settle, decide; controversiam, Cic.; de perspicuo jure, Cic.; c, to come to a determination, to resolve; haec ex re et ex tempore constitues, Cic.; with infin., bellum cum Germanis gerere, Caes.; with ut and the subj., ut pridie Idus Aquini manerem, Cic.

constitūtio -ōnis, f. (constituo), 1, constitution, condition, disposition, nature; firma constitutio corporis, Cic.; reipublicae, Cic.; illa praeclara constitutio Romuli, Cic.; 2, fixing, determining; a, the definition or settling of something; ea constitutio summi boni quae est praeposita, Cic.; b, rhet. t. t., the point in dispute, Cic.; c, a regulation, order, ordinance; cogebatur alia aut ex decreto priorum legatorum aut ex novā constitutione senatus facere, Cic.

constitūtum -i, n. (constitutus, from constituo), 1, a fixed place or time of meeting, rendezvous; V. Calend. igitur ad constitutum, Cic.; constitutum factum esse cum servis, ut venirent, Cic.; 2, an agreement, appointment, compact; ad constitutum experiendi gratiā venire, Cic.

constitūtus -a-um, partic. of constituo.

consto -stiti -stāturus, 1. to stand still. **I.** Lit., Plaut. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., 1, a, to exist; unde omnis rerum nunc constet summa creata, Lucr.; b, to consist; ex animo constamus et corpore, Cic.; c, to depend upon, rest upon; monuit eius diei victoriam in earum cohortium virtute constare, Caes.; 2, to cost; ambulatuncula prope dimidio minoris constabit isto loco, Cic. **B.** 1, to stand firm, remain; a, milit. t. t. to hold one's ground, stand firm; postquam nullo loco constabat acies, Liv.; b, of looks, speech, etc. to remain the same, to be unaltered; adeo perturbavit ea vox regem, ut non color, non vultus ei constaret, Liv.; 2, to be in good order; postquam cuncta videt caelo constare sereno, Verg.; esp., ratio constat, the account is correct, Cic.; 3, to remain in the same state, continue; nullum est genus rerum, quod avulsum a ceteris per se ipsum constare possit, Cic.; uti numerus legionum constare videretur, Caes.; 4, to remain in the same thought or opinion; a, to remain constant; nec animum eius satis constare visum, Liv.; constare sibi or alicui rei, to be true to; reliqui sibi constiterunt, Cic.; constat humanitati suae, Cic.; of resolves, to be fixed, firm; animo constat sententia, Verg.; alicui constat, a person is resolved; mihi quidem constat nec meam contumeliam nec meorum ferre, ap. Cic.; b, of evidence, facts, etc., to be certain, sure, well-known; eorum quae constant exempla ponemus, horum quae dubia sunt exempla afferemus, Cic.; quod omnibus constabat hiemari in Gallia oportere, Caes.; mihi plane non satis constit, utrum sit melius, Cic.; quum de Magio constet, Cic.

constrātum -i, n., v. 1. consterno.

constringo -strinxi -strictum, 3. **A.** Lit., a, to draw, bind together; sarcinam, Plaut.; b, to confine, fetter; corpora vinculis, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, to strengthen, fortify; constringere fidem religione potius quam veritate, Cic.; b, to confine, limit, fetter, restrain; orbem terrarum novis legibus, Cic.; c, of discourse, to compress, abbreviate; sententiam aptis verbis, Cic.

constructio -ōnis, f. (construo), 1, a putting together, building, construction, making; hominis, Cic.; 2, rhet. t. t. the proper connexion of words; verborum apta et quasi rotunda, Cic.

constrūo -struxi -structum, 3., 1, a, to heap up together; acervos nummorum, Cic.; divitias, Hor.; b, to construct, build up; mundum, navem, aedificium, Cic.; 2, to arrange; dentes in ore constructi, Cic.

constūprātor -ōris, m. a ravisher, defiler, Liv.

constūpro, 1, to ravish, violate; matronas, Liv.; fig., emptum constupratumque iudicium, corrupt, Cic.

consuādēo -si -sum, 2. to advise earnestly, Plaut.

Consuālia, v. Consus.

consuāsor -ōris, m. (consuadeo), an adviser, Cic.

consūdo, 1. to sweat profusely, Plaut.

consuēfācio -fēci -factum, 3. (*consueo and facio), to accustom, habituate, (Gaetulorum) multitudinem ordines habere, Sall.

consuesco -suēvi -suētum, 3. **I.** Transit., to accustom to; brachia, Lucr. **II.** Intransit., a, to accustom oneself, and often in perf., consuevi, I am accustomed; with infin., qui mentiri solet, pejerare consuevit, Cic.; with inanimate things as subjects, naves quae praesidii causā Alexandriae esse consueverant, Caes.; ut consuesti, as you are accustomed, Cic.; b, to be intimate with; cum aliquo, cum aliquā, Cic. (perf. forms

often contr. consuesti, consuestis, consuemus, consuuerunt, consueram, consuering, consuesse).

consuetudo -inis, f. (consuesco). **I.** *custom, usage, habit*; **1**, mos consuetudoque civilis, Cic.; with genit. of subst., or gerund, consuetudo populi Romani, Cic.; consuetudo sermonis nostri, Cic.; consuetudo peccandi, Cic.; consuetudo bona, Cic.; adducere aliquem or se in eam consuetudinem ut, etc., Caes.; ab omnium Sicularum consuetudine discedere, Cic.; non est meae consuetudinis rationem reddere, Cic.; ut est consuetudo, *as is the usual practice*, Cic.; mutare consuetudinem dicendi, Cic.; obdurescere alicuius rei consuetudine, Cic.; tenere consuetudinem suam, Cic.; in consuetudinem venire, *to become customary*, Cic.; ex consuetudine, Caes.; consuetudine, *according to custom*, Cic.; **2**, **a**, *manner of living*; ad superiorem consuetudinem reverti, Cic.; **b**, *manner of speaking*; consuetudo indocta, Cic. **II.** *social intercourse, intimacy*; insinuare in consuetudinem alicuius, Cic.; esp. of lovers, stupri vetus consuetudo, *an intrigue of long standing*, Sall.

consuetus -a -um. **I.** Partic. of consu-
esco (q.v.). **II.** P. adj., *accustomed, customary, usual*; libido, Sall.

consul -sulis, m. (root CONS, or from con and the root of salio, which is seen in praesul and exsul), *a consul, pl. consules, the consuls*. **I.** *the two chief magistrates of the Roman state, chosen by the comitia centuriata, originally from patricians only, but after 365 B.C., also from the plebeians*; consul ordinarius, *one elected at the usual time* (opp. consul suffectus, *one chosen in the course of the year to supply the place of a consul deceased*), Liv.; consul designatus, *consul elect*, so called between the election in July and entrance upon office on the 1st of January, Cic.; consul major, *the consul who had precedence of his colleague*; consul Flaminius consul iterum, Cic.; aliquem dicere consulem, Liv.; the year was generally called by the consuls' names, e.g., L. Pisone et A. Gabinio coss. (i.e. consulibus), i.e., 696 A.U.C., Caes.; consule Tullo, Hor.; the name of the consul stamped on the cork marked the age of wine; Bibuli consulis amphora, Hor.; pro consule, *an officer in the place of the consul, a governor of a country, province, a proconsul*; proconsule in Ciliciam proficisci, *to go as proconsul to Cilicia*, Cic. **II.** Transf., in the historians used instead of proconsul, Liv.

consularis -e (consul), *relating to a consul, consular*. **A.** Adj., aetas, *the age* (namely forty-three), *at which a man might lawfully be chosen consul*, Cic.; fascies, Liv.; licitor, auctoritas, Cic.; candidatus, Cic.; familia, Cic.; imperium, Cic.; locus, *place in the senate*, Cic.; provincia, Caes. **B.** Subst., **consularis** -is m. *one who had been a consul, an ex-consul*, Cic.; in the imperial period, *a governor of consular rank*, Tac.

consulariter, adv. (consularis), *in a manner worthy of a consul*; vita omnis consulariter acta, Liv.

consulatus -us, m. (consul), *the office of consul, the consulship*; abdicare se consulatu, Cic.; abdicare consulatum, Liv.; abire consulatu, Liv.; adipisci consulatum, Cic.; afferre consulatum in eam familiam, Cic.; petere consulatum, Cic.; peracto consulatu, Caes.

consulo -sului -sultum, 3. (root CONS, CENS, or from con and the root of salio). **I.** **a**, *to reflect, weigh, deliberate, consider, consult*; in commune, *for the common good*, Liv.; in longitudinem, *for the future*, Ter.; facto non consulto in tali periculo opus esse, Sall.; re consulta et explorata, Cic.; quid agant consulunt, Caes.; **b**, *to come to a conclusion, to take measures*; libere consulere ad summam rem, Caes.; quae reges at-

que populi male consuluerint, Sall.; obsecro ne quid gravius de salute et incolumitate tua consulas, Caes.; consulere in, *to take measures against*; nihil in quemquam superbe ac violenter, Liv.; **c**, *to take counsel for some person or thing, to have regard for the interests of, look to*; with dat., parti civium consulere, parti negligere, Cic.; sibi, Cic.; dignitati alicuius, Cic.; alicui optime, Cic.; with ut, ne, or (with preced. negat.) quominus and the subj., Cic.; **d**, aliquid boni consulere, *to take in good part*; haec missa, Ov. **II.** *to ask the advice of, consult*; nec te id consulo, *consult about that*, Cic.; quod me de Antonio consulis, Cic.; quid mihi faciendum esse censeat, Cic.; **a**, *to ask the opinion of the senate, to bring a matter before the senate*; senatus a Bestia consultus est, *placere ne legatos Jugurthae recipi moenibus*, Sall.; **b**, *to lay a matter before the people*; seniores de tribus consulendum dixerunt esse, Liv.; **c**, *to take legal advice*; qui de jure civili consuli solent, Cic.; **d**, *to consult an oracle, or deity*; haruspicem, Cic.; Phoebi oracula, Ov.; exta, Verg.; Apollinem Pythium quas potissimum regiones tenerent, Cic.; id possetne fieri, consuluit, Cic.

consultatio -onis, f. (2. consulto), **1**, *a full consideration, deliberation*; **a**, venit aliquid in consultationem, Cic.; consultationem raptim transigere, Liv.; **b**, *a case proposed for consideration*, Quint.; **2**, *an asking for advice, inquiry*; consultationi alicuius respondere, Cic.

consulte, adv., with compar. and superl. (consultus), *advisedly, after consideration*; caute ac consulte gerere aliquid, Liv.

1. consulto, adv. (abl. of consultum), *deliberately, designedly*; consulto fecisse aliquid, Cic.; non consulto sed casu in eorum mentionem incidere, Cic.

2. consulto, 1. (freq. of consulo). **I.** *to consider maturely, weigh, ponder*. **A.** Gen., de officio, Cic.; triduum ad consultandum dare, Liv.; in longius, *for the future*, Tac.; in medium, *for the common good*, Sall.; consultabat, utrum Romam proficisceretur, an Capuam teneret, Cic. **B.** alicui, *to consult for, provide for*; reipublicae, Sall. **II.** *to consult, ask advice of*; aliquem, Tib.; vates ad eam rem consultandam ex Etruria accire, Liv.

consultor -oris, m. (consulo), **1**, *an adviser*; egomet in agmine, in proelio consultor idem et socius periculi vobiscum adero, Sall.; **2**, *one who asks advice, especially legal advice, a client*; consultoribus suis respondere, Cic.

consultrix -icis, f. (consultor), *one who consults, cares for, provides*; natura consultrix et provida utilitatum, Cic.

consultum -i, n. (consultus, from consulo), *resolution, plan, decision*; **a**, consulto collegae, virtute militum victoria parata est, Liv.; facta et consulta fortium et sapientium, Cic.; **b**, esp. *a decree of the senate at Rome, senatus consultum* (shortened to S.C.); senatus consultum facere, Cic.; S.C. facere in aliquem, Liv.; S.C. facere ut, etc., Cic.; alicui senatus consulto scribendo adesse, Cic.; consulta patrum, Hor.; **c**, *the decree of a Sicilian senate* (βουλή), Cic.; **d**, *the answer of an oracle*; dum consulta petis, Verg.

1. consultus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (consulo), **a**, *well considered, deliberated upon, well weighed*; omnia consulta ad nos et exquisita deferunt, Cic.; **b**, *of persons, experienced, esp. in law*; with genit., juris consultus (adj. or subst.), *some one learned in the law*, Cic.; consultissimus vir omnis divini et humani juris, Liv.; consultus insanientis sapientiae, Hor.; with abl., jure consultus, Cic. Subst., **consultus** -i, m. *a lawyer*, Hor.

2. **consultus** -ūs, m. (consulo) = consultum (q.v.).

consum -fui -futurum -fore, to be, to happen, Plaut., Ter.

consummatio -ōnis, f. (consummo), 1, a summing up, adding up, Plin.; 2, a finishing, completion, consummation; maximarum rerum, Sen.

consummatus -a -um, p. adj. with superl. (consummo), complete, perfect, consummate; eloquentia, Quint.; orator, Quint.

consummo, 1. (com and summa), 1, to add together, sum up; transf., to form a whole, complete; quae consummatur partibus, una dies (of an intercalary day), Ov.; in suum decus non-
enque velut consummata eius belli gloria, Liv.; 2, to complete, finish; eam rem, Liv.

consumo -sumpsi -sumptum, 3. to take altogether, consume. **A.** In doing something, to spend, employ; pecuniam in agrorum coemptionibus, Cic.; omne tempus in litteris, Cic.; ingenium in musicis, Cic.; omnem laborem, operam, curam, studium in salute alicuius, Cic.

B. to destroy, waste, bring to an end; a, omnia tela, to shoot away, Caes.; of provisions, omne frumentum, Caes.; of property, patrimonium, Cic.; omnes fortunas sociorum, Caes.; of time, to spend, pass; magna diei parte consumpta, Caes.; aetatem in Trevis, Caes.; consumendi otii causa, Cic.; horas multas saepe suavissimo sermone, Cic.; of resources or activity, to waste, consume in vain; multam operam frustra, Cic.; b, to waste, or wear away, destroy; quum sam (quercum) tempestas vetustasve consumpserit, Cic.; in pass., consumi incendio, or flamma, to be destroyed by fire; quae (aedes) priore anno incendio consumptae erant, Liv.; of life, to destroy, kill; si me vis aliqua morbi aut natura ipsa consumpsisset, Cic.; totidem plagis hostem, Hor.; garrulus hunc consumet, will be the death of him, Hor.; fame consumi, to die of hunger, Caes.

consumptio -ōnis, f. (consumo), a consumption, consuming, destroying, Cic.

consumptor -ōris, m. (consumo), a consumer, destroyer; confector et consumptor omnium, Cic.

consūo -sūi -sūtum, 3. to sew together, stitch together, Plaut.

consurgo -surrexi -surrectum, 3. to rise up, stand up. **I.** Lit., 1, of persons, a, lying down; consolatus (ad terram projectos) consurgere jussit, Caes.; b, sitting; senatus cunctus consurgit, Cic.; esp. of an orator, to rise up to speak; consurgit P. Scaptius de plebe et inquit, Liv.; to rise up in honour of some one; consurrexisse omnes et senem sessum recepisse, Cic.; c, of persons kneeling, paulisper addubitavit an consurgendi jam triariis tempus esset, Liv.; d, of persons fighting, to raise oneself to give more force to a blow; ad iterandum ictum, Liv.; 2, of things without life, consurgunt venti, Verg.; consurgunt geminae quercus, Verg. **II.** Transf., 1, of persons, to rise for any action, join in an insurrection; magno tumultu ad bellum, Liv.; 2, of things, to break out; novum bellum, Verg.

consurrectio -ōnis, f. (consurgo), a rising up from a seat; iudicium, Cic.

Consus -i, m. an ancient Roman deity, whose worship was said to have been introduced by Romulus; hence, **Consualia** -ium, n. games in honour of Consus, on the 21st of August and 15th of December.

consūsurro, 1. to whisper together, Ter.

contābēfācio, 3. to consume, cause to waste away, Plaut.

contābesco -tābui, 3. to waste away, wear away gradually; Artemisia luctu confecta contabit, Cic.

contābulatio -ōnis, f. (contabulo), a covering with boards, planking, floor, Caes.

contābulo, 1. to cover with boards, to plank; turrem, Caes.

contābundus = cunctabundus (q.v.).

contactus -ūs, m. (contingo), 1, a contact, touching, touch; sanguinis, Ov.; 2, a touching of something unclean, contagion; contactus aegrorum vulgabat morbos, Liv.; transf., oculos a contactu dominationis inviolatos, Tac.

contāges -is, f. (contingo), a touch, touching, Lucr.

contāgio -ōnis, f. (contingo), a touching, connexion; 1, gen., quum est somno sevocatus animus a societate et contagione corporis, Cic.; 2, a touching of something unclean, contagion, infection; a, physical, contagio pestifera, Liv.; b, moral, bad companionship, evil example; turpitudinis, Cic.; furoris, Liv.

contāgium -ii, n. (contingo), 1, touch, Lucr.; 2, infection, contagion; a, physical, mala vicini pecoris contagia, Verg.; b, moral, contagia lucri, Hor.

contāminatus -a -um, p. adj. with superl. (contamino), unclean, contaminated, Cic.

contāmino, 1. (com and TAG -o, tango), to render unclean by contact or mixture, contaminate; sanguinem, Liv.; se scelere, Cic.; veritatem aliquo mendacio, Cic.

contātio, contātus, etc. = cunctatio, cunctatus, etc. (q.v.).

contechnor, 1. dep. to devise a trick, Plaut.

contēgo -texi -tectum, 3. to cover. **A.** Lit., a, locum linteis, Liv.; eos uno tumulo, to bury, Liv.; b, to conceal; corporis partes, quae aspectum sint deformem habiturae, contegere atque abdere, Cic. **B.** Transf., to conceal; libidines fronte et supercilio, non pudore et temperantiā, Cic.

contēmēro, 1. to pollute, defile, Ov.

contemno -tempsi -temptum, 3. to think meanly of, despise, contemn. **I.** Gen., casus humanos, Cic.; Romam prae sua Capua irridere atque contemnere, Cic.; with infin., contemnere coronari, Hor.; with acc. and infin., ut ipsum vinci contemnerent, Cic. **II.** Esp., to ridicule, make little of; Adherbalis dicta, Sall.; se non contemnere, to have a high opinion of oneself, Cic.

contemplatio -ōnis, f. (contemplor), attentive or eager looking at, contemplation. **A.** Lit., caeli, Cic. **B.** Transf., naturae, Cic.

contemplator -ōris, m. (contemplor), one who attentively looks at or contemplates; caeli, Cic.

contemplatus, abl. -ū, m. (contemplor), a looking at, contemplation, Ov.

contemplor (contemplo), 1. dep. (com and templum), to look at attentively or minutely, regard, contemplate. **A.** Lit., coelum suspicere coelestiaque contemplari, Cic.; situm Carthaginis, Liv. **B.** Transf., to consider carefully; ut totam causam quam maxime intentis oculis, ut aiunt, acerrime contemplerini, Cic.

contemptim, adv. with compar. (contemptus), contemptuously; de Romanis loqui, Cic.

contemptio -ōnis, f. (contemno), contempt, scorn, disdain; pecuniae, Cic.

contemptor -ōris, m. (contemno), one who contemns or despises; divitiarum, Liv.; divium, Verg.; attrib., nemo tam contemptor famae est, Liv.; contemptor lucis animus, Verg.; contemptor animus, Sall.

1. **contemptus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (contemno), *despised, despicable, contemptible*; a, of things, *vita contempta ac sordida*, Cic.; b, of persons, *homo contemptus et abjectus*, Cic.

2. **contemptus** -ūs, m. (contemno), *a mean opinion, contempt, disdain*; a, pass., *hominibus Gallis prae magnitudine corporum suorum brevitatis nostra contemptui est*, Caes.; b, act., *contemptus moriendi*, Tac.

contendo -tendi -tentum, 3. I. Lit., *to stretch forcibly*; *arcum*, Verg.; *ballistas lapidum et reliqua tormenta telorum contendere atque adducere*, Cic.; and hence of missiles, *to shoot, cast*; *tela*, Verg. II. Transf., A. *to strive with all one's bodily or mental power, to strain, exert oneself*; 1, of the bodily powers, a, gen., (α) transit., *summas vires*, Lucr.; (β) intransit., *eniti et contendere debet ut vincat*, Cic.; *fuga salutem petere contendunt*, Caes.; b, *to hasten on a journey, try to reach*; *Bibracte ire contendit*, Caes.; fig., *si potuissemus, quo contendimus pervenire*, Cic.; 2, of the mental powers, a, *to exert oneself*; (α) transit., *contendit omnes nervos Chrysippus ut, etc.*, Cic.; (β) intransit., *maximis laboribus et periculis ad summam laudem gloriamque*, Cic.; *ob eam causam contendit, ut plura dicerem*, Cic.; b, *to strive to obtain something, strive for*; *non erat causa, cur hoc tempore aliquid a te contenderem*, Cic.; *ab aliquo valde de reditu in gratiam*, Cic.; *vehementer contendere ab aliquo ut, etc.*, Cic.; c, *to assert with confidence, maintain*; *contendentes nunquam eam urbem fuisse ex Triphylia*, Liv. B. *to strive with some one else*; 1, a, *cum victore*, Caes.; *contra Paridem*, Verg.; *pro vitulis contra leones*, Cic.; *inter se de principatu*, Caes.; *cum Libone de mittendis legatis*, Caes.; b, *at an auction, to bid against*, Cic.; 2, *to compare, contrast*; *ipsas causas, quae inter se configunt*, Cic.

1. **contentē**, adv., with compar. and superl. (1. contentus), *eagerly, earnestly*; *contente pro se dicere*, Cic.

2. **contentē**, adv. (2. contentus), *strictly, sparingly*, Plaut.

contentio -ōnis, f. (contendo), *the full exercise of the powers, effort, striving*. I. Gen., *vocis, the raising or straining of the voice*, Cic.; *animi*, Cic. II. 1, *combat, contest, contention, strife*; *magna contentio belli*, Cic.; *adversus procuratores contentio dicendi*, Cic.; *in contentionem honoris incidere, rivalry in seeking a public office*, Cic.; *contentiones habere cum aliquo*, Caes.; 2, a, *a contrast, comparison*; *hominum ipsorum or fortunarum contentionem facere*, Cic.; b, rhet. t. t., *antithesis, juxtaposition of opposed ideas*, Quint.

contentiosus -a -um (contentio), *pertaining to a contest, contentious, quarrelsome*, Plin.

1. **contentus** -a -um, p. adj. (contendo), *stretched, tense*. A. Lit., *funis*, Hor. B. Transf., a, *onera contentis corporibus facilius feruntur, remissis opprimunt*, Cic.; b, *eager, zealous*; *ad tribunatum contento studio cursuque veniamus*, Cic.

2. **contentus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (contineo), *contented, satisfied*; with abl., *suis rebus*, Cic.; *ea victoria*, Cic.; *contentus quod, etc.*, Cic.; with infin., Ov.

conterminus -a -um, *having the same boundary, conterminous, near*; *contermina stabula ripae*, Ov. Subst., **conterminum** -i, n. *an adjoining region, a confine*, Tac.

contēro -trivi -tritum, 3. I. In narrow sense, *to rub away, reduce to small portions by rubbing, to grind, pound*; *cornua cervi*, Ov. II. In wider sense, 1, *to destroy, wear away*; *eius*

omnes injurias voluntariā quādam oblivione, Cic.; *reliqua conterere et contemnere, trample under foot*, Cic.; *ferrum, to wear away by using*, Ov.; *se in musicis, geometriā, astris*, Cic.; 2, of time, *to consume, spend*; *omne otiosum tempus in studiis*, Cic.; *bonum otium socordiā atque desidiā*, Sall.

conterreo -terrūi -territum, 2. *to terrify, frighten exceedingly*; *conterere loquacitatem alicuius vultu ipso aspectuque*, Cic.; *his nuntiis senatus conterritus*, Liv.

contestatio -ōnis, f. (contestor), *an earnest supplication, eager request*, Cic.

contestor, 1. dep. 1, *to call to witness*; *deos hominesque*, Cic.; 2, a, *litem, to set an action on foot, inaugurate an action by calling witnesses*, Cic.; b, transf., *virtus contestata, approved*, Cic.

contexo -texūi -textum, 3. I. Lit., *to weave together, twine together, connect, unite*; *lilia amarantidis*, Tib.; *ovium villis contextis homines vestiuntur*, Cic. II. Transf., 1, *to connect, unite*; *extrema cum primis*, Cic.; 2, *to continue*; *carmen longius*, Cic.; 3, *to build, construct, put together*; *sic deinceps omne opus contextitur*, Caes.; *equum trabibus acernis*, Verg.; 4, *to devise, invent*; *crimen*, Cic.

contextē, adv. (contextus), *in close connexion*, Cic.

1. **contextus** -a -um, p. adj. (from contexo), *interwoven, connected, united*; a, *contexta condensaque corpora*, Lucr.; b, *perpetuae et contextae voluptates, an unbroken series of pleasures*, Cic.; c, *contexta historia eorum temporum, continuous*, Nep.

2. **contextus** -ūs, m. (contexo), *uniting, connexion*; a, *contextum corporum dissolvere*, Lucr.; b, of abstractions, *mirabilis contextus rerum*, Cic.; c, of oratory, *totus quasi contextus orationis*, Cic.

conticesco -ticiūi, 3. (inchoat. of conticeo), *to become silent, to be dumb, silent*. I. Lit., a, of persons, *conscientiā convictus repente conticuit*, Cic.; b, of personifications, *neque ulla aetas de tuis laudibus conticescet*, Cic. II. Transf., *to become still or quiet, to abate, cease*; *illae scilicet litterae conticuerunt forenses et senatoriae*, Cic.

contignatio -ōnis, f. (contigno), *woodwork, a flooring, joists, storey*, Caes.

contigno, 1. (com and tignum), *to put planks together, to floor*, Cic.

contigūus -a -um (contingo). I. Act., *that which touches another, contiguous, near*; *domus*, Ov.; *pars circi quae Aventino contigua*, Tac.; *Cappadoces*, Tac. II. Pass. with dat., *within reach of*; *contiguus missae hastae*, Verg.

continens -entis, p. adj. with compar. (contineo). I. 1, *lying near, adjacent, bordering upon*; *praedia continentia huic fundo*, Cic.; *continentibus diebus, in the days immediately following*, Caes.; 2, a, *hanging together, unbroken*; *agmen*, Liv.; *terra continens, the mainland*, Cic.; subst., **continens** -entis, f. *a continent*, Caes.; b, of time, *continuous, unbroken*; e *continenti genere, in unbroken genealogical succession*, Cic.; *totius diei continens labor*, Caes.; *continenti cursu*, Liv. II. *temperate, continent*; *puer*, Cic.; *ne continentior in vita hominum, quam in pecuniā fuisse videatur*, Caes. III. Rhet. t. t., subst., **continens** -entis, f. *the main point*; *causae*, Cic.

continenter, adv. (contineo) 1. a. of space, *in close succession*; *sedetis*, Cat.; b, of time, *continuously, without cessation*; *totā nocte ierunt*, Caes.; 2, *continently, temperately*; *vivere*, Cic.

continentia -ae, f. (contineo), *continence, self-restraint, moderation, temperance*; *continentia in omni victu cultuque corporis*, Cic.

contineo -linui -tentum, 2. (com and teneo).
I. *to keep together*; **1, a**, *to bind together, hold fast*; quum agger altiore aqua contineri non posset, Caes.; *transf., nec enim ulla res vehementius rempublicam continet quam fides*, Cic.; **b**, *to keep together, unseparated*; legiones uno in loco, Caes.; **c**, *to connect, join*; quod oppidum Genabum pons fluminis Ligeris continebat, Caes.; **2, a**, *to keep in, surround, contain, limit*; mundus qui omnia complexu suo coeret et continet, Cic.; *to confine*; beluas immanes saeptis, Cic.; milit. t. t., *to shut in*; Pompejum quam augustissime, Caes.; **b**, *to contain, comprehend, comprise*; tales res quales hic liber continet, Cic.; de summo bono quod continet philosophiam, which is the main point in philosophy, Cic.; status reipublicae maxime iudicatis rebus continetur, is involved in, depends upon, Cic.
II. *to keep, maintain*; **1, a**, *to keep firm*; naves minus commode copulis continebantur; **b**, *to keep what has been taken or received*; alvus arcet et continet quod recipit, Cic.; **2, a**, *to keep in a place or occupation*; milites sub pellibus, Caes.; se suo loco, Caes.; se in suis perennibus studiis, Cic.; Belgas in officio, *to maintain in allegiance*, Caes.; **b**, *to keep back, be silent about*; petimus ab Antonio, ut ea quae continet neque adhuc protulit explicet nobis, Cic.; **3**, *to restrain, confine, keep back*; **a**, lit., risum, Cic.; gradum, *to check*, Verg.; **b**, *transf., to keep some one from some thing*; suos a proelio, Caes.; contineo me ab exemplis, Cic.; *to keep obedient, hold in check*; et usus non tam armis, quam iudiciorum terrore, Liv.; **c**, *morally, to restrain, curb, repress*; omnes cupiditates, Cic.; non posse milites contineri quin, etc., Caes.

1. contingo (continguo), 3. *to wet, moisten*, Lucr.

2. contingo -tigi -tactum, 3. (com and tango).
I. *Transit., to touch*. **A.** Lit., **a**, *terram osculo*, Liv.; *paene terram* (of the moon), Cic.; **b**, *to grasp*; dextram, Liv.; **c**, *poet., to touch, taste*; cibos ore, Ov.; **d**, *to sprinkle*; ora nati sacro medicamine, Ov.; **e**, *to reach to, touch*; nullas profecto terras caelum contingere, Liv.; *esp. geograph. t. t., to border on, touch*; quorum agri non contingunt mare, Cic.; **f**, *to reach*; (α) *an aim with a missile, ex tantâ altitudine contingere hostem non posse*, Liv.; (β) *an object desired, optatam cursu metam*, Hor.; *Italliam*, Verg.; (γ) *of the voice, to reach the ear of*; nec contigit ullum vox mea mortalem, Ov. **B.** *Transf., a, to be related to*; aliquem sanguine ac genere, Liv.; *to concern, affect*; Romanos nihil (consultatio) contingit, nisi quatenus, etc., Liv.; **b**, *to pollute, defile*; milites contacti sacrilegio, Liv. **II.** *Intransit., to happen, to befall*; with dat., *mihî omnia, quae opto, contingant*, Cic.; with infin., *celeriter antecellere omnibus ingenii gloriâ contigit*, Cic.; with ut and the subj., *quoniam autem, tecum ut essem, non contigit*, Cic.

contînũatio -õnis, f. (continuo). **I.** *Aet., an unbroken continuance, continuing*; tribunatus, Liv. **II.** *Pass., A. connexion, continuation, unbroken succession*; causarum, Cic.; *rhet. t. t., a period*; nimis longa continuatio verborum, Cic. **B.** *an unbroken succession, continuance in time*; imbrium, Caes.

contînũitas -ãtis, f. (continuus), *continuity, unbroken succession*, Varr.

1. contînũo, adv. (continuus), **1**, *immediately, at once*, Cic.; **2**, *in conjunction with a negative, not immediately = not necessarily*; in a question = *perhaps then?* non continuo si me in gregem sicariorum contuli, sum sicarius, Cic.

2. contînũo, 1. (continuus). **I.** *Of space, to bring into connexion, connect, unite*; aer mari continuatus est, Cic.; Sulonibus Sitonum gentes

continuantur, *are adjacent to*, Tac.; *verba, to form into a sentence*, Cic.; *binas aut amplius domos*, Sall.; *aedificia inoenibus*, Liv.; *agmen latissime, to extend*, Cic. **II.** *Of time, a, to do in rapid succession, to keep on doing*; prope continuatis funeribus, *the funerals following close on one another*, Liv.; **b**, *to continue without interruption*; diem noctemque potando, *continue drinking day and night*, Tac.; *iter die et nocte*, Caes.; *militiam*, Liv.; *magistratum, to prolong*, Sall.; *alicui consulatum*, Liv.

contînũus -a -um (contineo), *connected with, hanging together, continuous, unbroken, uninterrupted*. **I.** *Of space, a, Leucada continuum veteres habuere coloni, connected with the main land*, Ov.; *transf. of persons, Nerva, continuum principi, standing next to*, Tac.; **b**, *unseparated, undivided*; Rhenu uno alveo continuus, Tac.; *translationes*, Cic. **II.** *Of time, successive, following on, uninterrupted*; secutae sunt continuos complures dies tempestates, Caes.; *superiora continuorum annorum decreta*, Cic.; *oppugnatio*, Liv.

contio -õnis, f. (contr. from conventio), **1**, *an assembly of the people or of the soldiers, a public meeting*; contionem advocare, Cic.; *advocare contionem populi or militum*, Caes.; *vocare ad contionem*, Liv.; *habere, Cic. dimittere, Liv.*; dare alicui contionem (of a magistrate, who called the meeting), Cic.; *prodire in contionem*, Cic.; *producere aliquem in contionem*, Liv.; *aliquid in contione dicere*, Cic.; *in contionem ascendere or escendere, to go up to the platform to speak*, Liv.; **2**, *meton., the speech made in such an assembly*; contiones turbulentae Metelli, temerariae Appii, furiosissimae Publii, Cic.; *habere contiones in Caesarem graves*, Caes.; *funebriis, a funeral oration*, Cic.

contionãbundus -a -um (contionor), *haranguing, speaking in public*, Liv.

contionãlis -e (contio), *relating to a public assembly*; contionalis prope clamor senatus, Cic.; *illa contionalis hirudo aerarii, that blood-sucker and demagogue*, Cic.

contionãrius -a -um (contio), *relating to a public assembly*; ille contionarius populus, Cic.

contionãtor -õris, m. (contionor), *a popular orator, demagogue*, Cic.

contionor, 1. dep. (contio), **a**, *to form, compose an assembly*; nunc illi vos singuli universos contionantes timent, Liv.; **b**, *to speak in public before an assembly*; apud milites, Caes.; *superiore e loco*, Cic.; also *to proclaim publicly, speak with a loud voice*; C. Cato contionatus est se comitia haberi non siturum, Cic.

contioncũla -ae, f. (dim. of contio), **1**, *a small assembly*, Cic.; **2**, *a short harangue*, Cic.

contollo, 3. (obsol. for confero), *gradum, to betake oneself*, Plaut.

contõnat, impers. *it thunders violently*, Plaut.

contor = cunctor (q.v.).

contorquẽo -torsi -tortum, 2. **I.** *to twist, whirl, turn violently, contort*; gubernaculum, Lucr.; *membra quocunque vult, to direct, turn*, Cic.; *proram ad laevas undas*, Verg. **II.** *Esp. to brandish, to hurl, contorquere hastam in latus*, Verg.; *transf., verba, to hurl forth*, Cic.

contortẽ, adv. with compar. (contortus), *in a distorted order, in a constrained manner, ambiguously*; dicere, Cic.

contortio -õnis, f. (contorqueo), *a swinging, twisting*; contortiones orationis, *distorted expressions*, Cic.

contortor -õris, m. (contorqueo), *one who contorts or perverts*; legum, Ter.

contortūlus -a -um (dim. of contortus), somewhat intricate, obscure, Cic.

contortus -a -um (p. adj. from contorqueo), 1, intricate, confused, complicated; contortae et difficiles res, Cic.; 2, powerful, vigorous; oratio, Cic.

contrā (from com, as extra from ex). I. Adv., A. Of place, opposite, over against, on the opposite side; ulmus erat contra, Ov.; omnia contra circaque plena hostium erant, Liv. B. Of actions, 1, which answer to one another, in return; quum hic nugatur, contra nugari lubet, Plaut.; 2, which are opposed to one another, on the other side, on the contrary; alia aestimabilia, alia contra, Cic.; foll. by atque, or quam, simulacrum Jovis contra atque antea fuerat convertere, Cic.; quum contra fecerint quam polliciti sint, Cic.; 3, used of hostile opposition, against; pugnare, Lucr.; consistere, Caes.; dicere, Cic. II. Prep. with acc., 1, opposite to, over against; insula quae contra Brundusinum portum est, Caes.; 2, against, in opposition to, contrary to; vim atque impetum fluminis, Caes.; opinionem, Cic.; contra ea, on the contrary, on the other hand, Caes.; 3, against, in the sense of hostility; contra populum Romanum conjurasse, Caes.; contra deos disputare, Cic. (Contra occasionally is placed after its acc. in the case of a noun, Verg.; of a rel. pronoun, quos contra, Cic.)

contractio -ōnis, f. (contraho), a drawing together, contraction. A. Lit., contractio et porrectio digitorum, Cic.; frontis, Cic. B. Transf., 1, abbreviation, shortness; orationis, Cic.; syllabae, Cic.; 2, anxiety, depression; animi, Cic.

contractiuncūla -ae, f. (dim. of contractio), dejection, sadness; animi, Cic.

contractus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (contraho), drawn in, contracted, narrow; a, of places, locus exiguus atque contractus, Verg.; b, of time, shorter; his jam contractioribus noctibus, Cic.; c, of the voice, contractum genus vocis, Cic.; d, of oratory, dialectica quasi contracta et astricta eloquentia putanda est, Cic.; e, of circumstances, straitened; paupertas, Hor.; f, retired, quiet; contractus leget, Hor.

contrādīco -dixi -dictum, 3. to gainsay, speak against, contradict; sententiis aliorum, Tac.; nec contradici quin amicitia de integro reconcilietur, Liv.

contradictio -ōnis, f. (contradico), a speaking against, contradiction, Quint.

contrāho -traxi -tractum, 3. I. to draw together, collect, unite (opp. dissipare). A. Lit., a, milit. t. t., cohortes ex finitimis regionibus, Caes.; magnam classem, Nep.; Luceriam omnes copias, Cic.; omnes or omnia ad unum, Cic.; b, to bring together for conversation, etc.; Scipionem et Hasdrubalem ad colloquium dirimendarum simultatum causa, Liv. B. Transf., a, to unite; contrahit celeriter similitudo eos, Liv.; contrahere amicitiam, to form friendship, Cic.; b, to complete a business arrangement; rem, rationem, negotium, Cic.; contrahere magnam rationem cum Mauritaniae rege, Cic.; c, to cause, bring on, bring about; aes alienum, to contract debt, Cic.; bellum, Liv.; lites, Cic.; porca contracta, due to expiate a crime, Cic.; offensionem, Cic. II. to draw together by way of shortening. A. Lit., a, frontem, Cic.; collum, Cic.; pulmones se contrahunt, Cic.; contractum aliquo morbo bovis cor, Cic.; vela, to furl one's sails, fig., to be moderate, Cic.; b, of limbs, parts of the body, to contract (from cold, death, etc.); contracto frigore pigrae, numbing, Verg. B. Transf., to shorten, reduce, draw in, draw together; a, castra, Caes.; of the moon, orbem, Ov.; b, of speech, to shorten; orationem in verbum con-

trahere, Cic.; c, of appetites, to repress; appetitus omnes contrahere, Cic.; d, of courage, etc., to lower, lessen; animum, Cic.

contrāriē, adv. (contrarius), in an opposite direction or manner; sidera contrarie procedentia, Cic.; verba relata contrarie, Cic.

contrārius -a -um (contra). I. Of place, opposite, over against; collis naseebatur adversus huic et contrarius, Caes.; vulnera, wounds in front, Tac. II. A. coming from the opposite direction; contrarius ictus, a blow from an enemy, Cic.; in contrarias partes fluere, Cic.; classi contraria flamina, contrary winds, Ov.; in comparison, followed by atque, qui versantur contrario motu atque caelum, Cic. B. I, opposed, contrary to; contrariae epistolae, contradictory, Cic.; in contrarias partes disputare or disserere de aliquā re, to speak for and against, Cic.; with genit., huius virtutis contraria est vitiositas, Cic.; with dat., nihil malum esse, nisi quod virtuti contrarium esset, Cic.; subst., **contrārium** -ii, n. the opposite; in contrarium disputare, Tac.; followed by atque or ac, contrarium decernebat ac paulo ante decreverat, Cic.; adv., ex contrario, against, on the other side; ut ego hoc ex contrario contendo, Cic.; plur., comparare contraria, Cic.; 2, esp. a, opposed to in a hostile manner; arma, Ov.; b, injurious; otium maxime contrarium esse, Caes.

contrectābilitēr, adv. (contrectabilis), with feeling, Lucr.

contrectatio -ōnis, f. (contrecto), a touching, handling, Cic.

contrecto, 1. (contracto), to touch, feel, handle. I. A. Lit., vulnus, Ov. B. Transf., totaque mente contrectare varias voluptates, consider, Cic. II. to dishonour, Tac.

contrēmisco (contrēmescō), -trēmūi, 3. a, to tremble violently, to quake; contremiscere tota mente atque artubus omnibus, Cic.; b, to tremble before, be afraid of; periculum, Hor.

contrēmo, 3. to tremble violently, quake, Lucr.

contribūo -tribūi -tribūtum, 3., a, to contribute to in common with others; nec non Peneae nec Spercheides undae contribuere aliquid, Ov.; b, to annex, incorporate with, unite; Calagurritani qui erant cum Oscensibus contributi, Caes.; Ambracia quae tum contribuerat se Aetolis, Liv.

contristo, 1. (com and tristo), to make sad, make sorrowful, sadden; a, pluvio frigore caelum, make gloomy, Verg.; b, contristat haec sententia Balbum Cornelium, ap. Cic.

contritus -a -um, p. adj. (from contero), worn out, well-used, common, trite; proverbium, Cic.

contrōversia -ae, f. (controversus), debate, dispute, controversy; hereditatis, about an inheritance, Cic.; controversiam habere de re cum aliquo, Cic.; controversia est inter aliquos de re, Cic.; in controversiā versari, esse, Cic.; rem adducere in controversiam, deducere in controversiam, vocare in controversiam, to make matter of debate, Cic.; sine controversiā, without dispute, Cic.; sine controversiā solvere, Cic.; sine controversiā vicimus, we have undoubtedly conquered, Cic.; controversia non erat quin, there was no doubt that, etc., Cic.

contrōversiosus -a -um (controversia), controverted, strongly disputed; res, Liv.

contrōverser, 1. dep. (controversus), to contend, dispute, debate; inter se de huiusmodi rebus controversari, Cic.

contrōversus -a -um (contro, like contra, from com = with, against), 1, pass., that which is a subject of debate, controverted; res, Cic.; 2, act. disputatious, fond of controversy; gens, Cic.

contrūcido 1. to cut in pieces, cut down,

hew down, slay; debilitato corpore et contrucidato, Cic; fig., rempublicam, Cic.

contrūdo -trūsi -trūsum, 3. **1.** to thrust, push together; nubes in unum, Lucr.; **2.** to thrust, crowd into any place; aliquos in balneas, Cic.

contrunco, 1. to cut in pieces; cibum, Plaut.

contūbernālis -is, e. (com and taberna). **I.** a, a messmate, comrade, one who shares the same tent; domi una eruditi, militiae contubernales, Cic.; b, a young man who accompanied a general to learn the art of war; fuit in Cretā postea contubernalis Saturnini, Cic.; so in public affairs, supporter; alicui contubernalem in consulatu fuisse, Cic. **II.** a, comrade, mate, constant companion; habuisses non hospitem sed contubernalem, Cic.; b, the husband or wife of a slave, Plin.

contūbernium -i, n. (com and taberna). **I.** Concr., **1.** a hut, or tent in which ten men and an officer lodged; deponere in contubernio arma, Caes.; **2.** the common dwelling of a male and female slave, Tac. **II.** Abstr., **1.** a sharing in the same tent, comradeship; militum, Tac.; **2.** the attendance of a young man on a general to learn the art of war; contubernii necessitudo, Cic.; **3.** companionship, intimacy, Suet.; **4.** esp. the living together of slaves as man and wife, Col.; and gen. concubinage, Cic.

contūēor -tūitus sum, 2. to regard on all sides, look at attentively. **A.** Lit., aspiciate ipsum, contuemini os, Cic. **B.** Transf. to consider, reflect upon; quum (revocatio illa) a contemendis nos malis avocet, Cic.

contūitus, abl. -ū, m. (contueor), a beholding, attentive looking at, Plin.

contūmācia -ae, f. (contumax), stubbornness, obstinacy, insolence, haughtiness; gen. in a bad sense, insolentia, superbia, contumacia, Cic.; in a good sense, firmness; libera contumacia (of Socrates), Cic.

contūmāciter, adv. (contumax), obstinately, stubbornly, insolently; scribere, Cic.

contūmax -ācis (com and TEM -o, temno), haughty, insolent, stubborn, obstinate; quis contumacior? quis inhumanior? quis superbius, Cic.; in a good sense, firm, unyielding; contumax etiam adversus tormenta servorum fides, Tac.

contūmēlia -ae, f. (com and TEM -o, temno), insult, affront, outrage, contumely. **I.** Lit. **A.** contumeliam jacere in aliquem, Cic.; lacerare aliquem contumeliis, Cic.; onerare aliquem contumeliis, Cic.; vexare aliquem omnibus contumeliis, Cic.; contumeliae causa aliquem describere, Cic.; contumelia appellare aliquem perfugam, insultingly, Caes.; vertere aliquid in contumeliam suam, to take as an insult, Caes. **B.** dishonour, Cic. **II.** Transf. damage, injury; naves totae factae ex robore ad quamvis vim et contumeliam perferendam, Caes.

contūmēliōsē, adv., with compar. and superl. (contumeliosus), insolently, abusively; contumeliose dicere, laedere, Cic.

contūmēliōsus -a -um, adj., with compar. and superl. (contumelia), insulting, abusive; epistolae in aliquem contumeliosae, Cic.; id contumeliosum est plebi (followed by acc. and infin.), Liv.

contūmūlo, 1., **1.** to heap up in a mound, Plin.; **2.** to bury, inter, Ov.

contundo -tūdi -tūsum, 3. **I.** to bruise, crush, pound, break to pieces; allia serpyllumque, Verg. **II.** to crush, bruise, beat. **A.** Lit., anum saxis, Hor.; pugiles caestibus contusi, Cic.; contusi ac debilitati inter saxa rupesque, Liv. **B.** **1.** to destroy, subdue, crush, demolish; feroc-

em Hannibalem, Liv.; animum, Cic.; audaciam alicuius contundere et frangere, Cic.; calumniam stultitiamque alicuius obterere ac contundere, Cic.

contūo, contūor, 3. = contueor (q.v.).

conturbatio -ōnis, f. (conturbo), disorder, confusion, perturbation of mind; mentis, Cic.

conturbo, 1., **1.** to disturb, throw into disorder, confusion; ordines Romanorum, Sall.; rempublicam, Sall.; **2.** to disturb in mind, cause anxiety; valetudo tua me valde conturbat, Cic.; rationes, or absol., conturbare, Cic., to bring money matters into confusion, to ruin, make bankrupt; conturbare putat sibi licere, Cic.

contus -i, m. (κοντός), **1.** a pole used for pushing a boat along, Verg.; **2.** a long spear or pike, Tac.

cōnus -i, m. (κωνος). **1.** a cone, Cic.; **2.** the apex of a helmet, Verg.

convalesco -vālūi, 3. to become strong. **I.** Gen. **A.** Lit., of things, postquam pestifer ignis convuluit, blazed up, Ov. **B.** Transf., a, to gain strength; quum mala per longas convalescere moras, have become rooted, Ov.; b, of persons or states, to gain strength or power; Milo in dies convalescebat, Cic.; his ille (Caesar) rebus ita convuluit ut, etc., Cic.; nimis vicinas prope se convalescere opes ratū, Cic. **II.** Esp. **A.** to recover from a disease, gain strength, get well; non aegri omnes convalescunt, Cic.; ex morbo, Cic. **B.** Transf., ut tandem sensus convalescere mei, Ov.

convallis -is, f. a valley shut in on all sides, Cic.

convāso, 1. (com and vasa), to pack up baggage, Ter.

convecto, 1. (intens. of conveho), to bring together, collect; praedam, Verg.

convector -ōris, m. (conveho), a fellow-traveller, Cic.

convēho -vexi -vectum, 3. to bring together, carry into one place; frumentum ex finitimis regionibus in urbem, Caes.; lintribus in eam insulam materiem, calcem, caementa, arma, Cic.

convello -velli, and (rarely) -vulsi (-volsi) -vulsum (-volsum), 3. to tear, pluck, pull away, wrench off. **I.** Lit., **1.** repagula, Cic.; gradus Castoris, Cic.; Herculem ex suis sedibus convellere atque auferre, Cic.; viridem ab humo silvam, Verg.; dapes avido dente, devour, Ov.; **2.** milit. t. t., convellere signa, to pluck up the standards, to decamp, Cic. **II.** Transf. to weaken, overthrow, destroy; cuncta auxilia reipublicae labefactari convellique, Cic.; si eam opinionem ratio convellet, Cic.; quo iudicio convulsam penitus scimus esse rempublicam, Cic.

convēna -ae, c. adj. (convenio), coming together, Plaut.; in plur. subst. a concourse of strangers, assembled multitude; pastores et convenas congregare, Cic.

convēniens -entis, p. adj. (from convenio), **1.** agreeing, unanimous, concordant; bene convenientes propinqui, Cic.; **2.** fit for, appropriate, suitable; conveniens decretis eius, Cic.; oratio temporis conveniens, Liv.; nihil est enim tam naturae aptum, tam conveniens ad res vel secundas vel adversas, Cic.

convēniētē, adv. (conveniens), agreeably with, suitably to; convenienter cum naturā vivere, Cic.; constanter convenienterque sibi dicere, Cic.

convēniētia -ae, f. (conveniens), agreement, harmony, conformity with; quaedam convenientia et conjunctio naturae, Cic.

convēnio -vēni -ventum, 4. **I.** Gen. **A.** Intransit., **1.** to come together, collect; ex pro-

vinciā, Caes.; ad hoc iudicium, Cic.; celeriter ad clamorem hominum circiter millia sex convenerant, Caes.; uno tempore undique comitorum ludorum censendique causā, Cic.; **2**, civitates quae in id forum conveniunt, *who belong to that district*, Cic.; **3**, legal t. t. *convenire in manum* (of the wife, *to come into the power of her husband by marriage*), Cic. **B.** Transit., *to visit, meet, call upon*; quotidie plurimos, Cic.; convento Cn. Octavio Demetriade, Cic.; tribunū plebis non desistebant clam inter se convenire, Cic. **II.** *to fit.* **A.** **1**, Lit., si cothurni laus illa esset ad pedem apte convenire, Cic.; **2**, Transf., *to agree with, be congenial to, harmonise, be fitting*; haec tua deliberatio non convenit cum oratione Largi, Cic.; non in omnes omnia convenire, Cic.; with infin. or acc. and infin., illicone ad praetorem ire convenit? Cic.; impers., minime miror caelum et terram, si tibi ita conveniat, dimittere, Cic. **B.** *to unite*; **1**, lit., Lucr.; **2**, transf., **a**, res convenit, or impers., *convenit, a thing is agreed upon*; id signum quod convenerat, *which had been agreed upon*, Caes.; pax convenit, Liv.; convenit (*it is asserted*) jam inde per consules reliqua belli perfecta (esse), Liv.; mihi cum Deiotaro convenit, ut ille in meis castris esset cum suis copiis, Cic.; impers., quum de facto conveniret, Cic.; **b**, bene (optime) convenit (alicui) cum aliquo, *to be on good terms with*; sororis vir, quicum optime convenisset, Cic.

conventicium -ii, n. (convenio), sc. aes = τὸ ἐκκλησιαστικόν, *the money received by Greek citizens for attendance in the popular assembly*, Cic.

conventiculum -i, n. (dim. of conventus), **a**, *a coming together, assembly, association*; conventicula hominum, quae postea civitates nominatae sunt, Cic.; **b**, *a place of meeting*, Tac.

convēntio -ōnis, f. (convenio), **1**, *an assembly*, Varr.; **2**, *an agreement, compact*, Liv.

conventum -i, n. (convenio), *a covenant, agreement, compact*; pactum, conventum, stipulatio, Cic.

conventus -ūs, m. (convenio). **I.** Lit., **A.** *a coming together, an assembly*; **a**, virorum mulierumque celeberrimus, Cic.; **b**, *an illegal assembly*; in nocturno conventu fuisse apud M. Laecam, Cic.; **c**, *a congress of states*; omnium sociarum civitatum, Liv.; **d**, *the assembly of the inhabitants of a province held by the praetor*; conventum agere, *to hold the assizes*, Cic.; hence *the district of the province for which such an assembly was held*; homo omnium ex illo conventu quadruplatorum deterrimus, Cic.; **e**, *the union of Roman citizens in a province forming a corporation*; conventus Syracusanus, Cic. **B.** Of atoms, *union*, Lucr.; **II.** Transf., *agreement*, Cic.

converbēro, **1.** *to beat violently*, Plin.

converro (-vorro) -verri (-vorri) -versum (-vorsum), **3.** *to sweep together, brush out*, Plaut.; transf., *hereditates omnium, scrape together*, Cic.

conversatio -ōnis, f. (conversor). **I.** frequent use, *a frequent sojourn in a place*, Plin. **II.** *intercourse, conversation*, Tac.

conversio -ōnis, f. (converto). **A.** Lit., *a turning round*; coeli, Cic.; mensium annorumque conversiones, *periodical return*, Cic. **B.** in rhet., **1**, *the rounding off of a period*; ut (oratio) conversiones habeat absolutas, Cic.; **2**, *the repetition of the same word at the end of a clause*, Cic.; **3**, *change*; naturales esse quasdam conversiones rerum publicarum, Cic.

converso (intens. of converto), **1.** *to turn round frequently*; animus se ipse conversans, Cic.

converto (-vorto) -verti (-vorti) -versum

(-vorsum), **3.** *to turn round, whirl round.* **I.** Lit., **A.** *to turn round to the other side*; **1**, palam anuli ad palmam, Cic.; naves in eam partem, quo ventus fert, Caes.; esp. milit. t. t., signa convertere, *to wheel round*, Caes.; terga or se convertere, *to flee*, Caes.; **2**, **a**, in motion, *to turn round, change one's direction*; vox boum Herculem convertit, *makes Hercules turn round*, Liv.; iter convertere, Caes.; reflex., se ad montes, Caes., or without se, cum paucis ad equites, Sall.; **b**, convertere pecuniam publicam domum suam, *to embezzle*, Cic.; **3**, geograph. t. t., *to face, be directed towards, lie towards*; spelunca conversa ad aquilonem, Cic. **B.** *to turn round in a circle, to revolve*; quae (terra) circum axem se summa celeritate convertit et torquet, Cic.; **II.** Transf., **1**, *to direct towards*; convertere in se unum omnium vires, Liv.; in ceteros ordines easdem vitae conditiones, Cic.; **2**, *to direct one's attention or looks towards*; video in me omniū vestrum ora atque oculos esse conversos, Cic.; **3**, *to direct one's inclination, mind, etc., towards*; omne studium curaque ad hanc scribendi operam, Cic.; reflex., se ad otium pacemque, Cic.; se in or ad aliquem, *to attach oneself to*, Cic.; **4**, *to devote to some object*; rationem in fraudem malitiamque, Cic.; **5**, *to convert, pervert*; alterum (auxilium) ad perniciem meam erat a vobis consulibus conversum, Cic.; **6**, **a**, *to change, alter*; mirum in modum conversae sunt omnium mentes, Caes.; cavendum ne in graves inimicitias convertant se amicitiae, Cic.; Hecubam in canem esse conversam, Cic.; **b**, librum e Graeco in Latinum, *to translate*, Cic.

convestio, **4.** *to clothe.* **A.** Lit., Enn. **B.** Transf., *to cover, surround*; domus duobus lucis investita, Cic.

convexitas -ātis, f. (convexus), *convexity*; mundi, Plin.

convexus -a -um (convehor), **1**, *vaulted, arched, convex*; orbis lunae, Cic. Subst., **convexum** -i, n., and commonly in plur., **convexa** -orum, n. *an arch*; convexa coeli, Verg.; **2**, *sloping, steep*; iter, Ov.

conviciator -ōris, m. (convicior), *a railer, slanderer, reviler*, Cic.

convicior, **1.** dep. (convicium), *to rail at, revile, reproach*, Liv.

convicium -ii, n. (= convocium, from com and vox), **1**, *a loud cry, shout, clamour*; mulierum, Cic.; **2**, *violent reproach, reviling, insult*; clamore et conviciis et sibilis consectari, Cic.; alicui convicium facere, Cic.; non modo acclamatione sed convicio et maledictis impediri, Cic.; verberavi te cogitationis tacito dumtaxat convicio, Cic.; meton., nemorum convicia, *pieae, mocking-birds*, Ov.

convictio -ōnis, f. (convivo), *social intercourse, familiarity*, Cic.

convictor -ōris, m. (convivo), *one who lives with another, constant associate*, ap. Cic.

convictus -ūs, m. (convivo), **1**, *a living together, constant intercourse*; conventus hominum ac societas, Cic.; **2**, *entertainment, feast*, Tac.

convinco -vici -victum, **3.** **1**, *to convict of a crime or mistake*; aliquem summae negligentiae, Cic.; multis avaritiae criminibus, Cic.; convictus in hoc scelere, Cic.; with infin., or acc. and infin., Liv., Sall.; **2**, *to prove conclusively, demonstrate*; errores Epicuri, Cic.; inauditum facinus ipsius qui commisit voce convinci, Cic. with acc. and infin., Stoicos nihil de diis explicare convincit, Cic.

conviso, **3.** *to behold attentively, examine*; omnia loca oculis, Lucr.; poet. (of the sun, etc.), *to beam upon*, Lucr.

convitiator, v. conviciator.

convitiōr, v. conviciōr.
convitiūm, v. conviciūm.
conviva -ae, c. (com and vivo), a guest; hilarus et bene acceptus, Cic.
convivālis -e (convivium), relating to a feast or banquet, Liv.
convivātor -ōris, m. (convivor), one who gives a feast, a host, Hor., Liv.
convivium -ii, n. (com and vivo). **A.** a feast, entertainment, banquet; accipere aliquem convivio, Cic.; adhibere aliquem convivio or in convivium, Cic.; convivium apparare opipare, Cic.; dimittere convivium, Liv.; discedere de convivio, Cic.; inire convivium publicum, Cic.; interesse in convivio, Cic.; producere convivium vario sermone ad multam noctem, Cic.; venire in convivium, Cic. **B.** Meton., the company assembled, guests; vinosa convivia, Ov.
convivor, 1. dep. (conviva), to eat and drink in company, feast, revel; non solum in publico, sed etiam de publico, Cic.
convocātiō -ōnis, f. (convoco), a calling together; populi Romani ad rempublicam defendendam, Cic.
convoco, 1. to call together, assemble, convolve; dissipatos homines, Cic.; principes ad se, Caes.; ad concionem, Liv.
convolnēro, v. convulnēro.
convolo, 1. to fly together, run together, come together hastily; cuncta ex Italia ad aliquem revocandum, Cic.
convolsus, v. convulsus.
convolve -volvi -volutum, 3. **1.** to roll round; sol se convolvens, Cic.; in lucem lubrica terga, Verg.; **2.** to cover; testudo convoluta omnibus rebus, quibus ignis jactus et lapides defendi possent, Caes.
convōmo, 1. to vomit all over, Cic.
convulnēro, 1. to wound severely, Plin.
convulsus -a -um, partic. of convello.
cōolesco = coalesco (q.v.).
cōōpēriō -pērūi -pertum, 4. (com and operio), to cover entirely, envelop; aliquem lapidibus, to stone to death, Cic.; Decii corpus coopertum telis, Liv.; transf., partic., coopertus, overwhelmed; flagitiis atque facinoribus, Sall.
cōoptātiō -ōnis, f. (coopto), choice, election, co-optation; collegiorum, Cic.; censoria, filling up of the senate by the censors, Cic.
cōopto (com and opto), 1. to choose, elect, esp. to a public office or dignity, to coopt; senatores, Cic.; tres sibi collegas, Liv.; aliquem in paternum auguratus locum, Cic.; aliquem magistrum equitum, Liv.
cōōrior -ortus sum, 4. to arise, come forth at once, appear. **I.** a, of storms, etc., to break out; tum subito tempestates sunt coortae maximae, Lucr.; b, of fires, quod pluribus simul locis ignes coorti essent, Liv.; c, of disease, pestilentia coorta, minacior quam periculosior, Liv.; d, of political events, of war, sedition, etc., to break out; seditio tum inter Antiates Latinosque coorta, Liv.; e, of laughing or weeping, risus, Nep.; libero conquestu coortae voces sunt, Liv. **II.** to rise for insurrection or fight; sed adeo infensa erat coorta plebs ut, etc., Liv.; Volscos summa vi ad bellum coortos, Liv.
cōortus -ūs, m. (coorior), an arising, breaking forth, Lucr.
Cōos (Cōus) -i, f., and **Cōs** -o, f. (Κόως and Κῶς), a small island in the Aegean Sea, off the coast of Caria. Adj., **Cōus** -a -um, Coan; poeta, Philetas, Ov.; artifex, Apelles, whose picture of Venus Anadyomene was at Coos, Ov.; Venus, the

Venus Anadyomene of Apelles, Cic. Subst., **Cōum** -i, n. Coan wine; **Cōi** -orum, m. the inhabitants of Coos; **Cōa** -orum, n. Coan garments.

cōpa -ae, f. the hostess of a wine-shop, Verg.

Cōpāis -īdis, f. (Κωπαίς), palus, a lake in Boeotia.

cōphīnus -i, m. (κοφίνος), a large basket or hamper, Juv.

cōpia -ae, f. (cōopia, from com and ops), plenty, abundance. **I.** Lit., **1, a**, of things, agri, vectigalium, pecuniae, Cic.; frumenti, Caes.; copia cum egestate confligit, Cic.; in plur., omnium rerum affluentes copiae, Cic.; milit. t. t., supplies, provisions; copias Dyrrhachii comparare, Caes.; **b**, of persons, virorum fortium atque innocentium tanta copia, Cic.; esp. milit. t. t., troops, forces; (**a**) sing., omnis armatorum copia, Cic.;angebatur illis copia, Caes.; (**β**) plur., copiae peditum equitumque, Liv.; terrestres navalesque, Liv.; copias magnas cogere, Caes.; comparare, Cic.; contrahere, Cic.; dimittere, Caes.; educere castris, e castris, Caes.; **2**, of abstractions, copia dicendi or orationis, fulness of expression, Cic. **II.** Transf., ability, power; opportunity; est alicui copia somni, Liv.; dimicandi cum hoste, Liv.; ab hoste copia pugnandi fit, Sall.; facere alicui consilii sui copiam, to be accessible to a person asking one's advice, Cic.; habere copiam alicuius, to have some one in one's power, Sall.

cōpiōsē, adv. (copiosus), **1**, abundantly, plentifully; large et copiose comparare pastum, Cic.; senatorum urna copiose absolvit, with a large majority, Cic.; **2**, of discourse, copiously; dicere, Cic.

cōpiōsus -a -um (copia), **1**, richly provided, wealthy; urbs celebris et copiosa, Cic.; copiosus a frumento locus, rich in, Cic.; opulenti homines et copiosi, Cic.; **2**, copious of speech, eloquent; homo copiosus ad dicendum, Cic.; oratio multa et varia et copiosa, Cic.; lingua copiosa, Cic.

cōpis -e = copiosus (q.v.).

cōpo, cōpona = caupo, caupona (q.v.).

cōprea (copria) -ae, m. (κοπρίας), a low buffoon, Suet.

copta -ae, f. (κόπτη), a hard cake or biscuit, Mart.

Coptos -i, f. (Κοπτός), a town of Upper Egypt, now Copt or Kest.

cōpūla -ae, f. (com and *apio). **A.** a rope, band, tie; dura copula canem tenet, a leash, Ov.; plur., copulae, fastenings, grapnels, Caes. **B.** Transf., a bond, connexion; quos irrupta tenet copula, Hor.

cōpūlātiō -ōnis, f. (copula), a union, connexion; atomorum inter se, Cic.

cōpūlātus -a -um, p. adj. (from copulo), connected, united, coupled; quaedam sunt in rebus simplicia, quaedam copulata, Cic.; transf., nihil est amabilius neque copulatus quam morum similitudo, tending to unite, Cic.

cōpūlo, 1. (copula), to join together, connect, unite. **A.** Lit., altera ratis huic copulata est, Liv. **B.** Transf., copulati in jus pervenimus, Cic.; copulare honestatem cum voluptate, Cic.; an haec inter se jungi copularique possint, Cic.; equester ordo qui tum cum senatu copulatus fuit, were in harmony with, Cic.

cōqua -ae, f. (coquus), a female cook, Plaut.

cōquino, 1. (coquo), to cook, Plaut.

cōquo, coxi, coctum, 3. to cook, prepare food.

I. Lit., **1**, is qui illa coxerat, Cic.; cibaria, Liv.; **2**, to bake, burn; coquit glebas aestas matutinis solibus, Verg.; **3**, to ripen; poma matura et cocta, Cic.; **4**, to warm; calore et spiritu omnia cocta et confecta, Cic. **II.** Transf., **1**, to think

of, meditate, contrive; consilia secreto ab aliis, Liv.; 2, to disturb; femineae ardentem curaeque iraeque coquebant, Verg.

cōquus (cocus) -i, m. (coquo), a cook, Cic.

cōr, cordis, n. (root CORD, Gr. καρδ-ία). **I.** **A.** Lit., the heart; cor palpitat, Cic.; fig., a, the heart as the seat of the feelings, the soul, feeling; exsultantia corda, Verg.; cordi est aliquis or aliquid, is dear to; quum audirem eam (sponsam) tibi cordi esse, Liv.; idque eo mihi magis est cordi quod, etc., Cic.; with acc. and infin., Liv.; b, the heart as the seat of thought, the mind, judgment; qui propter haesitantiam linguae stuporemque cordis cognomen ex contumelia traxerit, Cic. **B.** Meton., a person; lecti juvenes, fortissima corda, Verg. **II.** Transf., the stomach, Hor., Lucret.

Cōra -ae, f. (Κόρα), an old town in Latium, now Core or Cori. Adj., **Cōrānus** -a -um.

cōrallium -ii, n. (κοράλλιον), red coral, Lucret.

cōram (com and os, oris). **I.** Adv., 1, in presence of, in face of, before; commodius fecissent, si quae apud vos de me deferunt, ea coram potius me praesente dixissent, Cic.; 2, personally, in one's own person, oneself; intueri aliquid, to behold with one's own eyes, Cic.; agere, to transact personally, i.e., not by letters, Cic.; quum coram sumus, personally present, Cic. **II.** Prep. with abl., in presence of; genero meo, Cic.; populo, Hor.

Corbio -ōnis, f. 1, a town of the Aequi; 2, a town in Hispania Tarraconensis.

corbis -is, m. and f. a wicker basket; mesoria, Cic.

corbita -ae, f. a slow-sailing merchant vessel, Cic.

corbula -ae, f. (dim. of corbis), a little basket, Plaut.

coreulum -i, n. (dim. of cor), a little heart, used as a term of endearment, Plaut.

Coreyra -ae, f. (Κόρυρα), Corcyra, an island in the Ionian Sea, identified with the Homeric Scheria, the home of Alcinoos, now Corfu; hence adj., **Coreyraeus** -a -um, Corcyraean; horti, the gardens of Alcinoos, Mart.

cordātē, adv. (cordatus), wisely, prudently, Plaut.

cordātus -a -um (cor), prudent, sagacious, wise, Sen.

cordax -dācis (κόρδαξ), a licentious dance, Petr.; transf. of the trochaic rhythm, Cic.

cordōlium -ii, n. (cor and doleo), heartache, Plaut.

Corduba -ae, f. a town in Hispania Boetica, now Cordova. Adj., **Cordubensis** -e.

cordyla -ae, f. (κορδύλη), the fry of the tunny fish, Mart.

Corfinium -ii, n. a town of the Peligni in Samnium. Adj., **Corfiniensis** -e, Corfinian.

Cōrinna -ae, f. (Κόριννα), 1, a Greek poetess of Tanagra, contemporary with Pindar; 2, the feigned name of Ovid's mistress.

Cōrinthus -i, f. (Κόρινθος), Corinth, a city of Greece on the Isthmus of Corinth. Hence, **A.** Adj., **Cōrinthius** -a -um, Corinthian; aes, a mixed metal of gold, silver, and copper, greatly prized by the ancients, Cic.; vasa, supellex, made of Corinthian brass, Cic.; and absol., **Cōrinthia** -orum, n. (sc. vasa), Cic. **B.** **Cōrinthiarius** -ii, m. an artificer in Corinthian brass, a nickname of Augustus, Suet. **C.** **Cōrinthiacus** -a -um, Corinthian. **D.** **Cōrinthiensis** -e, Corinthian.

Cōriōli -ōrum, m. a town of the Volsci in

Latium. Adj., **Cōriōlānus** -a -um, belonging to Corioli; Coriolanus, Cn. Marcius, the capturer of Corioli; **Cōriōlāni** -orum, m. the inhabitants of Corioli.

cōrium (cōrius) -ii, n. (χόριον), 1, hide, skin, leather; animantium aliae coriis tectae sunt, Cic.; petere corium, to thrash, Cic.; prov., canis a corio nunquam absterrebitur mecto, it is difficult to change a confirmed habit, Hor.; 2, a leathern thong, strap, lash, Plaut.

Cornēlius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous members of which were, 1, P. Corn. Scipio Africanus major, the conqueror of Hannibal; 2, P. Corn. Scipio Aemilianus Africanus minor, son of L. Aemilius Paulus, adopted by P. Corn. Scipio (son of Africanus major), the destroyer of Carthage; 3, Cornelia, the youngest daughter of Africanus major, wife of Tib. Sempronius Gracchus, the mother of the Gracchi; 4, Cornelia, the daughter of Qu. Metellus Scipio, wife first of P. Licin. Crassus, afterwards of Pompejus. Adj., **Cornēliānus** -a -um, Cornelian.

Cornēlius Nēpos, v. Nepos.

cornēolus -a -um (dim. of 1. cornens), horny, Cic.

1. **cornēus** -a -um (cornu), 1, horny, made of horn; rostrum, Cic.; 2, a, like horn, hard; cornea fibra, Pers.; b, horn-coloured, Plin.

2. **cornēus** -a -um (cornus), relating or belonging to the cornel tree; virgulta, Verg.

cornicēn -cēnis, m. (cornu and cano), a horn-blower, Cic.

cornicor, 1. dep. (cornix), to caw like a crow, Pers.

cornicūla -ae, f. (dim. of cornix), a little crow, Hor.

cornicūlārius -ii, m. (corniculum), a soldier who has been presented with the corniculum, an adjutant, Suet.

1. **cornicūlum** -i, n. (dim. of cornu), 1, a little horn, Plin.; 2, an ornament on the helmet given to deserving soldiers, Liv.

2. **Cornicūlum** -i, n. a town in Latium. Adj., **Cornicūlānus** -a -um, Corniculian.

corniger -gēra -gērum (cornu and gero), horned, Cic. Subst., **cornigera** -orum, n. horned cattle, Plin.

cornipēs -pēdis (cornu and pes), horn-footed, hoofed; equi, Verg.

cornix -icis, f. (root COR, whence κορώνη, corvus, curvus, crooked), the crow; natura cervis et cornicibus vitam diuturnam dedit, Cic.; garula, Ov.; annosa, Hor.; prov., cornicum oculos configere, and ellipt., qui cornici oculus, ut dicitur, to deceive the sagacious, Cic.

cornū -ūs and (rarely) -ū, n. (κέρας). **I.** Lit., 1, the horn of animals, of the bull, ram, goat, stag, etc., Cic.; Cornu Copiae (Cornucopia), the horn of the goat Amalthea, the sign of plenty, Hor.; cornu, poet. for strength, courage; tollere cornua in aliquem, Hor.; cornua sumere, gain courage, Ov.; 2, a, of things of similar material, a hoof, Verg.; a beak of a bird, Ov.; b, of things resembling a horn in shape, the elephant's tusk, Varr.; c, of things made of horn, a bow, Verg.; a large curved trumpet, or horn, Cic.; a lantern, Plaut.; an oil cruet, Hor.; a funnel, Verg. **II.** Transf., **A.** The horn as the point or end of anything, the top of the helmet, Verg.; the ends of the sail-yards, Verg.; the ends of the staff round which parchments were rolled, Ov.; the horns of the moon, Cic.; the arm of a river, Ov.; the end of a promontory, Liv.; the corner or extremity of a country, Liv.; the wing of an army, dextrum, sinistrum, Caes. **B.** a growth like a horn, a large wart on the head, Hor. (acc. cornum, Ov.).

Cornūcōpia -ae, v. cornu.

cornum -i, n. (cornus), 1, the fruit of the cornel, Verg.; 2, the wood of the cornel-tree; meton. a spear made of cornel-wood, Ov.

cornus -i, and -ūs, f. (cornu), lit. the horn-tree: 1, the cornel-tree (cornus mascula, Linn.), so called from the toughness of its wood; 2, the wood of the cornel-tree and meton. a javelin made of cornel-wood, Ov.

cornūtus -a -um (cornu), horned; aves, Ov.

corolla -ae, f. (dim. of corona), a little crown, Cat.

Cōroebus -i, m. a Phrygian, son of Mygdon.

cōrollārium -ī, n. (corolla), originally, a garland of flowers, then, a garland of gilt or silvered flowers given away to actors, etc., Varr.; hence, a present, douceur, gratuity, Cic.

cōrōna -ae, f. (κορώνη). I. Lit. a wreath, garland, chaplet, crown, Cic.; castrensis, triumphalis, navalis, civica, obsidionalis, muralis, navalis, Cic.; sub corona vendere, to sell into slavery prisoners of war who wore chaplets, Cic.; also, sub corona venire, Liv.; regni corona, a diadem, Verg. II. Transf., 1, a constellation, the northern crown, Cic.; 2, a circle, assembly of men, Cic.; milit. t.t. the besiegers of a city; (urbem) coronā cingere, to invest, Caes.; or, the defenders of a city, or place; coronā vallum defendere, Liv.; 3, the halo round the sun, Sen.

cōrōnārius -a -um (corona), relating to a garland, Plin.; aurum, originally, the golden crown sent by the provinces to a victorious general, afterwards changed to a sum of money, Cic.

Cōrōnē -ēs, f. (Κορώνη), a town in Messenia. Adj., **Cōrōnaeus** -a -um, Coronaeian.

Cōrōnēa -ae, f. (Κορώνεια), a town in Boeotia. Adj., **Cōrōnaeus** -a -um, Coronaeian.

Cōrōneus -ēi, m. king in Phocis, father of Corone.

Cōrōnis -Idis, f. (Κορωνίς), daughter of Phlegyas, mother of Aesculapius; hence **Cōrōnides** -ae, m. Aesculapius.

cōrōno, 1. (corona). I. Lit. to wreath, crown with a garland; aras, Prop.; puppim, Ov.; cratera, Verg.; sequebantur epulae, quas inibant propinqui coronati, Cic.; quis magna coronari contemnat Olympia, to be crowned as conqueror at the Olympic games, Hor. II. Transf. to surround, enclose in the form of a circle; coronant myrteta summum lacum, Ov.; omnem abitum custode, Verg.

corpōrālis -e (corpus), relating to the body, corporeal, Sen.

corpōrēus -a -um (corpus), 1, relating to the body, corporeal; ille corporeus (ignis), Cic.; 2, fleshy, consisting of flesh; humerus, Ov.

corpōro, 1. (corpus), to form into a body, provide with a body; mundus corporatus, Cic.

corpulentia -ae, f. (corpulentus), fatness, corpulence, Plin.

corpulentus -a -um, adj. with compar. (corpus), fat, stout, corpulent, Plaut.

corpus -pōris, n. (root COR, as in cortex).

I. Lit. A. Gen. 1, a body, substance (opp. animus, anima), the body of men and animals; animi voluptates et dolores nasci e corporis voluptatibus et doloribus, Cic.; hence, a person; delecta virum corpora, Verg.; unum vile atque infame corpus, Liv.; 2, a lifeless substance, mass; individua corpora, the atoms, Cic. B. Esp. 1, flesh; ossa subjecta corpori, Cic.; corpus amittere, to lose flesh, Cic.; abiit corpusque colorque, Ov.; 2, a corpse, Caes.; poet. of the souls of the dead, Verg.; 3, the trunk, Ov. II. Transf. any whole like a body; 1, the framework of a ship, Caes.;

2, the "body politic;" totum corp̄ is reipublicae, Cic.; 3, any whole, collection, mass; a, of military works, Caes.; b, of the world, universitatis corpus, Cic.; c, of a book, corpus omnis juris Romani, Liv.; d, a collection of persons; (a) of the state, eiusdem corporis, Liv.; corpus nullum civitatis, Liv.; (β) of a corporation, a political union, Liv.

corpuscūlum -i, n. (dim. of corpus), a little body, corpuscle, atom, Cic.

corrādo -rāsi -rāsum, 3. (com and rado), to scrape or rake together. A. Lit., Lucr. B. Transf. to scrape together money, Plaut.

correctio -ōnis, f. (corrigo), 1, improvement, amendment; correctio philosophiae veteris et emendatio, Cic.; 2, in rhet., a figure of speech, in which an expression already used is replaced by a stronger one (Gr. ἐπανόρθωσις), Cic.

corrector -ōris, m. (corrigo), an improver, amender, corrector; corrector atque emendator nostrae civitatis, Cic.; emendator et corrector noster, Cic.

corrēpo -repsi -reptum, 3. (com and repo), to creep or crawl together, to slink in; in onerariam (navem), Cic.; quoi non correpunt membra pavore, whose limbs do not shrink with fear? Lucr.

correptē, adv. with compar. (correptus, from corripio), shortly; correptius exit syllaba, Ov.

corrīdeo, 2. (com and rideo), to laugh together, laugh loudly, Lucr.

corrīgīa -ae, f. a shoe-string, boot-lace, Cic.

corrīgo -rexi -rectum, 3. (com & rego), to make straight, reduce to order, set right. I. Gen. inde aegre cursum, Liv. II. a, to correct, improve, amend; praeterita magis reprehendi possunt quam corrigi, Liv.; mores, Cic.; alienius sententiam, Cic.; non modo superiores sed etiam se ipse correxerat, Cic.; b, of writing, to correct; eas epistolas ego oportet perspiciam, corrigam, Cic.; laudationem Porciae tibi correctam misi, Cic.

corrīpio -rīpui -reptum, 3. (com and rapio). I. to seize violently, lay hold of, take up. A. Lit., hominem corripit iussit, Cic.; arcumque manu celeresque sagittas, Verg.; se corripere, to hasten away, Verg.; corpus corripere, to start up, Verg. B. Transf., a, to plunder, carry off; pecuniam, Cic.; b, to accuse, bring to trial; statim corripit reum, Tac.; c, to blame, rebuke; consules, Liv.; voce magistri corripit, Hor.; d, of disease, etc. to attack; nec singula morbi corpora corripunt, Verg.; e, of the passions, to overcome; visae correptus imagine formae, Ov. II. to gather together; 1, of motion, to hasten; tarda necessitas teli corripuit gradum, Hor.; viam, to hasten over, Verg.; campum, Verg.; 2, of time, to shorten; numina corripiant moras, Ov.

corrōboro, 1. (com and roboro). A. Lit. to strengthen, invigorate; se corroborare, to gain strength; quum is se corroboravisset et vir inter viros esset, Cic. B. Transf., conjurationem non credendo corroborare, Cic.

corrōdo -rōsi -rōsum, 3. (com and rodo), to gnaw away; Platonis Politiam nuper apud me mures corroserunt, Cic.

corrōgo, 1. (com and rogo), to bring together, collect by begging; nummulus de nepotum donis, Cic.; auxilia ab sociis, Liv.

corrūgo, 1. (com and rugo) to wrinkle up; ne sordida mappa corruget nares, make you turn up your nose in disgust, Hor.

corrumpo -rūpi -ruptum, 3. I. to destroy, annihilate; sua frumenta corrumpere et aedificia incendere, Caes.; vineas igni et lapidibus,

Sall.; res familiares, Sall.; libertatem, Tac.; multo dolore corrupta voluptas, Hor. **II.** to spoil, mar, make worse, deteriorate; a, physically, conclusa aqua facile corrumpitur, Cic.; Ceres corrupta undis, corn spoiled by sea-water, Verg.; of animals and men, to weaken; corrupti equi macie, Caes.; b, of pronunciation, to corrupt; nomen eorum paulatim Libyes corrumpere, barbarā linguā Mauros pro Medis appellantes, Sall.; c, of writings, etc., to falsify; tabulas publicas municipii manu sua corrumpere, Cic.; d, morally, to corrupt; mores civitatis, Cic.; huius urbis iura et exempla corrumpere, Cic.; milites soluto imperio licentia atque lascivia corruerunt, Sall.; corrumpere aliquem pecuniā, to bribe, Cic.

corrūo -rūi, 3. (com and ruo). **I.** Intransit., to fall to the ground, fall together, sink down. **A.** Lit., a, corruerunt aedes, Cic.; conclave illud proxima nocte corruit, Cic.; b, of persons, paene ille timore, ego risu corruui, Cic.; esp., to fall in battle; ubi vero corruit telis obrutus, Liv. **B.** Transf., illa plaga pestifera qua Lacedaemoniorum opes corruerunt, Cic.; of persons, to be ruined; si uno meo fato et tu et omnes mei corruistis, Cic. **II.** Transit., to throw down, overthrow; hanc rerum summam, Lucr.

corruptē, adv. with compar. and superl. (corruptus), corruptly, incorrectly; neque depravate iudicare neque corrupte, Cic.

corruptēla -ae, f. (corruptus), the means of corruption, corruption, bribery, seduction; mores hac dulcedine corruptelaque depravati, Cic.; pecuniosi rei corruptelam iudicii molientes, Cic.

corruptio -ōnis, f. (corrumpo), corruption, a corrupting; corporis, Cic.; opinionum, Cic.

corruptor -ōris, m. (corrumpo), a corrupter, seducer, briber; juventutis, Cic.; tribus, briber, Cic.; exercitus, Liv.

corruptrix -icis, f. (fem. of corruptor), one that corrupts or seduces; attrib. = corrupting; tam corruptrice provinciā, Cic.

corruptus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (corrumpo), spoiled, damaged, corrupted, corrupt. **I.** Lit., physically, hordeum, Caes. **II.** Transf., morally, civitas, Sall.; iudicia, Cic.; adolescentulus, Cic.

cors = cohors (q.v.).

Corsica -ae, f. the island of Corsica in the Mediterranean Sea. Adj., **Corsus** -a -um, and **Corsicus** -a -um, Corsican.

cortex -ticis, m. and f. bark, rind, shell; a, the bark of trees; obducuntur libro aut cortice trunci (liber = the inner bark), Cic.; b, esp., the bark of the cork tree, cork, Hor.; prov., nare sine cortice, to swim without corks, i.e., to need no assistance, Hor.; levior cortice, Hor.

cortina -ae, f. 1, a round kettle or caldron, Plaut.; esp. the caldron-shaped Delphic tripod; cortina Phoebi, the oracle of Apollo, Verg.; 2, anything in the shape of a caldron, a circle of hearers, Tac.

Cortōna -ae, f. (Κόρτωνα), Cortona, a town of Etruria. Adj., **Cortōnensis** -e, of or belonging to Cortona.

cōrūlus = corylus (q.v.).

cōrus = caurus (q.v.).

cōrusco, 1. (connected with κορύσσω). **I.** to butt with the horns, Cic. **II.** **A.** Transit., to move quickly, shake; telum, Verg.; of snakes, linguas, Ov. **B.** Intransit., a, coruscant (apes) pennis, flutter, Verg.; coruscat abies, Juv.; b, to shine, flash, glitter; apes fulgore coruscant, Verg.

cōruscus -a -um (corusco), 1, shaking, trembling; silvae, Verg.; 2, gleaming, flashing;

fulgura, Lucr.; sol, Verg.; juvenes auro coruscet, Verg.

1. **corvus** -i, m. (κόραξ), a raven, Cic.; prov., in cruce corvos pascere, to be food for the crows, to be crucified, Hor.

2. **Corvus** -i, m. a surname of a family of the gens Valeria, Cic.

Cōrybās -bantis, m. (Κορύβας), gen. in plur., **Cōrybantes** -ium, m. priests of Cybele. Adj., **Cōrybantius** -a -um, Corybantian.

Cōrycides, nymphae, (Κωρυκίδες), daughter of Plistus.

1. **Cōrycius** -a -um (Κωρύκιος), belonging to the Corycian caves on Mount Parnassus.

2. **Cōrycius** -a -um, v. Corycos, 1.

1. **Cōrycos** or -us -i, f. (Κώρυκος), 1, a mountain and city of Cilicia, celebrated for a cave and the cultivation of saffron; hence adj., **Cōrycius** -a -um, Corycian; crocum, Hor.; senex, Cilician, Verg.; 2, a promontory on the coast of Ionia.

2. **cōrycus** -i, m. (κόρυκος), a sand-bag in the palaestra, which the athletes struck to exercise their strength; fig., corycus laterum et vocis meae, Bestia, Cic.

cōrylētum -i, n. (corylus), a hazel copse, Ov. **cōrylus** -i, f. (*κόρυλος), a hazel tree, Verg., Ov.

cōrymbifer -fēra -fērum (corymbus and fero), carrying bunches of ivy berries, epithet of Bacchus, Ov.

cōrymbus -i, m. (κόρυμβος), a bunch of flowers or fruit, esp. a cluster of ivy berries, Verg.

cōryphaeus -i, m. (κορυφαῖος), the leader, chief, head; Epicureorum Zeno, Cic.

Cōrythus -i (Κόρυθος), 1, f. a town in Etruria, afterwards Cortona; 2, m. the legendary founder of Corythus.

cōrytus -i, m. (γωρυτός), a quiver, Verg.

1. **cōs**, cōtis, f. any hard, flinty stone, Cic.; esp. a whetstone, grindstone, Hor., Cic.

2. **Cōs**, v. Coos.

Cōsa (Cossa) -ae, f. (Κόσσα) and **Cossae** -ārum, f. (Κόσσαι), 1, a town in Etruria. Adj., **Cōsānus** -a -um, Cosan; 2, a town in Lucania.

cosmētēs -ae, m. (κοσμήτης), the slave who had charge of his mistress's wardrobe and toilet, Juv.

cosmicos -ōn (κοσμικός), belonging to the world. Subst., a citizen of the world, Mart.

Cossyra (Cōsyra) and **Cossura (Cōsūra)** -ae, f. (Κόσσυρα), a small island between Sicily and Africa, now Pantalaria.

costa -ae, f. 1, a rib, Verg.; 2, a side; aeni, Verg.

costum -i, n. (κόστος), an eastern aromatic plant, employed in the preparation of unguents, Hor.

Cōsūra and **Cōsyra** = Cossyra (q.v.).

cōthurnātus -a -um (cothurnus), provided with a buskin, hence sublime, tragic; deae, Ov.

cōthurnus -i, m. (κόθορνος). **I.** a large hunting boot, reaching to the calf, and laced up the front, Verg. **II.** the thick-soled boot worn by tragic actors. **A.** Lit., cothurnus tragicus, Hor.; cothurnus major, minor, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, tragedy, Hor.; b, a tragic, elevated style; sola Sophocleo tua carmina digna cothurno, Verg.

cotidianus, **cotidie** = quotidianus, etc. (q.v.).

Cōtōnēus, v. Cydonea.

Cotta -ae, m. a cognomen of a family of the gens Aurelia.

cottābus -i, m. (κότταβος), a game played by throwing heeltaps of wine into a brazen basin; hence, from the similarity of sound, the crack of a whip, Plaut.

cottāna (cotōna, coctōna, coctāna) -ōrum, n. (κόττανα), a kind of small Syrian fig, Juv.

Cottius -ii, m. name of the kings of two Ligurian peoples in the Cottian Alps, so called after them. Adj., **Cottianus** -a -um, Cottian.

cōtūla or **cōtūla** -ae, f. (κοτύλη), a measure of capacity, half a sextarius, Mart.

cōturnix -icis, f. a quail, Ov.

Cōtys -tūis, acc. -tyn, voc. -tū, abl. -tūe, m. (Κότυς), 1, name of several Thracian princes; 2, brother of Mithridates, prince of the Bosporus.

Cōtytto -ūs, f. (Κοτυττώ), the goddess of unchastity, originally worshipped in Thrace, afterwards in Athens and Corinth also. **Cōtyttia** -ōrum, n. the festival of Cotytto, Hor.

cōvinārius and **cōvinnārius** -ii, m. one who fights from a war chariot, Tac.

cōvīnus (cōvinnus), i., m. (a Celtic word), 1, the war-chariot of the ancient Britons and Belgians, Luc.; 2, a travelling-chariot, Mart.

cōxa -ae, f. the hip-bone, Plin.

coxendix -icis, f. (coxa), the hip, the hip-bone, Plin.

Crabra or **Aqua Crabra**, a small river near Tusculum.

crabro -ōnis, m. a hornet, Verg.

Crāgus -i, m. (Κράγος), a promontory of Lycia.

crambē -ēs, f. (κράμβη), cabbage, Plin.; *crambe repetita*, cold cabbage warmed up, i.e. stale repetitions, Juv.

Crānōn (Crannōn) -ōnis, f. (Κρανών, or Κρανών), a town in Thessaly. Adj. **Crānōnīus** (Κρανώνιος) -a -um, Cranonian.

Crantor -ōris, m. I. Myth., the armour-bearer of Peleus. II. Hist., a philosopher of the old Academy.

Cranii -ōrum, m. a town on the island of Cephallenia.

crāpūla -ae, f. (κραπάλη), intoxication, drunkenness, drunken revel; *crapulam edormire et exhalare*, Cic.

cras, adv., 1, to-morrow; *scies igitur fortasse cras*, Cic.; subst., *cras istud, quando venit*, Mart.; 2, in the future; *quod sit futurum cras, fuge quaerere*, Hor.

crassē, adv., with compar. (crassus), grossly, rudely, roughly; *crasse compositum poema*, Hor.

crassitūdo -inis, f. (crassus), thickness; *parietum*, Caes.; *aëris, density*, Cic.

1. **crassus** -a -um, thick, dense, solid. A. Lit., *unguentum*, Hor.; *aër, misty*, Cic.; *filum*, Cic.; *toga, coarse-grained*, Hor.; *ager, fruitful*, Cic. B. Transf., *Ofellus rusticus crassā Minervā, of sound common sense*, Hor.; *turba, rude, uncultivated*, Mart.

2. **Crassus** -i, m. name of a family of the gens Licinia (q.v.).

crastinus -a -um (cras), relating to to-morrow; *dies crastinus*, Cic.; *die crastinā, to-morrow*, Liv. Subst., **crastinum** -i, n. the morrow; *in crastinum differre aliquid*, Cic.

Crataeis -idis, f. (Κραταις), mother of Scylla, a nymph.

crātēr -ēris, m. (κρατήρ) = cratera (q.v.).

crātēra -ae, f. I. Lit., a large bowl in which wine was mixed with water, Cic. II.

Transf., 1, an oil-cruet, Verg.; 2, the crater of a volcano, Lucr., or a volcanic fissure in the earth, Ov.; 3, a constellation, the cup, Ov.

Cratērus -i, m. (Κρατερός), 1, a general of Alexander the Great; 2, a celebrated physician in the time of Cicero; *appellat. = a skilled physician*, Hor.

Crāthis -thīdis, m. (Κράθις), a river near Thurii, between Lucania and Bruttium, now Crati.

Cratīnus -i, m. (Κρατῖνος), an Athenian comic poet, contemporary of Aristophanes.

Cratippus -i, m. (Κράτιππος), a peripatetic philosopher of Athens, teacher of Cicero's son.

crātis -is. A. Lit. a frame or basket made of hurdles; also, a harrow, Verg.; milit. t.t. *fascines*, Caes.; sub *crate necari*, an old method of capital punishment, by which the accused was placed under a hurdle, and pressed to death with great stones, Liv. B. Transf., *favorum, honeycomb*, Verg.; *spinae, the joints of the backbone*, Ov.

crēatio -ōnis, f. (creo), choice, election; *magistratum*, Cic.

crēator -ōris, m. (creo), the creator, maker, founder; *huius urbis Romulus creator*, Cic.; *father*, Oy.

crēatrix -icis, f. (creator), she who brings forth or produces, a mother; *natura rerum*, Lucr.; *diva*, Verg.

crēber -bra -brum, adj. with compar. and superl. (root CRE, whence *creo, cresco*). I. Of space, *thick, crowded together, close, pressed together*; a, *creberrima aedificia*, Caes.; *creberrima grando*, Liv.; *crebri ignes*, Sall.; b, *thick with, full of*; with abl., *creber arundinibus lacus*, Ov.; *qui* (Thucydides), *ita creber est rerum frequentia*, Cic. II. Of time, *repeated, numerous, frequent*; a, *crebra inter se colloquia habere*, Caes.; *crebri ictus*, Verg.; *creberrimus sermo*, Cic.; b, *creber pulsat, he beats repeatedly*, Verg.; *Africus creber procellis, abounding in*, Verg.; *in scribendo multo essem crebrior quam tu*, Cic.

crēbresco (crēbesco), -brūi (-būi), 3. (creber), to become frequent, increase, gather strength, extend; *seditio crebrescens*, Tac.; *horror*, Verg.; *crebrescunt optatae aerae*, Verg.; *crebrescit vivere Agrippam, the report is spread abroad that*, etc., Tac.

crēbritas -ātis, f. (creber), thickness, closeness, frequency; *sententiarum*, Cic.; *officiorum*, Cic.

crēbro, adv., with compar. *crebrius* and superl. *creberrime* (creber), *repeatedly, frequently, very often*; *ad aliquem crebrius litteras mittere*, Cic.; *crebro respicere Romam*, Ov.

crēdibilis -e, adj. with compar. (credo), *credible, worthy of belief*; *narrationes credibiles sint*, Cic.; *credibile est* (fit, videtur), followed by acc. and infin., *ita fit credibile deorum et hominum causā factum esse mundum*, Cic.; *vix credibile est*, Hor.

crēdibiliter, adv. with compar. (credibilis), *credibly*, Cic.

crēditor -ōris, m. (credo), a creditor; *tabulae creditoris*, Cic.; *fraudare creditores*.

crēditum -i, n. (credo), a loan, Sall.

crēdo -dīdi -dītum, 3. I. to trust; 1. to confide, trust in, rely upon, place confidence in; with dat. of person, *credere eorum nemini*, Cic.; with dat. of thing, *praesenti fortunae non credere*, Liv.; 2, to believe, give credence to; *his auctoribus temere credens*, Caes.; often parenthetical, *mihi crede or crede mihi, believe me, take my advice*; *venies, mihi crede, exspectatus*, Cic.; with dat. of thing, *fabulis*, Cic.; *lacrimis*, Ov.; *somniis*,

Cic. ; with de, non credis de numero militum, Cic. **II.** to trust, in relation to something; **1,** to entrust, commit, trust something to some one; **a,** arma militi, Liv. ; alicui res omnes, Cic. ; se perfidis hostibus, Ov. ; aciem campo, Verg. ; **b,** to entrust to the secrecy of some one ; alicui arcanos sensus, Verg. ; **c,** to lend ; alicui pecuniam, Cic. ; absol., to lend ; credendi modum constituere, Cic. ; often in partic. perf., pecunia credita or res creditae, loans, Cic. ; **2,** to believe something ; **a,** to be convinced of as true ; fere libenter homines id quod volunt credunt, Caes. ; esp. parenthetic, quod quidem magis credo, Cic. ; with acc. and infin., Caes., Cic., or relative sentence, Hor. ; **b,** to think, to be of the opinion ; with acc. and infin., credo ego vos, iudices, mirari, Cic. ; moesti (crederes victos) redeunt in castra, you would think, Liv. ; in pass., with nom and infin., pro certo creditur necato filio vacuum domum scelestis nuptiis fecisse, Sall. ; with acc. and infin., quorum neminem nisi iuvante deo talem fuisse credendum est, Cic. ; parenthetic, credo, I believe, I think ; male, credo, mererer de meis civibus, si, etc., Cic.

crēdūlitas -ātis, f. (credulus), *credulity* ; ap. Cic.

crēdūlus -a -um (credo). **A.** Act. *believing easily, credulous, confiding* ; alicui, Verg. ; in aliquid, Ov. ; stultus et credulus auditor, Cic. **B.** Pass. *easily believed, fama, Tac.*

Crēmēra -ae, m. *a river in Etruria, near which 300 Fabii were killed.* Adj., **Crēmērae** -e.

crēmo, 1. to burn, consume by fire ; **a,** libros in conspectu populi, Liv. ; regalia tecta, Ov. ; **b,** esp., of the burning of the bodies of the dead, Sulla primus e patriciis Corneliis igni voluit cremari, Cic. ; corpus alicuius, Cic. ; **c,** of sacrifices, crematos igni vitulos, Ov.

Crēmōna -ae, f. *Cremona, a town in N. Italy.* Adj., **Crēmōnensis** -e, of Cremona.

Crēmōnis jugum, *a mountain range in the Pennine Alps.*

crēmōr -ōris, m. *the thick juice obtained from animal or vegetable substances, pulp, cream, etc.,* Ov.

1. **crēo**, 1. (root CER, CRE, whence cresco), to make, create, produce. **I.** Gen., **a,** omnes res quas et creat natura et tuetur, Cic. ; alicui periculum, Cic. ; **b,** to beget a child, Cic. ; pass. partic., creatus with abl., of father or mother = daughter or son, Telamone creatus, Ov. **II.** **a,** to institute an office or magistracy ; tribuniciam potestatem, Liv. ; **b,** to elect a magistrate or priest ; consules, Cic. ; with double acc., Ancum Marcium regem populus creavit, Liv.

2. **Crēo** -ōnis, and **Crēon** -ōntis, m. *king of Corinth, whose daughter Creusa was betrothed to Jason.*

crēper -pēra -pērum (Sabine word connected with κρέπας), *dark, obscure, uncertain,* Lucr.

crēpīda -ae, f. (κρηπίς), *a sandal,* Cic. ; prov. ne sutor ultra crepidam, *shoemaker, stick to your last,* Plin.

crēpīdātus -a -um (crepida), *wearing sandals,* Cic.

crēpīdo -inis, f. (κρηπίς), **1,** *a base, foundation, pedestal,* Cic. ; **2,** *a quay, pier,* Cic.

crēpītācillum -i, n. (dim. of crepitaculum), *a little rattle,* Lucr.

crēpītācūlum -i, n. (crepito), *a rattle,* Quint.

crēpīto, 1. (freq. of crepo), to rattle, creak, crackle, rustle, clatter ; crepitantia arma, Ov. ; lenis crepitans auster, *rustling,* Verg. ; multā grandine nimbi culminibus crepitant, Verg.

crēpītus -ūs, m. (crepo), *a rattling, creaking, rustling, clattering ; digitorum, snapping the*

fingers, Mart. ; pedum, Cic. ; dentium, Cic. ; aeris, Liv. ; viridis materiae flagrantis, Liv. ; alarum, Liv.

crēpo -pūi -pītum, 1. **I.** Intransit., to creak, rattle, rustle, crackle ; digiti crepantis signa, *a snapping of the fingers to call a servant's attention,* Mart. ; acuto in murice remi obnixi crepuere, *crashed,* Verg. ; crepat in mediis laurus adusta focis, *crackle,* Ov. **II.** Transit., **a,** to cause to resound, rattle ; quum populus frequens laetum theatri ter crepuit sonum, Hor. ; to talk much of, chatter about, prate about ; sulcos, Hor. ; **b,** immunda ignominiosaque verba, Hor. ; post vina gravem militiam aut pauperiem, Hor.

crēpundia -ōrum, n. (crepo), *child's play-things, rattle ; naevō aliquo aut crepundiis aliquem cognoscere,* Cic.

crēpuscūlum -i, n. (creper), *twilight.* **I.** Gen., *dubiae crepuscula lucis,* Ov. **II.** Esp., *evening twilight ; inducunt obscura crepuscula noctem,* Ov.

Crēs -ētis, m., v. 1. *Creta.*

cresco, crēvi, crētum, 3. (inchoat. from root CER, whence creo, creare). **I.** to grow up, spring forth, arise ; quaecunque e terra corpora crescant, Lucr. ; crescentes segetes, Ov. ; in past partic., cretus, *sprung from ; mortali semine,* Ov. ; Trojano a sanguine, Verg. **II.** to grow, increase in size ; **1, a,** fruges, arbusta, animantes, Lucr. ; in longitudinem, Plin. ; ut cum luna pariter crescant pariterque decrescant, Cic. ; **b,** esp. of boys, to grow up ; toti salufifer orbi cresce, puer, Ov. ; **2,** to increase in height, number, etc. ; Roma interim crescit Albae ruinis, Liv. ; quum Albanus lacus praeter modum crevisset, Cic. ; luna crescentis, *waxing,* Cic. ; crescit in dies singulos hostium numerus, Cic. ; crescentes morbi, Cic. ; crescebat in eos odium, Cic. ; **3,** to grow great, increase in fame, power, etc. ; pater per se crevisset, Caes.

1. **Crēta** -ae, f. and **Crētē** -ēs, f. (Κρήτη), *the Mediterranean island of Crete, now Candia ;* hence, **1, Crēs** -ētis, m., *Cretan ;* subst., *a Cretan, plur., Crētes* -um, m. *the Cretans ; 2, Cressa* -ae, f. *Cretan ; Cressa nota, of Cretan chalk,* Hor. ; bos, *Pasiphaë,* Prop. ; subst., *Ariadne, Aerope,* Ov. ; **3, Crēsīus** -a -um, *Cretan ; 4, Crētaeus* -a -um, *Cretan ;* subst., *Epimenides,* Prop. ; **5, Crētānus** -i, m. *a Cretan ; 6, Crētensis* -is, *Cretan ; 7, Crētīcus* -a -um, *Cretan ;* subst., *the surname of Q. Metellus from his conquest of the island ; 8, Crētīs* -tīdis, f. *Cretan.*

2. **crēta** -ae, f. (prop. adj. of 1. Crēta), *Cretan earth, chalk, or a kind of fuller's earth, used for cleansing garments,* Plaut. ; used also for painting the face, Hor. ; for seals, Cic.

crētātus -a -um (2. creta), *chalked ; fascia,* Cic. ; transf., *ambitio, the canvassing of the white-robed candidates,* Prop.

crētēus -a -um (2. creta), *made of chalk or Cretan earth,* Lucr.

crētīo -ōnis, f. (cerno), *a declaration of an heir accepting an inheritance.*

crētūla -ae, f. (dim. of creta), *white clay for sealing,* Cic.

Crēūsa -ae, f. (Κρέουσα), **1,** *daughter of Creon, king of Corinth, wife of Jason ; 2,* *daughter of Priam, wife of Aeneas ; 3,* *a port in Bœotia.*

crībrum -i, n. (from root CRE, CRI, whence also cerno), *a sieve,* Cic.

crīmen -inis, n. (from root CRE, CRI, Gr. ΚΡΙ, whence cerno, κρίνω). **I. A.** Lit., *accusation, complaint, reproach, calumny ; esse in crimine, to be accused,* Cic. ; dare alicui aliquid criminis

Cic.; propulsare, defendere, *to repel, confute*, Cic.
B. Meton., *an object of reproach*; perpetuae criminum posteritatis eris, Ov. **II.** *the fault, guilt, crime, with which a person is charged.* **A.** Lit., haec causa est omnium horum scelerum atque criminum, Cic. **B.** Meton., *a, an object representing a crime*; pictas caelestia crimina vestes, Ov.; *b, cause of crime*; se causam clamat crimenque caputque malorum, Verg.

crimīnātiō -ōnis, f. (crimīnor), *an accusation, calumny, charge*; illa criminatio quā in me absentem usus est, Cic.

crimīnātor -ōris, m. (crimīnor), *an accuser, calumniator*, Tac.

crimīnor, 1. dep. (crimīno, Plaut.; crimīnor, pass., Cic. ?); **1**, *to accuse, charge a person with a crime, to calumniate*; patres apud populum, Liv.; nihil Sistium, Cic.; Q. Metellum apud populum Romanum criminatus est bellum ducere, Cic.; **2**, *to charge with, to lay something to the blame of some one, to complain of*; non licet omnia criminari, Cic.; contiones quibus quotidie meam potentiam invidiose crimīnabatur, Cic.; with acc. and infin., me esse gratum criminari, Cic.; absol., *to reproach*; argumentando criminari, Cic.

crimīnōsē, adv., with compar. and superl. (crimīnosus), *by way of accusation, reproachfully*; qui suspiciosius aut crimīnosius diceret, Cic.

crimīnōsus -a -um (crimen), *reproachful, calumnious, slanderous*; ille acerbus crimīnosus popularis homo ac turbulentus, Cic.; crimīnosum nomen, Cic.; iambi, Hor.; crimīnosum est or fit or habetur, *blameworthy*, Cic.

Crīmissus (Crīmīsus) -ī, m. (Κριμισσός, Κριμισός), *a river in the south-west of Sicily*.

crīnālis -e, (crinis), *relating to the hair*; vitta, Ov. Subst., **crīnāle** -is, n. *a hair-band*; curvum, *a diadem*, Ov.

crīnis -is, m. (root CER, CRE, whence ceruo, creo, cresco). **A.** *the hair, esp. of the head*, Cic.; crines sparsi, Liv.; crinibus passis, Liv. **B.** Transf., *the tail of a comet*, Verg.

crīnitus -a -um (crinis), *provided with hair, hairy, with long hair.* **A.** Lit., Apollo, Verg. **B.** Transf., *stella crinita, a comet*, Cic.

crispīsulcans -antis (crispus and sulco), *serpentine*, ap. Cic.

crispo, 1. (crispus), **1**, *to curl, crisp*; capillum, Plin.; **2**, *to move rapidly up and down, brandish*; hastilia manu, Verg.

crispūlus -a -um (dim. of crispus), *curly-haired, curly*, Mart.

crispus -a -um, **1**, *curly, curly-headed*, Plaut., Ter.; **2**, *in trembling motion, trembling, quivering*; latus, Verg.; pecten, Juv.

crīsta -ae, f. (connected with cresco, crinis), **1**, *the crest of a bird, the comb of a cock*, Juv.; **2**, *the crest or plume of a helmet*, Verg., Liv.

crīstātus -a -um, (crīsta), *crested*; **a**, draco, Ov.; aves, cocks, Mart.; **b**, *having a crest or plume*; galeae, Liv.

Crīthōtē -ēs, f. (Κριθωτή), *a town on the east coast of the Thracian Chersonese*.

Crītias -ae, m. (Κριτίας), *one of the Thirty Tyrants at Athens*.

crīticus -ī, m. (κριτικός), *a critic*, Cic.

Crīto -ōnis, m. (Κρίτων), *a disciple and friend of Socrates*.

Crītōbūlus -ī, m. (Κριτόβουλος), *a disciple of Socrates*.

Crītōlāus -ī, m. (Κριτόλαος), **1**, *a peripatetic philosopher, ambassador from Athens to Rome, 156 B.C.*; **2**, *a general of the Achaean League*,

crōcēus -a -um (crocus), **1**, *belonging to saffron, saffron*; odores, Verg.; **2**, *saffron-coloured, golden, yellow*; flores, Verg.

crōcīnus -a -um (κρόκινος), *belonging to saffron, saffron-coloured, yellow*; tunica, Cat. Subst., **crōcīnum** -ī, n. (sc. oleum), *saffron-oil*, Prop.

crōcīo, 4. (κρώζω), *to caw like a crow*, Plaut.

crōcōdīlus -ī, m. (κροκόδειλος), *a crocodile*, Cic.

crōcōta -ae, f. (sc. vestis, Gr. ὁ κροκωτός, sc. χιτῶν), *a saffron-coloured robe worn by women*, Cic.

crōcōtūla -ae, f. (dim. of crocota), *a little saffron-coloured robe*, Plaut.

crōcus -ī, m., **crōcum** -ī, n. (κρόκος and κρόκον). **I.** *saffron, used by the ancients not only as a spice and in medicine, but in the preparation of perfumes*, Ov.; personified, *Crocus, a young man changed into a saffron-flower*, Ov. **II.** Meton., *the colour of saffron, yellow*, Verg.

Croesus -ī, m. (Κροῖσος), *a king of Lydia famous for his wealth*; appell. = *a rich man*, Ov. Adj., **Croesus** -a -um, *of Croesus*.

Crōmyōn -ōnis, f. (Κρομυών), *a village in Megaris*.

crōtālīa -ōrum, n. (κροτάλια), *an earring consisting of several pendant pearls*, Pers.

crōtālīstrīa -ae, f. *a female dancer and performer on the castanets*, Prop.

crōtālūm -ī, n. (κρόταλον), *a castanet*, Verg.

Crōto (Crōtōn) -ōnis, c. (Κρότων), *a town on the east coast of Bruttium, now Crotona*. Hence **1**, **Crōtōniātes** -ae, m. (Κροτωνιάτης), *an inhabitant of Crotona*; **2**, adj., **Crōtōniensis** -e, *of Crotona*.

Crōtōpiādes -ae, m. (Κροτωπιάδης), *the poet Linus, grandson, on the mother's side, of Crotopus, king of Argos*, Ov.

crūciāmentum -ī, n. (crucio), *torture, torment*, Cic.

crūciātus -ūs, m. (crucio), *torture, torment, execution*; omnes animi cruciatus et corporis, Cic.; per cruciatum interficere, Caes.; quin tu abi in malam pestem malumque cruciatum, *go and be hanged*, Cic.

crūciō, 1. (crux), *to torture, torment*; quum vigiliis atque fame cruciaretur, Cic.; aliquem, Cic.

crūdēlis -e (crudus), *unfeeling, unmerciful, cruel, inhuman, hardhearted*; **a**, of persons, crudelissimus tyrannus, Cic.; Lepidus crudelis in liberis, Cic.; in hominis consularis calamitate crudelis, Cic.; **b**, of things, funus, Verg.; bellum, Cic.; consilia crudelissima, Cic.

crūdēlitas -ātis, f. (crudelis), *cruelty, inhumanity*; importuna in me crudelitas, Cic.

crūdēlītēr, adv. (crudelis), *cruelly, inhumanly*; imperare, Caes.; aliquem crudelissime interficere, Cic.

crudesco -dūi, 3. *to become hard, violent*; crudescit morbus, Verg.; seditio, Tac.

crūdītas -ātis, f. (crudus), *overloading of the stomach, indigestion*, Cic.

crūdus -a -um (contr. from cruidus, from root CRU, whence cruor), *raw*. **I.** Lit., **1**, *not prepared by fire, uncooked, raw*; exta cruda victimae, Liv.; **2**, *not ripened by the sun, unripe*, poma, Cic.; **3**, **a**, *undigested*; pavo, Juv.; **b**, *suffering from indigestion*; Roscius crudior fuit, Cic.; **4**, *raw, not healed*; vulnera, Ov.; **5**, *unprepared, rough*; cortice crudo hasta, Verg. **II.** Transf., **1**, *not ready, immature, fresh*; servitium, Tac.; **2**, *vigorous, fresh*; senectus cruda viridisque, Verg.; **3**, *rough, cruel*; Getae, Ov.; ensis, Verg.

crūento, I. (cruentus), to make bloody, to stain with blood; manus sanguine, Nep.; gladium, Cic.; fig., haec te lacerat, haec cruentat oratio, wounds, Cic.

crūentus -a -um (cruor), bloody. I. Gen. a, mixed with blood; guttae imbrum quasi cruentae, Cic.; b, blood-red; myrta, Verg. II. In a bad sense, bloody through murder. A. Lit., covered, stained, spotted with blood, bloody; cruentus sanguine civium Romanorum, Cic.; cadaver, Cic.; gaudens Bellona cruentis, in the shedding of blood, Hor. B. Transf., a, wounding; dens, Hor.; b, rejoicing in blood, bloodthirsty, cruel; ira, Hor.

crūmēna -ae, f. a leathern pouch for money, carried by a strap round the neck. A. Lit., Plaut. B. Transf., money; non deficiente crumēna, Hor.

crūor -ōris, m. (root CRU, whence also crudus), the blood which flows from a wound, gore; cruor inimici recentissimus, Cic.; fig., murder, slaughter; cruor Cinnanus, the slaughter of Cinna, Cic.; castus a cruore civili, Cic.; ad caedem et cruorem abstrahi, Cic.

cruppellārīi -ōrum, m. Gaulish gladiators, who fought in full armour, Tac.

crūs, crūris, n. 1, the shin, shin-bone, leg; frangere alicui crus or crura (of persons crucified), Cic.; rigida crura, Cic.; succidere crura equo, Liv.; 2, plur., the supports of a bridge, Cat.

crusta -ae, f. 1, the crust, rind, shell, bark of any substance; concresecunt subitae currenti in flumine crustae, coating of ice, Verg.; 2, mosaic, inlaid work on walls, bas-relief, or embossing on silver plate, Cic.

crustūlum -i, n. (dim. of crustum), a little cake, Hor.

crustum -i, n. (crusta), anything baked, bread, cake, Verg.

Crustūmēria -ae, f. (Κρουστομερία) (-mērium -īi, n., -mērii -ōrum, m. -mīum -īi, n.), a town of the Sabines, near the sources of the Allia. Hence adj., 1, **Crustūmīnus** -a -um, 2, **Crustūmīus** -a -um, of Crustumeria.

crux, crūcis, f. a cross; agere aliquem in crucem, Cic.; affigere aliquem cruci, Liv.; detrahēre aliquem ex cruce, Cic.; minari alicui crucem, Cic.; rapere aliquem in crucem, Cic.; abi in malam crucem, go and be hanged! Plaut.

crypta -ae, f. (κρύπτη), a subterranean gallery, vault, crypt, grotto, Juv.

crystallīnus -a -um (κρυστάλλινος), crystalline, made of crystal, Plin. Subst., **crystallīna** -ōrum, n. (sc. vasa), crystal vases, Juv.

crystallus -i, f. and (rarely) m. (κρύσταλλος) (heterocl. plur., crystalli). A. Lit., crystal. B. Meton., a, a crystal drinking vessel, Mart.; b, the glittering, precious stone in a ring, Prop.

Ctēsīphōn -phontis, m. (Κτησιφών), an Athenian statesman, friend of Demosthenes, who defended him when accused by Aeschines.

cūbiculāris -e (cubiculum), relating to a sleeping-room; lectus, Cic.

cūbiculārīus -a -um (cubiculum), belonging to a sleeping-room. Subst., **cūbiculārīus** -īi, m. a chamber-servant, Cic.

cūbiculum -i, n. (cubo), a sleeping-room, bedroom, Cic.

cūbile (cubo), 1, a bed, esp. the marriage-bed; 2, the resting-place of animals, lair, den; ferarum bestiarum, Liv.; rimosa cubilia, of bees, hives, Verg.; construere sibi cubilia nidos, Verg.; fig., the seat of an evil; ut omnes mortales istius avaritiae non jam vestigia, sed ipsa cubilia videre possint, Cic.

cūbital -tālis, n. (cubitum), an elbow cushion, Hor.

cūbitālis -e (cubitum), of the length of a cubit; cubitalis fere cava, Liv.

cūbito, I. (freq. of cubo), to lie down often, be accustomed to lie, Cic.

cūbitum -i, n. and **cūbitus** -i, m. (cubo), 1, the elbow; cubito remanere presso, Hor.; 2, a cubit, an ell, Cic.

cūbo -ūi -itum, I. 1, a, to lie down, recline; in lectica, Cic.; b, esp. to lie down to sleep; cubitum ire, to go to bed, Cic.; c, to recline at table; quod meminisset quo eorum loco quisque cubisset, Cic.; d, to lie down from illness, to lie in bed ill; cubantem disputare de aliqua re, Cic.; 2, applied to inanimate objects, partic. cabaus, sloping; Ustica, Hor.

cūcullus -i, m. a hood, cowl, Juv.

cūcūlus -i, m. (κόκκυξ), the cuckoo, Plaut.; as a term of reproach, Plaut., Hor.

cūcūmis -mēris, m. a cucumber, Verg.

cūcurbīta -ae, f. 1, a gourd, Plin.; 2, a cupping-glass, Juv.

cūdo, 3. 1, to beat, pound; fabas, to thresh; prov., istaec in me cudetur faba, I shall suffer for that, Ter.; 2, of metals, to stamp, beat out, coin; plumbeos nummos, Plaut.

cūcuimodi = cujus-cujus-modi, of what kind soever, Cic.

cūjās -ātis and **cūjātis** -is (cujus from qui), of what country? whence? Cic.

cūjūs -a -um, I. (cujus from qui), 1, interrog. pron. to whom belonging? whose? cujum pecus? whose flock? Verg.; 2, relat. pron. whose, is cuja res sit, Cic.

cūjuscēmōdi (qui, ce, and modus), of whatever kind, Cic.

cūjusdam -mōdi, of a certain kind, Cic.

cūjuscēmōdi (quis and modus), of what kind? Cic.

cūjusquēmōdi (quisque and modus), of every kind, Cic.

culcita -ae, f. (calco), a mattress, bolster, pillow; plumea, Cic.

cūlēus (cullēus) -i, m. (root CU, whence cupa), a large leathern sack, Nep.; aliquem insuere in culeum (the punishment of parricides), Cic.

cūlex -īcis, m. a gnat, midge, Hor.

cūlīna -ae, f. (contr. from coquilina), a, a kitchen; tua (philosophia) in culīna, mea in palaestra est, Cic.; b, meton., food, fare, victuals; Murena praebente domum, Capitone culīnam, Hor.

cullēus, v. culeus.

culmen -īnis, n. (for columen from *cello), the top, summit. I. A. Lit., 1, culmen Alpium, Caes.; 2, the ridge of a roof; culmen tecti, Verg. B. Transf., summit; summum culmen fortunae, Liv. II. Poet. = culmus, haulm, Ov.

culmus -i, m. (from *cello, like culmen), a stalk, haulm, esp. of grain, Cic.; thatch; Romuleo recens horrebat regia culmo, Verg.

culpa -ae, f. fault, error. I. Lit., 1, culpa delicti, Cic.; a, abl., culpā, by one's own fault, Cic.; so meā culpā, tuā culpā, etc.; abesse a culpa or culpa, Cic.; non abhorrere a tali culpa, Cic.; uni culpam attribuere, Cic.; committere culpam, Cic.; dare alicui summam laudem vitio et culpae, Cic.; est culpa mea, Cic.; est culpa in aliquo or in aliqua re, Cic.; esse in culpa, Cic.; extra culpam esse, Cic.; liberare aliquem culpa, Cic.; b, praestare culpam, to make oneself responsible for, Cic.; in se suscipere istius culpam, Cic.; vacare culpa, Cic.; 2, esp. a, the

result of negligence, Hor. ; **b**, unchastity, Ov. **II**. Meton., the cause of error or sin ; culpam ferro compece, Verg.

culpātus -a -um, p. adj. (from culpo), blame-worthy ; Paris, Verg.

culpo, 1. (culpa), **1**, to blame, find fault with, accuse, disapprove ; laudatur ab his, culpatur ab illis, Hor. ; **2**, to lay blame on ; arbore nunc aquas culpante, Hor.

cultō, adv. with compar. (1. cultus), elegantly ; loqui, Ov.

cultellus -i, m. (dim. of culter), a little knife, Hor.

culter -tri, m. (connected with Skr. kar, to wound, and Gr. κείρω), a knife ; cultri tonsorii, razors, Cic. ; a ploughshare, coulter, Plin. ; prov., me sub cultro linquit, leaves me under the knife, i. e., in the greatest peril, Hor.

cultor -ōris, m. (colo), a cultivator, planter, labourer. **I**. Lit., **A**. Gen., terrae, Cic. ; agrorum, Liv. **B**. **1**, absol., husbandman, Sall. ; **2**, with genit., an inhabitant, occupier ; eius terrae, Sall. **II**. Transf., **1**, gen., a friend, supporter ; bonorum (of the optimates), Liv. ; veritatis, Cic. ; **2**, esp., a worshipper ; deorum, Hor. ; religionum, Liv.

cultrix -icis, f. (cultor), **1**, she who tends or takes care of, Cic. ; **2**, inhabitant ; nemorum Latonia virgo, Verg.

cultūra -ae, f. (colo), culture, cultivation. **I**. Lit., **1**, gen., agri, Cic. ; vitis, Cic. ; **2**, agriculture, husbandry, Hor. **II**. **1**, mental culture, cultivation ; animi, Cic. ; **2**, reverence, respect, courting ; potentis amici, Hor.

1. **cultus** -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (colo). **A**. cultivated, tilled, planted ; loci culti, Cic. ; ager cultissimus, Cic. Subst., **cultra** -orum, n. cultivated land ; an culta ex silvestribus facere potui ? Liv. **B**. **a**, ornamented, adorned ; femina cultissima, Ov. ; **b**, polished, elegant ; sonum linguae et corporum habitum et nitorem cultiora quam pastoralia esse, Liv. ; culta carmina, Ov.

2. **cultus** -ūs, m. (colo). **I**. cultivation ; agrorum, Liv., Cic. **II**. **A**. physical or mental cultivation ; **1**, **a**, physical cultivation, care, tending ; corporis, Cic. ; **b**, adornment, dress ; cultus Punicus, habitusque, Liv. ; **2**, mental culture, training, education ; animi, ingenii, Cic. **B**. reverence, respect, worship ; **a**, of the gods, cultus deorum, Cic. ; **b**, respect paid to men ; benevolis officium et diligens tribuitur cultus, Cic.

cūlullus -i, m. a drinking-vessel, Hor.

cūlus -i, m. the fundament, Cat.

1. **cum**, conj. = quum (q. v.).

2. **cum**, prep. with abl. with. **I**. In space, **1**, together with ; esse, vivere, agitare, habitare, cessare, dormire, ire, abire, redire, mittere cum aliquo ; cum impedimentis venire, Caes. ; esp. **a**, in the company of a general ; cum Magone equites Hispanorum praemissos, Liv. ; **b**, of some office held in common with some one else, unum imperium unumque magistratum habere cum ipsis, Liv. ; **c**, in relation with, in company with ; cum aliquo se delectare, Cic. ; **2**, adorned with, provided with ; cum pallio purpureo versabatur in conviviis, Cic. ; legatos cum auctoritate mittere, Cic. **II**. Of time, **1**, at the same time with ; cum primā luce Pomponii domum venire, Cic. ; **2**, together with ; aliquid magno cum gemitu civitatis sufferre, Cic. ; cum eo quod, ut, or ne, on the condition that ; sit sane sed tamen cum eo, credo, quod sine peccato meo fiat, Cic. (Cum, when used with the personal pronoun, is always, and when used with relative pronouns generally, placed after its case, mecum, quocum, etc.)

Cūmae -ārum, f. (Κύμη), an ancient city of Campania, famous as the residence of the Sibyl. Adj. **Cūmānus** -a -um ; **Cūmāeus** -a -um, Cumaeian ; virgo, the Sibyl, Ov.

cumba = cymba (q. v.).

cūmēra -ae, f. a corn-chest, Hor.

cūmīnum -i, n. (κύμινον), the herb cummin, Hor.

cummi, v. gummi.

cumprimis, v. primus.

cumque (cunque, quomque), an adverb usually found in composition, e. g., quicumque, ubicumque, etc., signifying however, whatever, whenever ; sometimes standing by itself ; quae demant quomque dolorem, pain in general, Lucr. ; mihi cumque salve rite vocanti, whenever I call, Hor.

cūmūlate, adv. with compar. and superl. (cumulatus), abundantly, copiously ; gratias agere, Cic.

cūmūlātus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (cumulo), **1**, heaped up, increased, enlarged ; Hesiodus eādē mensurā reddere jubet, quā acceperis, aut etiam cumulatiore, si possis, Cic. ; **2**, perfect ; hoc sentire et facere perfectae cumulatæque virtutis est, Cic.

cūmūlo, 1. (cumulus). **I**. **A**. Lit., to heap up, pile up ; cetera omnis generis arma in acervum, Liv. **B**. Transf., quum aliae super alias clades cumularentur, Liv. ; omnes in aliquem honores, Tac. **II**. **a**, to fill by heaping up, fill up, overload ; fossas corporibus, Tac. ; altaria donis, Verg. ; **b**, confiteor me cumulari maximo gaudio, Cic. ; cumulatus laude, loaded with praise, Cic. ; **c**, to increase, heighten ; invidiam, Liv. ; cumulare eloquentiā bellicam gloriam, Cic. ; **d**, to bring to perfection ; cumulata erant officia vitae, perfectly fulfilled, Cic.

cūmūlus -i, m. (connected with culmen and culmus). **A**. Lit., a heap, pile, mass ; hostium coacervatorum, Liv. ; aquarum, Ov. **B**. Transf., addition, increase, surplus, summit ; commendationis tuae, Cic. ; alicui afferre cumulum gaudii, Cic.

cūnābūla -ōrum, n. (cunae). **A**. Lit., a cradle ; **a**, esse in cunabulis, Cic. ; **b**, the bed of the young of bees, Verg. **B**. Meton., the earliest abode ; gentis, Verg.

cūnae -ārum, f. (cubo, * cumbo), a cradle ; **a**, in cunis dormire, Cic. ; primis cunis, in earliest childhood, Ov. ; **b**, the nest of young birds, Ov.

cunctābundus -a -um (cunctor), loitering, delaying, dilatory, Liv., Tac.

cunctans -antis, p. adj. with compar. (cunctor), loitering, lingering, slow, Plin. ; ilex glebae, tenacious, Verg.

cunctantēr, adv. with compar. (cunctans), slowly, lingeringly, Liv.

cunctātiō -ōnis, f. (cunctor), a delay, lingering, hesitation ; invadendi, Liv. ; sine cunctatione, Cic. ; abjecta omni cunctatione, Cic.

cunctātor -ōris, m. (cunctor), one who delays, lingers, hesitates ; cunctatorem ex acerrimo bellatore factum, Liv. ; a surname of the dictator, Q. Fabius Maximus.

cunctor, 1. dep. to delay ; **1**, of motion, to stay, tarry ; cunctari diutius in vitā, Cic. ; tardum cunctatur olivum, drops slowly, Lucr. ; **2**, of action, to hesitate, linger, be slow ; sedendo et cunctando bellum gerebat, Liv. ; with infin., non est cunctandum profiteri hunc mundum animal esse, Cic. ; non cunctor, foll. by quin and the subj. ; non cunctandum existimavit, quin pugnā decertaret, there ought to be no delay in, etc., Caes. ; impers. pass., nec cunctatum apud latera, Tac.

cunctus -a -um (contr. from conjunctus or

convinctus), *all, all collectively, the whole*; **a**, sing., senatus, Cic.; orbis terrarum, Verg.; **b**, plur., **cuncti** -ae -a, cives, Cic.; in poet. sometimes foll. by genit., hominum, Ov.

cūnēātīm, adv. (cuneo), *in shape of a wedge*, Caes.

cūnēātus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (cunco), *pointed like a wedge*; jugum in angustum dorsum cuneatum, Liv.

cūnēo, 1. (cuneus), *to drive in a wedge, to wedge in*, Plin.

cūnēolus -i, m. (dim. of cuneus), *a little wedge*, Cic.

cūnēus -i, m. *a wedge*. **I. Lit.**, **A.** cuneis scindere fissile lignum, Verg. **B.** *a wedge as a triangular figure*; Britannia in cuneum tenuatur, *is narrowed in the shape of a wedge*, Tac.

II. Transf., **A.** *troops drawn up in form of a wedge, a wedge*; cuneum facere, Caes. **B.** *the wedge-shaped compartments into which the seats of the amphitheatre were divided*, Verg.; cuneis omnibus, *to all the spectators*, Phaed.

cūnicūlōsus -a -um (cuniculus), *full of holes and caverns*, Cat.

cūnicūlus -i, m. **1.** *a rabbit, cony*, Cat.; **2.** *an underground passage*; omne genus cuniculorum apud eos notum atque usitatum est, Caes.; esp. milit. t. t., *a mine*; agere cuniculum, Caes.; aperire cuniculum, Caes.

cunnus -i, f. = pudendum muliebre; meton., *a prostitute*, Hor.

cūpa -ae, f. (root CU, whence culeus), *a cask or butt*, Cic.

cūpēdiā -ae, f. *daintiness, fondness for dainties*, Cic.

cūpīdē, adv. with compar. and superl. (cupidus), *eagerly, passionately, hotly, vehemently, warmly*; cupide appetere aliquid, Cic.; cupide proficisci, Cic.; cupidius aliquid dicere, Cic.; ego vero cupide et libenter mentiar tuā causā, Cic.

cūpīditas -ātis, f. (cupidus), *eager desire, and in a bad sense, passionate longing, vehement desire*. **I. Gen.**, cupiditas inexplebilis, insana, nimia, Cic.; with obj. genit., pecuniae, Cic.; dominandi, Cic.; with ad, tanta cupiditas ad reditum, Cic.; ardere cupiditate, Cic.; coercere cupiditates, Cic.; explere cupiditates, Cic.; incitare aliquem cupiditate imitandi, Cic.; servire cupiditatibus, Cic. **II. Esp.**, **a.** *ambition*; popularis (of a demagogue), Cic.; **b.** *desire for money, avarice*; sine cupiditate vixisse, Cic.; **c.** *factionousness, party spirit*; cupiditatis atque inimicitiarum suspicio, Cic.

cūpīdo -inis, f. (m. only in poet.) (cupio), *longing, desire*. **I. Gen.**, Sall.; with genit., auri, Tac.; pecuniae, honoris, Sall.; flagrare cupidine regni, Liv.; Hannibalem ingens cupido incesserat Tarenti potiendi, Liv. **II. Esp.**, **a.** *physical desire*; somni, Sall.; **b.** *love*; cupido visae virginis, Ov.; hence personified, **Cūpīdo** -inis, m. *Cupid, the god of love, son of Venus*, Cic.; plur., **Cūpīdīnes**, *Cupids*; **c.** *avarice*; cupido sordidus, Hor.; **d.** *ambition*; ita cupidine atque irā, pessimis consultoribus, grassari, Sall.

cūpīdus -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (cupio), *desirous, wishful, eager, fond*. **I. Gen.**, **a.** absol., consul non cupidus, Cic.; **b.** with genit. of object, pecuniae, Cic.; novarum rerum, Cic.; te audierdī, Cic.; **c.** with in and the abl., in perspicienda cognoscendaque rerum natura, Cic. **II. Esp.**, **a.** *longing for, loving*, Ov.; **b.** *avaricious*; homo non cupidus neque appetens, Cic.; **c.** (**a**) *in a good sense, devoted to*; homo tui cupidus, Cic.; (**β**) *in a bad sense,*

factionous, partial; quaestores vehementer istius cupidi, Cic.; absol., iudex cupidus, Cic.

cūpiens -entis, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (cupio), *desiring, longing, wishing, eager*; novarum rerum, Tac.; cupientissimā plebe, Sall.

cūpiētēr, adv. (cupiens), *eagerly*, Plaut.

cūpiō -īvi or -īi, -itum, 3. *to desire, long for, wish for*. **I. Gen.**, **a.** with acc., is quem cupimus optamusque vestitus, Cic.; pacem, Liv.; partic. perf., res cupita, Liv.; **b.** with infin., cupiens ad suos redire, Cic.; **c.** with acc. and infin., equidem cupio Antonium haec quam primum audire, Cic.

II. Esp., alicui or alicuius causae, *to favour, support, wish well to*; quid? ego Fundanio non cupio? non amicus sum? Cic.

cūpītor -ōris, m. (cupio), *one who desires*; matrimonii, Tac.

cūppēdiā, v. cupedia.

cūpressētum -i, n. (cupressus), *a cypress wood*, Cic.

cūpressēus -a -um (cupressus), *made of cypress wood*; signa Junonis, Liv.

cūpressifer -fēra -fērum (cupressus and fero), *cypress-bearing*, Ov.

cūprēssus -i, f. -ūs, m. (κυπάρισσος). **A.** *the cypress, sacred to Pluto, used at funerals*, Verg. **B. Meton.**, *a casket of cypress wood*, Hor.

cūprēus -a -um, v. cypreus.

cūr (orig. quoirēi, cuirei, then cuire, cuir, cur), adv. *why? wherefore? for what reason?* **1.** rel., duae sunt causae, cur, etc., Cic.; **2.** interrog., cur non assum? Cic.

cūra -ae, f. *care*. **I. A. Gen.**, *carefulness, solicitude, pains, trouble* (opp. negligentia), *attention*; magna cum cura et diligentia scribere aliquid, Cic.; with genit., rerum alienarum cura (difficilis) est, Cic.; cura colendi, Verg.; with de, studium tuum curaque de salute mea, Cic.; verbal constructions, adhibere curam in capris et ovibus parandis, Cic.; agere curam civium, Liv.; conferre magnam curam in alicuius salutem, Cic.; non dimittere istam curam, Cic.; maxima erat cura duci ne, etc., Liv.; salutem eius regis senatui populoque Romano magnae curae esse, Cic.; imprimis tibi curae sit ne mihi tempus prorogetur, Cic.; habere curam rerum divinarum, Liv.; incumbere in eam curam, *devote yourself to*, Cic.; ponere curam alicuius rei, *to lay aside*, Liv.; ponere curam in aliqua re, *to devote one's attention to*, Cic.; suscipere curam, Cic.; sustinere maximam curam belli, Cic. **B.** *care for something, attending, caring, minding*; **1.** of husbandry, quae cura bouum, Verg.; **2.** *the adornment of the body*; cura cultusque feminarum, Liv.; **3.** *healing, cure*; simplex illa iam cura doloris tui, Cic.; **4.** *the worship of the gods*; deorum, Liv.; **5.** *taking care of a person*; suum sororisque filios in eadem cura habere, Liv.; meton., *the object of attention*; tua cura, palumbes, Verg.; **6.** *care for, management, administration*; esp. of public affairs, cura reipublicae, Liv.; cura navium, *of the fleet*, Tac.; meton., *business, administration*; quum sumus necessariis negotiis curisque vacui, Cic. **II. care, anxiety, solicitude, disquiet**; **1.** sine cura, Cic.; afferre alicui curam, Cic.; afflicere aliquem aliquā curā, Cic.; confici curis, Cic.; priusquam ea cura decederet patribus Romanis, Liv.; liberare aliquem curā, Cic.; et curā vacare et negotio, Cic.; **2.** of the disquiet of love, juvenum curae, Hor.; meton., *the object of love*; tua cura, Lycoris, Verg.

cūrābills -e (cura), *exciting care or fear*; vindicta, Juv.

curālium -li = corallium (q.v.).

cūrātē, (curatus), adv. *carefully*, ccompaf- curat]us legi, *between the lines*, Tac.

cūrātio -ōnis, f. (curo). **I.** Gen., a taking care, Plaut. **II.** Esp. attention, management; **1**, a, with genit., curatio corporis, Cic.; **b**, medical attention, healing, cure; curatio medici, Cic.; curatio valetudinis, Cic.; adhibere curationem, Cic.; praescribere curationem, Cic.; **2**, management, administration; esp. of a public office, curatio Nemeorum, of the Nemean games, Liv.; Asiatica curatio frumenti, commission to buy corn, Cic.; curatio agraria, commission to divide land, Cic.; curationem suscipere, Cic.; aedes Telluris est curationis meae, Cic.

cūrātor -ōris, m. (curo), one who takes care; **1**, a guardian, overlooker, curator; viae Flaminiae Cic.; muris reficiendis sunt aediles curatores urbis annonae ludorumque sollemnium, Cic.; legibus agrariis curatores constituere, Cic.; **2**, legal t. t., guardian of a minor or idiot or prodigal; alicui curatorem dare (of the praetor), Hor.

cūrātus -a -um, p. adj. (curo), carefully prepared; curatissimae preces, Tac.

curculio -ōnis, m. a weevil, corn-worm, Verg.

Cūrēs -ium, f. an ancient town of the Sabines; meton., the inhabitants of Cures, Ov. Hence **A.** Adj., **Cūrensis** -e, of Cures. **B.** **Cūres** -ētis, m. an inhabitant of Cures.

Cūrētes -um, m. (Κουρήτες), the ancient inhabitants of Crete, who celebrated a frantic worship of Jupiter, like that of Cybele by the Corybantes. Adj., **Cūrētis** -idis, poet. = Cretan, Ov.

cūrīa -ae, f. (connected with Quiris). **I.** a curia, one of thirty divisions into which the Roman patricians were distributed by Romulus, Liv. **II.** Meton., **A.** the meeting-place of a curia, Tac. **B.** a, the building in which the senate met, usually the Curia Hostilia, afterwards the Curia Pompeja or Curia Julia; **b**, Curia Saliorum, the house of the Salii on the Palatine, Cic.; **c**, the senate; aliquem in curiam introducere, Liv.; **d**, the senate-house of non-Roman nations—e.g., at Salamis, Cic.; Syracuse, Cic.; Troy, Ov.; Athens, the Areopagus, Juv.

cūrīālis -e (curia), belonging to the same curia, Cic.

cūrīātīm, adv. (curia), by curiae; populum consulit, Cic.

Cūrīātīi -ōrum, m. name of an Alban gens, three of which fought with the Horatii.

cūrīātus -a -um (curia), relating to the curiae; comitia curiata, the original assembly of the Roman people, in which they voted by curiae, Cic.; lex, a law passed in the comitia curiata, Cic.

Cūrīcta -ae, f. an island on the Illyrian coast, now Veglia.

1. **cūrīō** -ōnis, m. (curia), **1**, the priest of a curia, Varr.; maximus, the head of the college formed by the thirty curiones, Liv.; **2**, a herald, crier, Mart.

2. **Cūrīō** -ōnis, m. the name of a family of the gens Scribonia.

cūrīōsē, adv., with compar. and superl. (curiosus), **1**, carefully; conquirere ista curiosius, Cic.; **2**, inquisitively; curiosius id faciunt quam necesse est, Cic.

cūrīōsitas -ātis, f. (curiosus), inquisitiveness, curiosity.

Curiosolites -um, m. a people in Brittany, near modern Corseult.

cūrīōsus -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (cura), careful; **1**, attentive, diligent; curiosis oculis perspicere non posse, Cic.; per multa alia colligit Chrysippus, ut est in omni historia curiosus, Cic.; **2**, inquisitive, curious; **3**, **curiosus**, Cic.

cūrīs -is, f. (a Sabine word) = hasta, a lance, or javelin, Ov.

Cūrīus -a -um, name of a plebeian gens, of which the most illustrious member was M. Curius Dentatus, the conqueror of the Sabines, Samnites, and of Pyrrhus, celebrated for his temperance; hence appell. a brave and temperate man, Hor. Adj., **Cūrīānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Curius.

cūro, **1.** (cura). **I.** Gen. to care for, pay attention to, tend; **a**, with acc., negotia aliena, Cic.; **b**, with acc. and gerundive, in Sicilia frumentum emendum et ad urbem mittendum curare, to get bought and sent, Cic.; **c**, with infin., qui res istas scire curavit, Cic.; non curare, not to care, to decline, refuse; in Siciliam ire non curat, Cic.; **d**, followed by ut, ne, ut ne and the subj., or the subj. alone, Cic.; so in letters, cura ut valcas, Cic.; **e**, with de, Quintus de emendo nihil curat hoc tempore, Cic. **II.** Esp., **1**, to attend to, take care of; se, Cic.; membra, Hor.; to attend to, cure an invalid, or a disease; curare corpora, Cic.; curari non posse, Caes.; **2**, to attend to religious observances; sacra, Cic.; **3**, to provide or procure a sum of money; jube sodes nummos curari, Cic.; **4**, to administer, manage; res Romae, Liv.; absol. to command; curare Romae, Tac. (Archaic forms, coiravi, coirandi, ap. Cic.)

curriculum -i, n. (curro). **I.** Act., **A.** Abstr., **1**, running, Plaut.; **2**, esp. a, a contest in running, a race, Cic.; **b**, a course, orbit of heavenly bodies; solis et lunae, Cic. **B.** Concr., the chariot used in races; in curriculum quadrigarum incurrere, Cic. **II.** Pass. the raceground; athletae se in curriculo exercentes, Cic.; often fig., exiguum vitae curriculum natura circumscriptum, immensum gloriae, Cic.

curro, cūcurri, cursum, **3.** to run, hasten; pass. impers., curritur, one runs, Cic.; curritur ad praetorium, Cic.; pro se quisque currere ad sua tutanda, Liv.; with cognate acc., eosdem cursus currere, Cic.; prov., currentem hortari, incitare or instigare, to spur the willing horse, Cic.; esp. a, to run in a race; currere bene, Ov.; with acc. of place, qui stadium currit, Cic.; **b**, of ships, to sail; per omne mare, Hor.; with acc., currere cavā trabe vastum aequor, Verg.; **c**, of a wheel, si mea sincero curreret axe rota, Ov.; **d**, of water, currentes aquae, Ov.; **e**, of the heavenly bodies, libera currebant et inobservata per annum sidera, Ov.; **f**, of the hem of a garment, quam plurima circum purpura Maeandro duplici Meliboea cucurrit, Verg.; **g**, of fright, cold, shame, etc., varius per ora cucurrit Ausonidum turbata fremor, Verg.; **h**, of time, to pass; currit ferax aetas, Hor.; **i**, fig., of discourse, to march easily; per facile currens oratio, Cic.

currus -ūs, m. (curro). **I.** **A.** a chariot, car, esp. a triumphal car; escendere in currum, Cic.; flectere currum de foro in Capitolium, Cic.; in-vehi curru Capitolium, Cic. **B.** Meton., **a**, the horses, the team; neque audit currus habenas, Verg.; **b**, triumph; quem ego currum aut quam lauream cum tua laudatione conferrem? Cic. **II.** a plough with wheels, Verg. **III.** a ship, Cat. (syncop. genit. plur. currum, Verg., Aen. vi. 653).

cursum, adv. (curro), hastily, quickly; cursum agmen agere, Liv.; cursum dicere aliena, Cic.

currito, **1.** (intens. of curso), to run up and down; huc et illuc (of the atoms), Cic.

curso, **1.** (freq. of curro), to run hither and thither; ultro et citro, Cic.

cursor -ōris, m. (curro). **I.** Lit. **A.** a runner, especially for a prize, Cic.; one who contends in the chariot race, Ov. **B.** **1.** a messenger,

postman, Tac. ; 2, a slave who ran before his master's carriage, a running footman, Suet. **II.** Transf. surname of L. Papirius, the conqueror of the Samnites.

cursus -ūs, m. (curro), a running, rapid motion on horseback, in a carriage, or ship; milites cursu exanimatos, Caes.; cursus equorum, Verg.; longarum navium, Caes.; cursu tendere ad aliquem or ad locum, Liv.; in cursu esse, to travel in haste, Cic.; esp. **a**, chariot or horse-race; cursus certamen, Ov.; fig. the race for office, honour, etc.; in eodem cursu fuisse a Sulla dictatore ad eosdem fere consules, Cic.; **b**, course, march, journey; cursus maritimus, Cic.; mihi cursus in Graeciam per tuam provinciam est, Cic.; cursus dirigere, Liv.; cursum secundum habere, Caes.; cursum tenere, Cic.; fig., reliquus vitae cursus, Cic.; **c**, the course of water; quosdam exaruisse amnes aut in alium cursum contortos et deflexos videmus, Cic.; **d**, of heavenly bodies, annui cursus solis, Cic.; **e**, of the voice, his per omnes sonos vocis cursus, Cic.

Curtius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most noted members of which were: **a**, M. Curtius, a Roman youth, said to have jumped into a chasm in the Roman forum, which then closed; **b**, C. Curtius Postumus, an adherent of Caesar's; **q**, Curtius Rufus, the author of a Latin history of Alexander the Great, probably contemporary with Vespasian. Hence, Curtius lacus, the chasm in the forum into which M. Curtius was said to have jumped.

curto, 1. (curtus), to abridge, abbreviate, lessen, Hor.

curtus -a -um, shortened, mutilated, cut short; res, Ov.; mulus, Hor.; transf., of discourse, cut short; curta sentiunt nec amant redundantia, Cic.

cūrūlis -e (currens), relating to a chariot; equi, the team of four horses provided out of the public purse for the Circensian games, Liv.; sella, the curule chair adorned with ivory, the official seat of the consuls, praetors, and curule aediles, Cic.; curulis aedilis, a curule aedile, Liv.

curvāmen -inis, n. (curvo), a curving, vaulting, arching, Ov.

curvātūra -ae, f. (curvo), a vault, arch, Plin.; rotae, the rim, Ov.

curvo, 1. (curvus), to bend, bow, curve; curvare brachia longo circuitu, Ov.; quum nux plurima curvabit ramos, makes to bend, Verg.; tollimur in caelum curvato gurgite, Verg.; curvare genua sua, Verg.; Hadria curvans Calabros sinus, Hor.; transf., make to bend, move; nec te vir Pieria pellice saucius curvat, Hor.

curvus -a -um (κυρτός), bent, bowed, arched, curved, crooked; arbor, bent with the weight of fruit, Ov.; aratrum, Verg.; naves, Ov.; litus, Hor.; flumen, winding, Verg.; curvus arator, bowed down, Verg.; curva senecta, Ov.; subst., **curvum** -i, n. what is crooked; curvo dignoscere rectum, Hor.

cuspis -idis, f. **A.** Lit. a point, esp. the point or head of a spear; asseres pedum XII cuspidibus praefixi, Caes.; of the sting of a bee, Plin.; of a scorpion, Ov. **B.** Meton. **a**, a lance, javelin; infestis cuspidibus uti, Liv.; **b**, Neptune's trident; cuspis triplex, Ov.; **c**, a spit, Mart.

custōdiā -ae, f. (custos). **I.** a watching, guarding, custody, care. **A.** Lit., **a**, canum, Cic.; aliquem diligentem custodiā asservare, Liv.; **b**, milit. t. t. keeping guard, watching; custodiam classium, Caes.; committere custodiam corporis feris barbaris, Cic. **B.** Meton., **1**, the watch, sentinels; **a**, sing., in prose only collective, custodiam ex suis ac praesidium sex milia hominum unā reliquerunt, Caes.; **b**, plur., frequens cus-

todiis locus, Liv.; circumdare horribiles custodias, Cic.; disponere custodias diligentius, Caes.; 2, the station of the guard, post; haec mea sedes est, haec vigilia, haec custodia, Cic. **II.** Esp. custody, safe-keeping; custodia libera, liberation on parole, Liv.; dare aliquem in custodiam, Cic.; esse in custodia publica, Cic.; necari in custodia, Caes.

custōdiō, 4. (custos). **I.** Gen. to guard, watch, keep; tuum corpus domumque, Cic.; se diligentissime, Cic.; custodire salutem alicuius, Cic.; poma, of a dragon, Ov. **II.** Esp. **a**, to keep in sight, observe, watch; aliquem custodire ne quid auferat, Cic.; A. Terentius Varro ad custodiendum iter eorum missus, Liv.; **b**, to take care of; liber tuus a me custoditur diligentissime, Cic.; custodire aliquid litteris, Cic.; **c**, to keep in prison, hold captive; ducem praedonum, Cic.; obsides, Caes.

custos -ōdis, c. **I.** Gen. a guardian, watchman, keeper, preserver, attendant; **a**, portae, Liv.; custos defensorque provinciae, Cic.; custos urbis, Cic.; fortitudo custos dignitatis, Cic.; **b**, the guardian of a young man; custos incorruptissimus, Hor.; **c**, the guardian of a woman; nimium servat custos Junonius Io, Ov.; **d**, the officer in charge of the voting-tablets; custodes tabellarum, Cic.; **e**, milit. t. t., a sentinel, guard; custodes dare, Cic.; disponere, Caes. **II.** **a**, an overseer, overlooker, spy; custos ac vindex cupiditatum, Cic.; **b**, the gaoler, guard of a prisoner; jugulari a custodibus, Nep.

cūtīcula -ae, f. (dim. of cutis), the skin, cuticle, Juv.

Cūtīllae -ārum, f. an old town in the country of the Sabines.

cūtis -is, f. (root CUT, Gr. KYT, whence κύτος), the skin, Hor.; hide, leather, Mart.

Cyānē -ēs, f. (Κυάνη), a nymph changed into a fountain for her grief at the loss of Proserpine.

Cyānēē -ēs, f. (Κυανέη), daughter of Maeander, mother of Caunus and Byblis.

cŷāthus -i, m. (κύαθος), **1**, a ladle for filling the goblets (pocula) with wine out of the crater, Hor.; **2**, a measure of capacity = one-twelfth of a sextarius, Hor.

cŷbaeus -a -um, navis and absol., **cŷbaea** -ae, f. a kind of transport or merchantman, Cic.

Cŷbēlē or **Cŷbēbē** -ēs, f. (Κυβέλη, Κυβήβη), **1**, a Phrygian goddess, afterwards worshipped at Rome under various names (Rhea, Ops, Magna Mater, etc.), whose priests were called Galli; adj., **Cŷbēlēius** -a -um, belonging to Cybele; **2**, a mountain in Phrygia.

Cŷbīstra -ōrum, n. (τὰ Κύβιστρα), a town in Cataonia, at the foot of Mount Taurus.

1. **cŷclas** -ādis, f. (κυκλάς), a female robe of state, having a border of purple or gold embroidery, Juv.

2. **Cŷclas** -ādis, f. (sc. insula), gen. in plur. **Cŷclādes** -um, f. (Κυκλάδες), a group of islands in the Aegean Sea.

cŷclīcus -a -um (κυκλικός), cyclic; scriptor, an epic poet whose works formed a complete cycle of history, Hor.

Cŷclops -clōpis, m. (Κύκλωψ, round-eyed), a Cyclops, gen. in plur., **Cŷclōpes** -clōpum, m. the Cyclopes, a gigantic one-eyed race, the workmen of Vulcan; sing., the Cyclops Polyphemus, Hor.

Adj., **Cŷclōpēus** -a -um, saxa, Sicilian, Verg.

Cŷcnēius -a -um, belonging to the Boeotian Cyenus; Tempe, Ov.

cŷcnēus -a -um (κύκνειος), belonging to the swan; plumae, Ov.; tamquam cyenea fuit divini hominis vox et oratio, his swan's song, Cic.

1. **cycnus** -i, m. (κύκνος), the swan, famed in legend for its death-song, sacred to Apollo, Cic.; meton. = poet; Dircaeus cycnus, Pindar, Hor.

2. **Cycnus** -i, m. 1, king of Liguria, son of Sthenelus, changed into a swan; 2, the son of Neptune by Calyce, changed into a swan.

Cydonēa -ae, f. (Κυδώνεια), an ancient city on the north coast of Crete; hence, 1, **Cydon** -ōnis, m. a Cydonean; 2, **Cydoniatae** -ārum, m. inhabitants of Cydonea; 3, **Cydonius** -a -um, poet. for Cretan, Verg.; 4, **Cydonēus** -a -um, poet. for Cretan.

cygn . . . v. **eyen** . . .

cylindrus -dri, m. (κύλινδρος), 1, a cylinder, Cic.; 2, a roller for levelling the ground, Verg.

Cyllarōs and **-ūs** -i, m. (Κύλλαρος), 1, a Centaur; 2, the horse of Castor or Pollux.

Cyllēnē -ēs and -ae, f. (Κυλλήνη). I. a high mountain in north-east Arcadia, where Mercury was born and reared. Hence, adj., 1, **Cyllēnius** -a -um, Cyllenian and Mercurian; proles, Mercury, Verg.; also Cephalus, son of Mercury, Ov.; ignis, the planet Mercury, Verg.; subst., **Cyllēnius** -ii, m. Mercury, Verg.; 2, **Cyllēnēus** -a -um, Cyllenian or Mercurian; fides, the lyre, Hor.; 3, **Cyllēnis** -idis, f. Cyllenian or Mercurian. II. a town in the north of Elis.

cymba -ae, f. (κύμβα), a small boat, skiff, Cic.; esp. the boat of Charon, Verg.

cymbalum -i, n. (κύμβαλον), a cymbal, usually found in the plur., Cic.

cymbium -ii, n. (κυμβίον), a small drinking-vessel, Verg.

Cymē -ēs, f. (Κύμη). A. a town in Aeolis, mother-city of Cumae in Campania. Adj., **Cymaeus** -a -um, Cymaean. B. = Cumae (q.v.).

Cynāpēs, m. a river in Asia, falling into the Black Sea.

Cynicus -i, m. (Κυνικός), a Cynic philosopher, a Cynic. Adj., **Cynicus** -a -um, Cynic.

cynocēphalus -i, m. an ape with a head like a dog's, Cic.

Cynōs and **-ūs** -i, f. (Κύνος), a town in Locris.

Cynōsargēs -is, n. (Κυνόσαργις), a gymnasium outside Athens, sacred to Hercules.

Cynoscēphalae -ārum, f. (Κυνός κεφαλαί, dog's heads), two hills near Scotussa in Thessaly where the Romans defeated the Macedonians.

Cynōsūra -ae, f. (κυνόσουρα), the constellation of the Little Bear, the pole star, Cic. Adj.,

Cynōsūris -idis, ur̄sa, the Little Bear, Ov.

Cynōsūrae -ārum, f. (Κυνόσουρα), a promontory in Attica.

Cynthus -i, m. (Κύνθος), a mountain in Delos, the birthplace of Apollo and Diana; hence, **Cynthius** -ii, m. Apollo; **Cynthia** -ae, f. Diana.

1. **Cypārissus** -i, m. a youth beloved by Apollo, changed into a cypress.

2. **cypārissus** = cupressus (q.v.).

Cyprus and **-os** -i, f. (Κύπρος), the island of Cyprus; hence adj., **Cyprius** -a -um, Cyprian; Cyprium aes, or subst., **Cyprium** -ii, n. copper, Plin. Subst., **Cypria** -ae, f. Venus, Tib.; **Cyprii** -orum, m. the Cypriotes.

Cypselus -i, m. (Κύψελος), a tyrant of Corinth.

Cyrēnē -ēs (-ae -ārum), f. I. a city of North Africa, birthplace of the poet Callimachus and of the philosopher Aristippus, founder of the Cyrenaic school. Hence 1, adj., **Cyrēnaeus** -a -um,

Cyrenaic; **Cyrēnaei** -orum, m. the Cyrenai, philosophers; 2, **Cyrēnaicus** -a -um, Cyrenaic; **Cyrēnaici** -orum, the Cyrenaic philosophers; 3, **Cyrēnensis** -e, Cyrenaic. II. **Cyrēnē** -es, f. daughter of Hypseus, mother of Aristaeus by Apollo.

Cyrnōs (Cyrnus) -i, f. (Κύρνος), the island of Corsica. Adj., **Cyrnaeus** -a -um, Corsican.

Cyrtaei or **Cyrtii** -ōrum, m. a people in Persis and Media.

Cyrus -i, m. (Κύρος), 1, the founder of the Persian Empire; 2, Cyrus minor, second son of Ochus, who fought with his brother, Artaxerxes Memnon, and was killed at Cunaxa; 3, an architect at Rome in the time of Cicero; hence, **Cyrēa** -ōrum, n. the works of Cyrus, Cic.; 4, a youth mentioned by Horace.

Cytae -ārum, f. (Κύται), a city in Colchis, birthplace of Medea. Adj., 1, **Cytaeus** -a -um, Cytaean = Colchian; 2, **Cytaeis** -idis, f. the Cytaean, i.e., Medea.

Cythēra -ōrum, n. (Κύθηρα), the island Cythera, sacred to Venus, now Cerigo; hence, 1, **Cythērea** -ae, f. Venus; 2, **Cythēreus** -a -um, Cytherean; subst., **Cythēreia** -ae, f., Venus; 3, **Cythēreis** -idis, f. the Cytherean, Venus; 4, **Cythēriacus** -a -um, and 5, **Cythēreias** -adis, f. sacred to Venus.

Cythnōs (Cythnus), -i, f. (Κύθνος), an island in the Aegean Sea, now Thermia.

cytisus -i, c. and **cytisum** -i, n. (κύτις), a kind of clover or trefoil much valued by the ancients, Verg.

Cytōrus -i, m. (Κύτωρος), a mountain and city in Paphlagonia, famous for box-trees. Adj., **Cytōriacus** -a -um, Cytorian; pecten, made of boxwood, Ov.

Cyzicus (-os) -i, f. (Κύζικος) and **Cyzicum** -i, n. a town on the Propontis. Adj., **Cyzicēus** -a -um, Cyzicene.

D.

D d, the fourth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponding in sound and alphabetical position with the Greek Δ, δ. For its meaning as an abbreviation, see Table of Abbreviations.

Dāci -ōrum, m. the Dacians, a warlike people on the Lower Danube; hence, 1, **Dācia** -ae, f. their country, Dacia; 2, **Dācius** -i, m. (sc. nummus), a gold coin of Domitian, the conqueror of the Dacians.

dactylīcus -a -um (δακτυλικός), dactylic; numerus, Cic.

dactylīothēca -ae, f. (δακτυλιοθήκη), 1, a casket for rings, Mart.; 2, a collection of seal rings and gems, Plin.

dactylus (-os) -i, m. (δάκτυλος) (lit. a finger), a metrical foot, consisting of one long, followed by two short syllables (- ∪ ∪), a dactyl, Cic.

Daedāla -ōrum, n. a stronghold in Caria.

1. **daedālus** -a -um (δαίδαλος), 1, act., artful, full of art; Circe, Verg.; 2, pass., artfully constructed; tecta, Verg.

2. **Daedālus** -i, m. (Δαίδαλος), a celebrated Athenian artificer, builder of the Cretan labyrinth; hence adj., **Daedāleus** -a -um, Daedalean; iter, the labyrinth, Prop.

Dāhae -ārum, m. (Δάαι), a Scythian tribe on the east side of the Caspian Sea.

Dalmātae (Delmātae) -ārum, m. (Δαλμαῖται), the Dalmatians, inhabitants of Dalmatia. Hence 1, **Dālmātia** -ae, f. the country of Dalmatia on the east side of the Adriatic Sea; 2, adj., **Dalmāticus** -a -um, Dalmatian; subst., **Dalmāticus** -i, m. surname of Metellus, conqueror of the Dalmatians.

dāma -ae, f. (in Verg. m.), a fallow-deer, Hor.

Dāascus -i, f. (Δαμασκός), the Syrian city of Damascus. Adj., **Dāascēnus** -a -um, Damascene; pruna, damsons, Plin.

Dāāsippus -i, m. cognomen in the gens Licinia.

damma = dama (q.v.).

damnātio -ōnis, f. (damno), condemnation; ambitūs, for bribery, Cic.; tantae pecuniae, to pay, etc., Cic.

damnātōrius -a -um (damno), relating to condemnation, condemnatory, Cic.; iudicium, Cic.

damno, 1. (damnum). **I.** to condemn, declare guilty, sentence. **A.** Lit. legal t.t., alicuius ministros sociosque, Cic.; with acc. of the cause, causa iudicata atque damnata, Cic.; with acc. of person, aliquem inauditum, Tac.; damnari inter sicarios, to be condemned as an assassin, Cic.; damnari per arbitrum, Cic.; damnari nullam aliam ob causam, Cic.; with perf. infin. act., aut dabis aut contra edictum fecisse damnabere, Cic.; with quod, A. Baebius unus est damnatus, quod milites Romanos praebisset ad ministerium caedis, Liv.; with abl. of the motive, inutili pudore causam suam damnare, Liv.; with abl. of the accusation, damnari eo crimine, Cic.; with abl. of the law or formula, damnari suā lege, Cic.; with abl. of the court, damnari populi iudicio, Cic.; with abl. of the punishment, damnare aliquem capite, to loss of civil rights, Cic.; with genit. of the crime, ambitus, Cic.; with genit. of the punishment, damnari octupli, Cic.; with de, damnari de vi, Cic.; with ad, damnari ad mortem, Tac. **B.** Transf., **a**, of deities, damnare aliquem voti or voto, to grant a person's wish, and thereby compel him to keep his vow; damnabis tu quoque votis, you will grant prayer, and thereby bind the suppliant to keep his vow, Verg.; gen. in pass., damnari voti or voto, to attain one's wish; bis eiusdem voti damnata respublica, Liv.; **b**, of a testator, to bind the heir, Hor.; **c**, to sentence to endure or suffer; damnare aeterna lumina nocte, Ov.; **d**, to condemn a person on account of, to inculcate; aliquem summae stultitiae, Cic.; **e**, to blame, disapprove of; nec mihi mens dubia est, queri te tua numina damnent, Ov.; **f**, to assign, devote to (for destruction), Ilion, mihi castaeque damnatum Minervae, Hor. **II.** to procure the condemnation of a person; hoc uno crimine illum, Cic.

damnōsē, adv. (damnosus), ruinously; bibere, to the host's loss, Hor.

damnōsus -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (damnum), causing loss or damage, mischievous, ruinous, detrimental; bellum sumptuosum et damnosum Romanis, Liv.

damnum -i, n. (old form dampnum, from root DAP, connected with daps, Gr. ΔΑΠ, whence δαπάνη, or else from dare = the thing given as a punishment), loss, damage, injury (opp. lucrum). **I.** Gen. contrahere, facere, to suffer injury, Cic.; pati, Liv.; damna caelestia lunae, the waning of the moon, Hor.; maximis damnis affici, Cic.; dare damnum, to cause loss, Cic.; damnum naturae, a natural defect, Liv.; stomachum suum damno Tulli (to the injury of) explere, Cic. **II.** Esp., 1, loss in war, defeat;

damna Romano accepta bello, Liv.; 2, a fine, pecuniary mulct, Cic.

Dāmoclēs -is, m. (Δαμοκλῆς), a friend of Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse, who, on praising the tyrant's prosperity, was placed by Dionysius at a sumptuous feast, and a sword was let down so as to hang by a hair over his head.

Dāmōn -ōnis, m. (Δάμων), 1, a Pythagorean, famous for his friendship with Phintias; 2, a celebrated Athenian musician, teacher of Socrates.

Dānāē -ēs, f. (Δανάη), daughter of Acrisius, mother of Perseus by Zeus, who visited her in a shower of gold when shut up in a tower by her father; hence, adj., **Dānāeius** -a -um; heros, Perseus, Ov.

Dānāus -i, m. (Δαναός), son of Belus, brother of Aegyptus, and father of the fifty Danaides, the mythical founder of Argos; hence, 1, adj., **Dānāus** -a -um, Greek, Argive; pl. **Dānāi** -ōrum, m. the Greeks; 2, **Dānāides** -um, f. the daughters of Danaus.

Dānūbius (Dānūvius) -ii, m. the Danube (in the upper part of its course; the lower part was called Ister).

dāno, v. do.

Daphnē -ēs, f. (Δάφνη), 1, the daughter of the river-god Peneus, changed into a laurel tree; 2, a grove and temple to Apollo and Diana near Antiochia in Syria.

Daphnis -nīdis, acc. -nim and -nin (Δάφνις), son of Mercury, a Sicilian shepherd, inventor of pastoral poetry, and the favourite of Pan.

daphnōn -ōnis, m. (δαφνών), a grove of laurels, Mart.

daps, dāpis, f. (root DAP, Gr. ΔΑΠ, whence δάπτω, δαπάνη), 1, a sacrificial feast, religious banquet; ergo obligatam redde Jovi dapem, Hor.; 2, a meal, feast, banquet; amor dapis, Hor.; humanā dape (with human flesh) pascere equos, Ov.; plur., dapibus epulari opimis, Verg.

dapsilis -e (δαψιλής), sumptuous, plentiful, richly provided, Plaut.

Dardāni -ōrum, m. (Δάρδανοι), a people in Upper Moesia, the modern Servia.

Dardānus -i, m. (Δάρδανος), son of Jupiter and Electra of Arcadia, the mythical ancestor of the royal family of Troy; hence 1, **Dardānus** -a -um, Trojan; subst., **Dardāni** -ōrum, m. the Trojans; 2, **Dardānius** -a -um, Trojan; subst., **Dardānia** -ae, f. Troy; 3, **Dardānides** -ae, m. a descendant of Dardanus, Aeneas, Verg.; a Trojan, Verg.; 4, **Dardānis** -idis, f. a Trojan woman, Ov.; Creusa, Verg.

Dārēs -rētis, m. (Δάρης), a companion to Aeneas, a boxer.

Dārēus and **Dārīus** -i, m. (Δαρείος), name of several Persian kings; 1, Darius Hystaspes, died 485 B.C.; 2, son of Xerxes; 3, Darius Ochus or Nothus, died 404 B.C.; 4, Darius Cōdomannus, the last Persian king.

dātio -ōnis, f. (do), 1, a giving; legum, Cic.; 2, the legal right of alienation, Liv.

Dātis -tīdis, acc. -tim, m. (Δάτις), a Mede, general of Darius Hystaspis, defeated with Artaphernes at Marathon.

dātor -ōris, m. (do), a giver; laetitiae, Bacchus, Verg.

Daulis -idis, f. (Δαυλῖς), a city in Phocis; adj., **Daulias** -ādis, f. Daulian; ales, Procne, Ov.; Dauliades puellae, Procne and Philomela, Verg.

Daunus -i, m. a mythical king of Apulia, father (or ancestor) of Turnus, and father-in-law of Diomedes; hence 1, **Daunius** -a -um, Daunian;

heros, Turnus, Verg.; gens, the Rutulians, of whom Turnus was king, Verg.; dea, Juturna, sister of Turnus, Verg.; Camena, the Roman muse, Hor.; caedes, Roman, Hor.; **2, Daunias** -adis, f. Apulia, Hor.

dē, prep., with abl., from. **I.** In space, from, away from, down from; de altera parte agri Sequanos decedere juberet, Caes.; de manibus effugere, Cic.; de digito anulum detrahere, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of time, **1,** in the course of, during; de nocte venire, Cic.; de die, in the day-time, Hor.; de mense Decembri navigare, Cic.; **2,** from, immediately after; statim de auctione venire, Cic.; diem de die differre, proferre, to put off from day to day, Liv. **B. 1,** from, of the place from which a person comes; copo de via Latina, Cic.; rabula de foro, Cic.; Libyca de rupe Leones, African lions, Ov.; **2,** to denote a body of persons out of which some one is taken; hominem certum nisi de comitibus meis, Cic.; esp. **a,** of the birth, origin, class to which a person belongs, homo de plebe, Cic.; **b,** in the place of the partitive genit., de duobus honestis utrum honestius, Cic.; **3,** out of, to express the material out of which a thing is made, de eodem oleo et opera exarare aliquid, Cic.; esp. **a,** of the change of one thing to another, de templo carcerem fieri, Cic.; **b,** from, of the property which bears the cost of anything, de meo, de tuo, etc., from my property; de publico, at the public expense, Cic.; **c,** of the part of the body which suffers punishment, de tergo satisfacere, Cic.; **4,** of the ground, cause of a thing, on account of, gravi de causa, Cic.; qua de causa, on account of which, Cic.; **5,** in accordance with, in obedience to some form or example; vix de mea sententia concessum est, Cic.; **6,** with relation to, concerning; recte non credis de numero militum, Cic.; **7,** with adj., to form an adverbial phrase, de improvviso, unexpectedly, Cic.; de integro, anew, Cic.

dēa -ae, f. (dat. and abl. pl., diis, deis, deabus), a goddess, Cic.; triplices, the Parcae, Ov.; deae novem, the Muses, Ov.

dēalbo, 1. to whitewash, plaster; columnas, Cic.

dēambūlo, 1. to take a walk, Suet.

dēarmo, 1. to disarm; quibus dearmatus exercitus hostium, Liv.

dēbacchor, 1. dep. to rave, rage furiously; debacchantur ignes, Hor.

dēbellātor -ōris, m. (debello), a conqueror; ferarum, Verg.

dēbello, 1. **I.** Intransit. to wage war to the end, finish a war; neque priusquam debellavero absistam, Liv.; proelio uno debellatum est, Liv. **II.** Transit., **a,** to fight out; rixa super mero debellata, Hor.; **b,** to conquer, overcome; superbos, Verg.

dēbēo -ūi -itum, 2. (for dehibeo, from de and habeo, to have from a person, i.e. to be bound to restore something). **I.** Lit. to owe, be indebted; alicui pecuniam, Cic.; talenta CC, Cic.; illi quibus debeo, my creditors, Cic.; absol. ii qui debent, debtors, Cic.; subst., **dēbitum** -i, n. a debt; debitum alicui solvere, Cic.; debito fraudari, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** to remain indebted; quod praesenti tibi peste subnegaram, non tribueram certe, id absenti debere non potui, Cic. **B.** to owe, to be bound to repay; **1,** morally, with acc., alicui gratiam, Cic.; with infin. to be bound, to be pledged; homines, qui te et maxime debuerunt et plurimum juvare potuerunt, Cic.; partic.

dēbitus -a -um, bound, owed; debita poenae, Cic.; **2,** to be bound or obliged by fate or circumstances; tu, nisi ventis debes ludibrium, if you are not bound to become, Hor.; debitus destinatusque morti, Liv.; vita quae fato debetur, Cic.; **3,**

to owe, to have to thank a person for, to be indebted to a person for; alicui beneficium, Cic.; alicui vitam, Ov.

dēbilis -e, adj. with compar. (orig. dehibilis, from de and habilis), feeble, weak. **A.** Lit., corpus, Cic.; senex, Cic.; ferrum, Verg. **B.** Transf., mancam ac debilem praeturam futuram suam, Cic.

dēbilitās -ātis, f. (debilis), weakness, feebleness, debility. **A.** Lit., bonum integritas corporis, miserum debilitas, Cic.; linguae, Cic. **B.** Transf., animi, Cic.

dēbilitātio -ōnis, f. (debilito), a weakening, weakness; animi, Cic.

dēbilito, 1. (debilis), to lame, weaken, cripple, disable. **A.** Lit., **a,** membra lapidibus, iustibus, Cic.; gen. in pass., esp. in partic. perf., debilitatum corpus et contrucidatum, Cic.; **b,** of things, quae (hiems) nunc oppositis debilitat pumicibus mare Tyrrhenum, Hor. **B.** Transf. to enervate, break the force of, disable; audaciam debilito, sceleri resisto, Cic.; tribunicios furores, Cic.; debilitatum metu, Cic.

dēbitio -ōnis, f. (debeo), an owing, debt; pecuniae, Cic.

dēbitor -ōris, m. (debeo), one who owes, a debtor. **A.** Lit., addicere Futidium creditorem debitoribus suis, Cic. **B.** Transf., mercede solutā non manet officio debitor ille tuo, Ov.; vitae, owing his life to, Ov.

dēbitum -i, n. v. debeo.

dēcanto, 1. **I.** Transit., **1,** to sing, repeat in singing; elegos, Hor.; **2,** to repeat over and over again; pervulgata praeccepta, Cic. **II.** Intransit., to leave off singing; sed jam decantaverant fortasse, Cic.

dēcēdo -cessi -cessum, 3. **I.** Lit., to go forth, go away, depart. **A.** Gen., **a,** ex nostra provincia, Cic.; decedere Italiā, Sall.; of animals, decedere e pastu, Verg.; **b,** de via decedere, to depart from one's course, Cic.; naves imprudentiā aut tempestate paululum suo cursu decesserunt, Cic.; fig., se nullā cupiditate inductum de via decessisse, Cic.; alicui de via decedere, to make way for, as a sign of respect, Plaut.; salutari, appeti, decedi, to have persons make way for you, Cic.; decedere canibus de via, to get out of the way of, Cic.; to yield to, get out of the way for, cease on account of; serae decedere nocti, Verg.; calori, Verg.; **c,** milit. t. t., to march away, to evacuate; decedere atque exercitum deducere ex his regionibus, Caes.; pugnā, Liv.; **d,** of the magistrate of a province, to leave on the expiration of his term; de or ex or (simply) provinciā, Cic.; **e,** of actors, decedere de scena, Cic. **B.** Esp., **a,** to depart from life, to die; decedere de vita, Cic.; or absol., decedere, Cic.; pater nobis decessit a. d. III. Cal. Dec., Cic.; **b,** of things without life, (α) of water, to retire; quum decessisse inde aquam nuntiatum esset, Liv.; (β) of the sun and moon, to set; sol decedens, Verg.; (γ) of diseases, to cease; alteram quartanam mihi dixit decessisse, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., **a,** to abandon property; de possessione, Cic.; **b,** to abandon a plan or opinion; de sententia, Cic.; **c,** to swerve from duty; de officio et dignitate, Cic.; **d,** to yield place to; with dat., vivere si recte nescis, decede peritis, Hor. **B.** **a,** to decrease; ut de causa periculi nihil decederet, Cic.; **b,** to cease; postquam invidia decesserat, Sall.

Dēcēlēa (-īa) -ae, f. (Δεκέλεια), a town in Attica on the Boeotian border.

dēcem (δέκα), ten. **A.** Lit., Cic. **B.** Meton., an indefinite number; decem vitia, Hor.

Dēcember -bris -bre, abl. -bri, (decem), **1,** mensis December, the tenth month of the Roman year reckoned from March, December, Cic.; subst.,

December -bris, m. *December*; 2, *belonging to the month December*; kalendae, Cic.; libertate Decembri utere, *the licence of December*, i.e., of the Saturnalia, Hor.

decempēda -ae, f. (decem and pes), *a measuring rod ten feet in length*, Cic.

decempēdātor -ōris, m. (decempeda), *one who uses the decempeda, a land surveyor*; aequissimus agri privati et publici decempedator, Cic.

decemplex -icis (decem and plex, from plico), *ten-fold*, Nep.

decemprīmi -ōrum, m. (often written in two words), *the ten chief men in the senate of a municipium or colonia*, Cic.

decemscalmus -a -um (decem and scalmus), *having ten thowls or rowlocks*; actuariolum, Cic.

decemvir -i, m., gen. plur., **decemvirī** -ōrum or -um, m. *a college of ten magistrates at Rome*; 1, *decemviri legions scribendis, the magistrates who drew up the XII. Tables*; 2, *decemviri sacrorum or sacris faciundis, the guardians of the Sibylline Books*; 3, *decemviri stlitibus (litibus) judicandis, a judicial body who judged in cases affecting freedom and citizenship*; 4, *decemviri agris metiendis dividendisque, commissioners for dividing public land*.

decemvirālis -e (decemvir), *relating to the decemvirs*; annus, Cic.; potestas, Liv.

decemvirātus -ūs, m. (decemvir), *the office or dignity of a decemvir*, Cic.

decens -entis, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (decet), 1, *seemly, becoming, decent*; amictus, Ov.; quid verum atque decens curo atque rogo, Hor.; 2, *well-formed, handsome, comely*; facies, forma, Ov.; malae, Hor.; Venus, Hor.

decētia -ae, f. (decet), *comeliness, decency*; figurarum venustas atque ordo, et ut ita dicam, decētia, Cic.

decerno -crēvi -crētum, 3. **I.** *to decide*. **A.** *peacefully*; 1, *qui sine manibus et pedibus constare deum posse decreverunt*, Cic.; 2, *a, to decide judicially*; quod iste aliter atque edixisset decrevisset, Cic.; *b*, of the senate, etc., or of individual members of the senate, *to decree, propose*; si hic ordo (the senate) placere decreverat te ire in exsilium, obtemperaturum te esse dicis, Cic.; pecunias ad templum monumentumque alicuius, Cic.; D. Junius Silanus prius sententiam rogatus supplicium sumendum decreverat, Sall.; senatus decrevit, darent operam consules, ne quid respublica detrimenti caperet, Sall.; alieni triumphum, Cic.; 3, *to decide in a hostile manner*; decernere pugnam, Liv.; proelium, Cic.; decernere armis, Cic.; crastino die bene juvantibus diis acie decernamus, Liv. **II.** *to resolve, form a resolution, settle*; gen. with infin., Caesar his de causis Rhenum transire decreverat, Caes.; decreram cum eo familiariter vivere, Cic. (synop. perf. forms, decrerim, decreram, decrero, decresset, decresse).

decerpo -cerpsi -cerptum, 3. **A.** *Lit.*, *to pluck off, pluck away*; arbore pomum, Ov. **II.** 1, *transf.*, *humanus animus decerptus ex mente divina, a scion of*, Cic.; 2, *to take away*; ne quid locus de gravitate decerperet, Cic.

decertatio -ōnis, f. (decerto), *a contest*; harum rerum omnium, Cic.

decerto, 1. *to contend, struggle vehemently, fight to a decision*; proellis cum acerrimis nationibus, Cic.; pugna, Caes.; armis, Caes.; mecum contentione dicendi is locus, ubi Demosthenes et Aeschines inter se decertare soliti sunt, Cic.; qua de re jure decertari oporteret, armis non contendere, Cic.

decessio -ōnis, f. (decedo), *a going away,*

departure (opp. accessio). **A.** *Gen.*, tua decessio, Cic. **B.** *Esp.* 1, *the departure of a governor from his province at the expiration of his year of office*, Cic.; 2, *lessening, diminution*; non enim tam cumulus bonorum jucundus esse potest quam molesta discessio, Cic.

decessor -ōris, m. (decedo), *one who retires from an office, a predecessor*; successori decessor invidit, Cic.

decessus -ūs, m. (decedo), *a going away, departure*. **I.** *Gen.*, Dionysii, Nep. **II.** *Esp.* **A.** *the retirement of a magistrate from office*; post M. Bruti decessum, Cic. **B.** 1, *death*; amicorum, Cic.; 2, *of water, ebb*; aestus, Caes.

decet -cūit, 2. (root DEC or DIC, whence also dignus), *it becomes, it fits*. **A.** *Lit.*, quem decet muliebris ornatus, Cic.; quem tenues decuere togae nitidique capilli, Hor. **B.** *Transf.*, *it beseeems, it is fitting, it suits*; id enim maxime quemque decet, quod est cuiusque maxime suum, Cic.; et quod decet honestum est et quod honestum est decet, Cic.; oratorem irasci minime decet, Cic.; with infln., exemplis grandioribus decuit uti, Cic.; absol., quo majorem spem habeo nihil fore aliter ac deceat, Cic.

Decetia -ae, f. *a town of the Aedui on the Liger, now Decize*.

1. **decido** -cīdi, 3. (de and cado), *to fall down*; absol. or with ex, ab, de, or abl. alone. **A.** *Lit.*, 1, of things, *a*, of water, si decidit imber, Hor.; *b*, of things that fall naturally, poma, si matura et cocta, decidunt, Cic.; fig., ficta omnia celeriter tamquam flosculi decidunt, Cic.; *c*, of buildings, *to fall down*; celsae graviore casu decidunt turres, Hor.; 2, of persons, *a*, decidere equo, Caes.; in praecipua, headlong, Ov.; fig., ex astris decidere, *to fall from the height of happiness*, Cic.; *b*, *to die*; scriptor abhinc annos centum qui decidit, Hor. **B.** *Transf.*, *to sink, fall*; postquam a spe societatis Prusiae decidit, Liv.; in hanc fraudem tuam tam scelestam ac tam nefariam decidisti, Cic.

2. **decido** -cīdi -cīsum, 3. (de and caedo). **A.** *Lit.*, *to hew off, cut off*; aures, Tac.; pennas, Hor. **B.** *Transf.*, *a*, *to cut short*; post decisa negotia, Hor.; *b*, *to decide or determine a dispute*; quibus omnibus rebus actis atque decisis, Cic.; per te, C. Aquili, decidit P. Quinctius quid liberis eius dissolveret, Cic.; sine me cum Flavio decidisti, Cic.

decies (-iens), adv. (decem), *ten times*, Cic.

decima (decūma) -ae, f. (decimus), *a tenth part, tithe*; *a*, as an offering to the gods, Oresti nuper prandia in semitis decumae nomine magno honori fuerunt, Cic.; *b*, *a tax paid by land-owners in the provinces*; decima hordei, Cic.

decimānus (decūmānus) -a -um (decimus, decumus). **I.** 1, *relating to the provincial tax of a tenth*; ager, *the land paying a tenth*, Cic.; frumentum, *a tithe of corn*, Cic.; subst., **decimānus** -i, m. *the farmer of such a tax*, Cic.; mulier decimana or simply decimana -ae, f. (sarcastically), *the wife of a farmer of the taxes*, Cic.; 2, *milit. t. t.*, *a*, *belonging to the tenth legion*, Tac.; *b*, *belonging to the tenth cohort*; porta, *the gate of a Roman camp farthest from the enemy, so called because the tenth cohorts of the legions were there stationed*. **II.** *Meton.*, *large, immense*; acipenser, ap. Cic.

decimo (decūmo), 1. (decimus) *to select every tenth man for punishment, to decimate*, Suet.

decimus (decūmus) -a -um. **A.** *Lit.*, *the tenth*, Cic.; adv., *decimum, for the tenth time*, Liv. **B.** *Meton.*, *large, vast, great*; unda, Ov. Subst., **decimum** -i, n. *tenfold*; ager efficit or effert cum decimo, Cic.

decipio -cēpi -ceptum, 3. (de and capio). **I.**

to cheat, cozen, deceive; novem homines honestissimos, Cic.; expectationes, Cic. **II.** Esp. of time, to beguile; sic tamen absumo decipioque diem, Ov.

dēcisio -ōnis, f. (2. decido), a decision; decisionem facere, Cic.

Dēcūs -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous members of which, P. Decius Mus, father and son, devoted themselves to death in battle to save the state.

dēclāmātio -ōnis, f. (declamo), 1, loud, violent speaking, declamation; non placet mihi declamatio (candidati) potius quam persalutatio, Cic.; 2, practice in oratory; quotidiana, Cic.

dēclāmātōrius -a -um (declamator), relating to declamation, declamatory, rhetorical, Cic.

dēclāmāto, 1. (freq. of declamo), a, to speak loudly, declaim; Graece apud Cassium, Cic.; b, to practise; causas, to plead for the sake of practice, Cic.

dēclāmo, 1. 1, to speak loudly and violently; contra me, to declaim against, Cic.; 2, to practise speaking in public; a, intransit., ad fluctum aiunt declamare solitum Demosthenem, Cic.; b, transit., to declaim; quae mihi iste visus est ex alia oratione declamare, quam in alium reum commentaretur, Cic.

dēclārātio -ōnis, f. (declaro), a declaration, revealing; animi tui, Cic.

dēclāro, 1. to make clear or distinct, reveal, declare. **A.** Lit., a, praesentiam saepe divi suam declarant, Cic.; b, to declare, pronounce, proclaim; aliquem consulem, Cic.; Numa declaratus rex, Liv. **B.** transf., to explain, make clear, declare; a, volatibus avium res futuras declarari, Cic.; with infin., quod plurimis locis perorationes nostrae voluisse nos atque animo contendisse declarant, Cic.; with relat. sent., declaravit quanti me faceret, Cic.; absol., res declarat, Cic.; b, to signify, mean; verba idem declarantia, synonyms, Cic.

dēclīnātio -ōnis, f. (declino). **A.** Lit., a bending away, a turning aside; tuas petitiones parvā quādam declinatione effugi, Cic.; declinatio atomi, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, an avoiding, declining, turning away from; appetitio et declinatio naturalis, Cic.; b, rhet. t. t., a digression, declinatio brevis a proposito, Cic.

dēclīno, 1. to bend aside, turn away. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., a, transit., si quo ego inde agmen declinare voluissem, Liv.; b, intransit., Cumanae cohortes declinare paululum, Liv.; declinare de via, Cic.; esp. of atoms, declinare dixit atomum perpaulum, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, transit., ut declinet a proposito deflectatque sententiam, Cic.; 2, intransit., a, de statu suo, Cic.; a religione officii, Cic.; b, of orators, writers, to digress; aliquantum a proposito, Cic. **II.** to avoid, shun; 1, lit., urbem unam mihi amoenissimam, Cic.; 2, transf., vitia, Cic.

dēclīvis -e (de and clivus), bent or inclined downwards, sloping; collis aequaliter declivis ad flumen, Caes.; ripa, Ov. Subst., **dēclīve** -is, n. a declivity; per declive se recipere, Caes.

dēclīvitas -ātis, f. (declivis), a declivity, Caes.

dēcoctor -ōris, m. (decoquo), a spendthrift, bankrupt, Cic.

dēcollo, 1. (de and collum), to behead, Suet.

dēcōlor -ōris, discoloured. **A.** Lit., decolor ipse suo sanguine Rhenus, Ov. **B.** Transf., deteriorated; deterior paulatim ac decolor aetas, Verg.

dēcōlōrātio -ōnis, f. (decoloro), a discolouring, Cic.

dēcōlōro, 1. (decolor), to discolour; quod mare Dauniae non decoloravere caedes, Hor.

dēcōquo -coxi -coctum, 3. **I.** to boil; olus, Hor. **II.** **A.** Lit., of metals, to melt away; pars quarta argenti decocta erat, Liv.; fig., suavitas decocta, insipid, washy, Cic. **B.** Transf., absol., to become bankrupt; tenesne memoria praetextatum te decoxisse? Cic.

dēcor -ōris, m. (decet), 1, grace, elegance; mobilibus decor naturis dandus et annis, Hor.; 2, beauty; te decor iste, quod optas, esse vetat, Ov.

dēcōrē, adv. (decorus), 1, properly, fitly, becomingly; ad rerum dignitatem apte et quasi decore loqui, Cic.; 2, beautifully, Cic. poet.

dēcōro, 1. (decus). **A.** Lit., to adorn, decorate; oppidum monumentis, Cic.; templum novo saxo, Hor. **B.** Transf., to honour; quem populus Romanus singularibus honoribus decorasset, Cic.; haec omnia vitae decorabat dignitas et integritas, Cic.

dēcōrus -a -um (decor). **A.** fitting, seemly, becoming, decorous; with infin., ut vix satis decorum videretur eum plures dies esse in Crassi Tusculano, Cic.; with dat., color albus praecipue decorus deo est, Cic.; with ad, ad ornatum decorus, Cic. Subst., **dēcōrum** -i, n. what is fitting, fitness, propriety; *πρέπον* appellant hoc Graeci, nos dicamus sane decorum, Cic. **B.** beautiful, graceful, handsome, adorned; aedes, facies, Hor.; arma, Sall.

dēcrēpitus -a -um, very old, infirm, decrepit; aetas, Cic.

dēcreresco -crēvi -crētum, 3. to lessen, become gradually smaller, decrease; ostreis et conchyliis omnibus contingere, ut cum luna pariter crescant pariterque decrescant, Cic.; decrescantia flumina, Hor.; cornua decrescunt, become smaller and smaller, disappear, Ov.; tantum animorum nobis in dies decrescit, Liv.

dēcrētum -i, n. (decerno), 1, a resolve, resolution, decree; consulis, Liv.; senatus, Cic.; decreta facere, Cic.; 2, philosoph. t. t. = *δόγμα*, doctrine, principle, Cic.

dēcūmānus, v. decimanus.

dēcūmātes -ium (decimus), relating to tithes; agri, lands on which the tithe or land-tax was paid, Tac.

dēcumbo -cūbui, 3. (de and *cumbo), 1, to lie down, either to sleep or at table, Cic.; 2, to fall, fall down, used of a vanquished gladiator, Cic.

dēcūria -ae, f. (decem), 1, a body of ten men, Varr.; 2, a class, division, esp. of jurors; iudicium, Cic.; scribarum, Cic.

dēcūriātio -ōnis, f. (1. decurio), a dividing into decuriae, Cic.

dēcūriātus -ūs, m. (1. decurio), a dividing into decuriae, Liv.

1. **dēcūriō**, 1. (decuria), to divide into bodies of ten; equites decuriati, centuriati pedites conjurabant, Liv.; decuriare tribules, Cic.

2. **dēcūriō** -ōnis, m. (decuria), 1, the captain of a body of ten; decurio equitum Gallorum, Caes.; 2, a senator of a municipium or colonia, Cic.

dēcurreo -curri (more rarely -eucurri) -cursum, 3. **I.** Lit., to run down, hasten down; summa decurrit ab arce, Verg.; ad naves, Caes.; decurro rus, Cic.; esp., 1, milit. t. t., to make an evolution towards a lower place; a, in practice or at a festival, to manoeuvre, charge; pedites ordinatos instruendo et decurrendo signa sequi et servare ordines docuit, Liv.; mos erat lustrationis sacro peracto decurrere exercitum, Liv.; b, to charge the enemy, to run down; ex Capitolio in hostem, Liv.; ex omnibus partibus

Caes. ; 2, to run in a race, run towards the goal ; nunc video calcem, ad quam quum sit decursum, nihil sit praeterea extimescendum, Cic. ; quasi decurso spatio, Cic. ; 3, of ships, to sail ; ego puto te bellissime cum quaestore Mescinio decursurum, Cic. ; 4, of water, to run down ; monte decurrens velut amnis, Hor. **II.** Transf., a, to have recourse to, take refuge in ; decurrere ad istam cohortationem, Cic. ; ad miseris preces, Hor. ; b, to finish ; prope acta jam aetate decursaque, Cic. ; inceptum unā decurre laborem, Verg. ; quae abs te breviter de urbe decursa sunt, treated, Cic.

dēkursio -ōnis, f. (decurro), a military evolution or manoeuvre, charge, ap. Cic.

dēkursus -ūs, m. (decurro). **I.** Lit., a running down ; in rus decurro atque in decursu, Cic. ; esp., 1, milit. t. t., a, a manoeuvre ; alios decursu edere motus, Liv. ; b, a charge, attack ; subitus ex collibus decursus, Liv. ; 2, of water, running down ; aquarum, Ov. **II.** Transf., the completion of an office ; decursu honorum, after filling every public office, Cic.

dēcurto, 1. to cut off, abridge, curtail ; transf., of discourse, mutila sentit quaedam et quasi decurtata, Cic.

dēcus -ōris, n. (decet), that which adorns or beautifies, an ornament, honour, glory, grace. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., a, of things, decora atque ornamenta fanorum, Cic. ; hominis decus ingenium, Cic. ; civitatis dignitatem et decus sustinere, Cic. ; b, of persons, pride, glory ; imperii Romani decus ac lumen (of Pompey), Cic. **B.** Meton., esp. plur., decora, exploits in war, Liv. ; renowned ancestors, Tac. **II.** Philosoph. t. t., moral dignity, virtue, Cic.

dēcusso, 1. (decussis, the intersection of two lines), to divide cross-wise in the shape of the letter X, Cic.

dēcūtio -cussi -cussum, s. (de and quatio). to shake down, shake off, throw down, knock off. **I.** Lit., papaverum capita baculo, Liv. ; rorem, Verg. ; turres fulminibus, Liv. ; ariete decussi ruebant muri, Liv. **II.** Transf., cetera aetate jam sunt decussa, laid aside, ap. Cic.

dēdecet -dēcūit, 2. it is unbecoming, unsuitable to, unfitting, gen. with a negative. **A.** Lit., neque te ministrum dedecet myrtus neque me, etc., Hor. **B.** Transf., it is unseemly, unfitting ; with infin., simulare non dedecet, Cic. ; falli, errare, labi, tam dedecet quam, etc., Cic. ; of persons, to dishonour ; Pomponius Atticus Claudiorum imagines dedecere videbatur, Tac.

dēdecōr -ōris, adj. unseemly, shameful, vile, Sall.

dēdecōro, 1. (dedecus), to dishonour, bring shame upon ; se flagitiis, Sall. ; et urbis auctoritatem et magistris, Cic.

dēdecōrus -a -um, shameful, dishonourable, Tac.

dēdecus -ōris, n. shame, dishonour, disgrace. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., alicui dedecori esse or fieri, to bring shame upon, Cic. ; dedecus concipere, Cic. **B.** Meton., the crime, cause of disgrace ; nullo dedecore se abstinere, Cic. ; dedecora militiae alicui obficere, dishonourable conduct in the field, Liv. **II.** Esp., philosoph. t. t., evil, vice (opp. decus), Cic.

dēdicatio -ōnis, f. (dedico), a consecration, dedication ; aedis, Liv.

dēdico, 1. to declare ; 1, naturam eius, Luer. ; 2, to make a return of property to the censor ; haec praedia in censu, Cic. ; 2, to consecrate, dedicate a temple ; templum alicui, Cic. ; Junonem, to dedicate the temple of Juno, Cic.

dēdignor, 1. dep. to disdain, scorn, reject as unworthy ; designari maritum, Ov. ; Nomades

maritos, as husbands, Verg. ; with infin., sollicitare, Ov.

dēdisco -didici, 3. to unlearn, forget ; nomen disciplinamque populi Romani, Caes. ; with infin., eloquentia loqui paene dediscit, Cic.

dēditicius -a -um (deditio), relating to capitulation or surrender ; plur., dediticii, the subjects of Rome, those who had surrendered unconditionally or had no rights (opp. socii), Caes.

dēditio -ōnis (dedo), surrender, capitulation ; aliquem in deditionem accipere, Caes. ; in deditionem venire, Liv. ; facere deditionem, Caes. ; compellere in deditionem, Liv. ; deditionis conditio, Liv. ; agere de deditione, to treat, Caes. ; fit ad Poenos deditio, Liv.

dēditus -a -um (p. adj. with compar. and superl.), given to, devoted to, zealous for, addicted to ; Coepio nimis equestri ordini deditus, Cic. ; adolescentulus mirifice studiis deditus, Cic. ; nimis voluptatibus esse deditum, Cic. ; ventri atque somno deditus, Sall.

dēdo -dididi -ditum, 3. **I.** Lit. to give up ; a, aliquem ad supplicium, Liv. ; aliquem telis militum, Cic. ; aliquem trucidandum populo Romano, Liv. ; b, of the conquered, to give up, surrender ; esp., dedere se, or pass. as middle, dedi, to surrender ; dedere se populo Romano, Caes. ; se in arbitrium ditionemque populi Romani, Liv. ; se suaque omnia Caesari, Caes. **II.** Transf. to give up to, dedicate, devote ; aures suas poetis, Cic. ; filiam libidini Ap. Claudii, Cic. ; se, to devote oneself, give up oneself to ; se totum Catoni, Cic. ; se ei studio, Cic. ; deditā operā, designedly, intentionally, Cic.

dēdocēo, 2. to cause to unlearn, to unteach ; aut docendus is est aut dedocendus, Cic. ; virtus populum falsis dedocet uti vocibus, teaches them not to use, Hor.

dēdōlēo -dōlūi, 2. to make an end of grieving, Ov.

dēdūco -dūxi -ductum, 3. **I.** to lead or bring down. **A.** Lit., 1, aliquem de rostris, Caes. ; ramos pondere suo, to weigh down, Ov. ; pectine erines, to comb down, Ov. ; 2, milit. t. t., to lead down ; aciem in planum, Sall. ; 3, naut. t. t., a, to spread sail ; tota carbasa malo, Ov. ; b, to drag a ship down to the sea ; naves in aquam, Liv. ; 4, of enchantment, to bring down ; Jovem caelo, Ov. **B.** Transf., to reduce ; universitatem generis humani ad singulos, Cic. **II.** to lead away. **A.** Lit., 1, aliquem ex ea via, Cic. ; aliquem in arcem, Liv. ; deducere atomos de via, Cic. ; 2, milit. t. t. to remove ; praesidia de iis oppidis, Cic. ; legiones in hiberna, Caes. ; 3, to conduct, escort, accompany a person ; a, to an audience, transfuga deductus (se) traditurum urbem promittit, Liv. ; b, to accompany a person from the provinces to Rome ; aliquem secum Romanam, Liv. ; aliquem deducere ex ultimis gentibus, Cic. ; c, to take to a house as a guest ; aliquem ad Janitorem quemdam hospitem, Cic. ; d, to take under an escort or guard ; deducere Lentulum in carcerem, Sall. ; e, to accompany (as a sign of respect) a statesman from his house to the forum or senate ; haec ipsa sunt honorabilia assurgi, deduci, reduci, Cic. ; magnam affert opinionem, magnam dignitatem quotidiana in deducendo frequentia, Cic. ; aliquem ad forum, Cic. ; f, to accompany a bride to the house of a bridegroom ; virginem ad aliquem, Liv. ; 4, to lead forth, conduct colonists, to found a colony ; coloniam, Cic. ; deducere colonos lege Julia Capuam, Caes. ; 5, to bring before a court of law ; aliquem ad hoc iudicium, Cic. ; 6, of water, to bring ; aquam Albanam ad utilitatem agri suburbani, Cic. ; 7, to dispossess ; ex ea possessione Antiochum, Liv. ; esp. as legal t. t., moribus deducere ; to make an entry on land for the sake of having the right 14

possession tried; aliquem de fundo (with or without moribus), Cic. **B.** Transf., **a**, to lead away from, turn away from; aliquem ab humanitate, Cic.; aliquem de sententia, Cic.; **b**, of things, to bring to; deducere rem ad arma, Caes.; **c**, to derive one's origin; nomen ab Anco, Ov. **C. a**, to deduct, subtract; centum nummos, Cic.; **b**, to spin; levi pollice filum, Ov.; transf., to compose (of writing), tenni deducta poemata illo, Hor.

dēductio -ōnis, f. (deduco), a leading down. **I.** Gen., **1**, the quartering or billeting of soldiers; in oppida militum crudelis et misera deductio, Cic.; **2**, a conducting of colonists, a colonising; quae erit in istos agros deductio, Cic.; **3**, a fictitious ejection from disputed property, Cic.; **4**, a bringing down of water; rivorum a fonte, Cic. **II.** a lessening, deduction, Cic.

dēductor -ōris, m. (deduco), a client or friend who accompanies a candidate, ap. Cic.

dēductus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (deduco), thin, fine, slender; carmen, light, unambitious, Verg.

dēerro, 1. to wander from the right path, lose one's way. **A.** Lit., in itinere, Cic.; in navigando a ceteris, Sall. **B.** Transf., magno opere a vero longe, Lucr.

dēfatigatio -ōnis, f. (defatigo), weariness, fatigue; membrorum, Cic.; hostium, Caes.

dēfatigo, 1. to weary, fatigue, tire; **a**, physically, exercitum quotidianis itineribus, Caes.; gen. in partic. pass., defatigatis in vicem integri succedunt, Caes.; **b**, mentally, te nec animi neque corporis laboribus defatigari, Cic.; non modo censores, sed etiam iudices omnes potest defatigare, Cic.

dēfatiscor = defetiscor (q.v.).

dēfectio -ōnis, f. (deficio), **1**, a desertion, defection, rebellion; **a**, lit., defectio a populo Romano, Cic.; facere defectionem, Liv.; sollicitare aliquem ad defectionem, Liv.; sociorum, Cic.; **b**, transf., a tota ratione defectio, Cic.; **2**, a ceasing, failure, vanishing, disappearing; **a**, virium, Cic.; **b**, of light, defectiones solis et lunae, eclipses, Cic.; **c**, weakness; defectio manifesta, Tac.

dēfactor -ōris, m. (deficio), a rebel, deserter, Tac.

1. **dēfectus** -a -um, partic. of deficio.

2. **dēfectus** -ūs, m. (deficio), a failing, ceasing, disappearing; **a**, aquarum, Liv.; **b**, a failing of light, eclipse; lunae, Cic.

dēfendo -fendi -fensum, 3. (de and *fendo).

I. to repel, repulse, ward off, drive away; defendere lectus ac repellere, Caes.; nimios solis ardores (from the vines), Cic.; defendere civium pericula, Cic.; proximus a tectis ignis defenditur aegre, Ov. **II.** to defend, protect, guard, watch over. **A.** rempublicam, Cic.; se telo, Cic.; vitam ab inimicorum audaciā telisque, Cic.; castra, Caes.; senatum contra Antonium, Cic. **B.** In writing or speaking, to defend; **1**, **a**, acta illa Caesaris, Cic.; se adversus populum Romanum, Cic.; **b**, (a) to defend before a court of law, Sex. Roscium parricidii reum, Cic.; defendere crimen, to defend a person on a charge of, etc.; defendere crimen istius conjurationis, Cic.; aliquem de ambitu, on a charge of, Cic.; aliquem in capitis periculo, Cic.; (β) to maintain or assert in defence; id aliorum exempla se fecisse defendit, Cic.; **c**, to maintain a proposition or statement; defendere sententiam, Cic.; **2**, transf. to sustain a part; vicem rhetoris atque poetae, Hor.; defendere commune officium censurae, Cic.

dēfēnēro, 1. to plunge into debt; dimissiones libertorum ad defenerandas diripiendasque provincias, Cic.

dēfensio -ōnis, f. (defendo), a defence; **a**, by

arms, castrorum, Caes.; **b**, in speech or writing, defensio miserorum, Cic.; id ad suam defensionem offerre, Cic.; defensionem alicuius or alicuius rei suscipere, Cic.; **c**, the speech or writing itself, defence; defensionem causae suae scribere, Cic.

dēfensio, 1. (freq. of defenso), to be wont to defend, defend frequently; causas, Cic.; haec non acrius accusavit in senectute quam antea defensitaverat, Cic.

dēfensio, 1. (intens. of defendo), to protect, defend; Italici, quorum virtute moenia defensabantur, Sall.

dēfensor -ōris, m. (defendo), **1**, one who wards off or averts; periculi, Cic.; **2**, a defender; **a**, in war, murus defensoribus nudatus, Caes.; **b**, a defender, protector; esp. in a court of law, adoptare sibi aliquem defensorem sui juris, Cic.; fieri defensorem alicuius, Cic.

dēfēro -tūli -lātum -ferre. **I.** to bring, bear, carry down. **A.** Gen. amoeno ex Helicone perenni inde coronam, Lucr.; esp., **a**, of rivers, to carry down with them; excipere dolia quae annis defert, Liv.; **b**, to change, remove to a lower place; aedes suas sub Veliam, Cic.; acies in campos delata est, Liv. **B.** Esp. to carry down, bear down with violence; ruinā tota prolapsa acies in praecipua deferri, Liv.; praecipua aerii speculā de montis in undas deferor, Verg. **II.** to bear or bring from one place to another.

A. Lit., **1**, gen., **a**, ad causas judicia jam facta domo, Cic.; commeatum in viam, Liv.; alicui epistolam, Cic.; **b**, polit. t.t., deferre sitellam, de M. Octavio, to bring the balloting-box for voting, i.e. to have the vote taken about, etc., Cic.; deferre ex aerario or in aerarium, to bring from or to the treasury (where the standards, decrees of the senate, public accounts, etc., were kept), Liv.; deferre rationes, to give in the accounts, Cic.; deferre censum Romam, to send the census-lists from the colonies to Rome, Liv.; **2**, esp., **a**, to take away violently from one place to another, to drive, carry; hic rumor est Asinium delatum (esse) vivum in manus militum, Cic.; **b**, as naut. t.t. to drive away, carry aliquem ex alto ignotas ad terras et in desertum litus, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1**, to offer, hand over, refer; si quid petet, nitro defer, Hor.; alicui praemium dignitatis, Cic.; totius belli summa ad hunc omnium voluntate defertur, Caes.; rem ad amicos, Cic.; rem ad senatum, Cic.; **2**, to communicate, report, tell; deferre falsum equitum numerum, Caes.; vehementer te esse sollicitum multi ad nos quotidie deferunt, Cic.; esp., **a**, as legal t.t., nomen alicuius, or alicuius rei, or nomen alieni, to inform against, to set a prosecution on foot; deferre nomen venefici cuiusdam, Cic.; deferre crimen, to bring a charge, Cic.; deferre aliquid, or de aliqua re, or de aliquo, to inform, Cic.; deferre aliquem, to accuse, Tac.; **b**, polit. t.t., ad aerarium deferre, to register; nomina iudicum, Cic.; aliquem in beneficiis ad aerarium deferre, or simply deferre aliquem, to recommend for reward, Cic.

dēfervesco -fervi or -ferbūi, 3. to cease boiling; of the heat of passion, to cease to rage, diminish in violence; quum adolescentiae cupiditates defervissent, Cic.

dēfessus, v. defetiscor.

dēfētiscor (dēfātiscor) -fessus, 3. dep. to become tired, grow weary; gen. found in perf. partic., **dēfessus** -a -um, weary, tired; defessus cultu agrorum, Cic.

dēficio -fēci -fectum 3. (de and facio). **I.** Intransit. or reflex., **1**, to rebel, revolt; **a**, lit., ab rege, Sall.; a republica, Cic.; ad Poenos, to go over to the Carthaginians, Liv.; **b**, transf., ab amicitia, Cic.; a virtute, Liv.; **2**, to fail, cease, become less; **a**, of the sun or moon, to become eclipsed; sol deficiens, Cic.; of fire, to go out; ubi

ignem deficere extremum videbat, Verg.; of water, *to retire, fail*; utcumque exaestuatur aut deficit mare, *flows or ebbs*, Liv.; deficiunt laesi carmine fontis aquae, Ov.; **b**, of number, quantity, etc. *to become less, fail*; non materia, non frumentum deficere poterat, Caes.; nec vero levitatis Atheniensium exempla deficiunt, Cic.; **c**, of time, *to fall, to be too short for*; dies deficiat, si velle paupertatis causam defendere, Cic.; **d**, of strength, etc. *to fail, become weak*; ne vox viresque deficerent, Cic.; nisi memoria defecerit, Cic.; et simul lassitudine et procedente jam die fame etiam deficere, Liv.; animo deficere, *to lose heart*, Caes., Cic.; absol. *to be disheartened*; ne unā plagā acceptā patres conscripti conciderent, ne deficerent, Cic. **II**. Transit., **a**, act., *to abandon, leave, fail*; quoniam me Leontina civitas atque legatio propter eam quam dixi causam deficit, Cic.; ipsos res frumentaria deficere coepit, Caes.; dolor me non deficit, Cic.; **b**, pass. defici. *to be abandoned by, to be wanting in*; defici a viribus, Caes.; mulier abundat audaciā, consilio et ratione deficitur, Cic.; sanguine defecti artus, *bloodless*, Ov.

dēfīgo -fixi -fixum, 3. *to fix or fasten into*. **I**. Lit., *sudes sub aqua*, Caes.; sicam in consulis corpore, Cic.; tellure hastas, Verg. **II**. Transf., **a**, *to fix the eyes or the mind on something*; omnes vigilias, curas, cogitationes in reipublicae salute defigere, Cic.; Libyae defixit lumina regnis, Verg.; in cogitatione defixum esse, *to be deep in thought*, Cic.; **b**, *to make fast*; virtus est una altissimis radicibus defixa, Cic.; **c**, *to fix in amazement, make motionless with astonishment, etc.*; defixerat pavor cum admiratione Gallos, Liv.; partic., defixus, *motionless with astonishment, fear, etc.*; quum silentio defixi stetissent, Liv.; **d**, *to imprint firmly*; in oculis omnium sua furta atque flagitia defixurus sum, Cic.; **e**, religious t.t. *to declare, denounce*; quae augur injusta, nefasta, vitiosa, dira defixerit, Cic.; **f**, of enchantment, *to bind by a spell, to curse*, regis Iolciacis animum defigere votis, Verg.

dēfīngo -finxi -fictum, 3. *to form, mould, fashion*, Hor.

dēfīnīo, 4. *to inclose within limits, to bound*. **A**. Lit. eius fundi extremam partem oleae directo ordine definiunt, Cic. **B**. Transf., **1**, *to fix, define, determine*; ii qui mala dolore, bona voluptate definiunt, Cic.; esp. **a**, logical t.t. *to define, give a definition of*; rem definire verbis, Cic.; **b**, *to fix*; suum cuique locum, Caes.; **2**, *to confine within limits, restrain*; non vagabitur oratio mea longius atque eis fere ipsis definietur viris, etc., Cic.

dēfīnītē, adv. with superl. (definitus), *definitely, distinctly*; lex Gellia et Cornelia quae definite potestatem Pompejo civitatem donandi dederat, Cic.

dēfīnītīo -ōnis, f. (definio), *a definition*; **a**, verborum omnium definitiones, Cic.; **b**, *a fixing*; iudiciorum aequorum, Cic.

dēfīnītīvus -a -um (definio), *relating to definition or explanation, explanatory*; constitutio, Cic.

dēfīnītus -a -um, p. adj. (from definio), *definite, distinct*; constitutio, Cic.; causa, Cic.

dēfīo -feri, pass. of deficio, *to fail*; numquamne causa defiet, cur victi pacto non stetis, Liv.; lac mihi non aestate novum, non frigore defuit, Verg.

dēfīagrātīo -ōnis, f. (deflagro), *a burning, consuming by fire*; terrarum, Cic.

dēfīāgro, 1. *to be burnt down, to be consumed by fire*. **A**. Lit., quum curia Saliorum deflagrasset, Cic.; Phaethon letu fulminis deflagravit, Cic.; part. pass., deflagratus, *consumed*, Cic. **B**. Transf., *to cease burning, to abate, cool*;

interdum spes animum subibat deflagrare iras vestras, Liv.; deflagrante paulatim seditione, Tac.

dēflecto -flexi -flexum, 3. **I**. Transit., **A**. Lit., **a**, *to bend down*; tenerum prono pondere corpus, Cat.; **b**, *to turn aside*; annes in alium cursum, Cic. **B**. Transf., *declinare a proposito et deflectere sententiam*, Cic. **II**. Intransit., *to turn aside, turn away*; **a**, de via, Cic.; a veritate, Cic.; **b**, of speech, *to digress*; oratio redeat illuc unde deflexit, Cic.

dēflectō -flecti -flectum, 2. **1**, *to bewail, weep for*; impendentes casus inter se, Cic.; alicuius mortem, Cic.; **2**, *to speak with tears*; haec ubi deflevit, Verg.

dēfloreſco -florūi, 3. **A**. Lit., *to shed blossom, to fade*; idem (flos) quum tenui carptus defloruit ungui, Cat. **B**. Transf., *to lose bloom, wither*; cum corporibus vigere et deflorescere animos, Liv.; meton., amores mature et celeriter deflorescunt, Cic.

dēflūo -fluxi, 3. **I**. *to flow down*. **A**. Lit., **a**, of water, etc., sudor a capite, Cic.; humor saxis, Hor.; Rhenus in plures defluit partes, Caes.; **b**, of things not liquid, *to float*; dolia medio amni defluerunt, Liv.; *to swim down*; secundo amni, Verg.; *to sail down*; cum paucis navigiis secundo amni, Liv. **B**. Transf., *to fall down, descend, glide down*; **1**, quum ipsae defluebant coronae, Cic.; of dress, hair, etc., *to fall*; pedes vestis defluxit ad imos, Verg.; rusticus tonso toga defluit, Hor.; of horsemen, moribundus Romanus labentibus super corpus armis ad terram defluxit, Liv.; **2**, abstr., **a**, *to be derived*; quodsi inest in hominum genere mens, fides, virtus, concordia, unde haec in terras nisi a superis defluere potuerunt, Cic.; **b**, *to fall to the lot of*; multaque merces tibi defluit aequo ab Jove Neptunoque, Hor.; **c**, *to change to*; a necessariis artificiis ad elegantiora defluximus, Cic. **II**. *to flow away, disappear, be lost*; **a**, of hair, etc., extemplo tristi medicamine tactae defluxere comae, Ov.; **b**, of persons, ex novem tribunis unus me absente defluxit, *has proved false to me*, Cic.; **c**, of time, *to disappear, cease*; ubi salutatio defluxit? Cic.

dēfōdīo -fōdī -fossūm, 3. **I** **1**, *to dig in, to cover with earth*; signum septem pedes altum in terram defodi, Liv.; **2**, *to conceal by digging, bury*; thesaurum sub lecto, Cic.; aliquem humo, Ov.; Menucia Vestalis viva defossa est scelerato campo, Liv. **II**. *to dig up*; terram, Hor.

dēfōrmātīo -ōnis, f. (deformo), *a deforming, disfiguring*. **I**. Lit., corporis et coloris, Cic. **II**. Transf., *tantae majestatis, degradation*, Liv.

dēfōrmis -e, adj. with compar. and superl. (de and forma), **I**. *deformed, misshapen, ugly*. **A**. Lit., **a**, of persons or animals, *deformed in body*; deformem natum esse, Cic.; jumenta parva atque deformia, Caes.; **b**, of things, *ugly, disgusting*; foeda omnia ac deformia visa, Liv.; aspectus deformis atque turpis, Cic. **B**. Transf., **a**, *disgraced, disgraceful*; patriae solum deformis belli malis, Liv.; **b**, *hateful, foul, shameful*; ira, deforme malum, Ov.; deforme est, foll. by influ., Cic. **II**. *formless, shapeless*; deformes animae, Ov.

dēfōrmītas -ātis, f. (deformis), *deformity, ugliness*. **I**. Lit., corporis, Cic.; oris, Tac. **II**. Transf., *disgrace, dishonour*; illius fugae negligentiaeque deformitas, Cic.

1. **dēfōrmo**, 1. *to form, fashion, delineate*; transf., ille quem supra deformavi, *whom I have formerly described*, Cic.

2. **dēfōrmo**, 1. (de and forma). **A**. Lit., *to bring out of form and shape, disarrange*; **a**, of persons, *deformatus corpore, deformed in body*

Cic.; **b**, of things, parietes nudos ac deformatos reliquit, Cic. **B.** Transf., to disgrace, dishonour; victoriam clade, Liv.; homo vitiis deformatus, Cic.

dēfraudo, 1. to deceive, defraud, cheat; aures, Cic.; aliquem, with abl. of thing, aliquem ne andabatā quidem, Cic.

dēfrēnātus -a -um (de and freno), unbridled, unrestrained; cursus, Ov.

dēfrīco -frīcū -frīcātum, and -frictum, 1. to rub, rub hard; dentes, Ov.; fig., urbem sale multo, to satirise, lash, Hor.

dēfrīngo -frēgi -fractum, 3. (de and frango), to break off; ramum arboris, Cic.; ferrum ab hasta, Verg.

dēfrūtum -i, n. (for defervitum sc. mustum), must or new wine boiled down to a small portion of its original quantity, Verg.

dēfūgiō -fūgi, 3. **I.** Intransit., to flee away; armis abjectis totum sinistrum cornu defugit, Liv. **II.** Transit., to fly from, avoid, get out of the way of; proelium, Caes.; judicia, Cic.; auctoritatem consulatus sui, Cic.; eam disputationem, Cic.

dēfundo -fūdi -fūsum, 3. to pour down, pour out; a, vinum, Hor.; aurea fruges Italiae pleno defundit Copia cornu, Hor.; b, to pour a libation; defunde merum pateris, Hor.

dēfungor -functus sum, 3. dep. to finish, complete, discharge, perform, be relieved of an office or duty; a, defunctus honoribus, having filled all public offices, Cic.; periculis, Cic.; proelio, bello, Liv.; laboribus, Hor.; defunctum bello barbiton, discharged from the warfare of love, Hor.; b, vitā defungi, to die, Verg.; absol., defuncta (est) virgo Vestalis Laelia, Tac.

dēgēnēr -ēris (de and genus). **A.** Lit., unworthy of one's race, not genuine, degenerate; Neoptolemus, unworthy of his father, Verg.; hi iam degeneres sunt, mixti et Gallograeci vere, quod appellantur, Liv. **B.** Transf., morally degenerate, unworthy, ignoble; patriae non degener artis, Ov.; non degener ad pericula, Tac.; ceterorum preces degeneres fuere ex metu, Tac.

dēgēnēro, 1. (degener). **I.** Intransit., to become unlike one's race or kind, to fall off, degenerate. **A.** Lit., Macedones in Syros Parthos Aegyptios degenerarunt, Liv.; poma degenerant sucos oblita priores, Verg. **B.** Transf., to degenerate morally; ab hac perenni contestataque virtute majorum, Cic.; in Persarum mores, Liv. **II.** Transit., a, to cause to degenerate; ni degeneratum in aliis huic quoque decori offecisset, Liv.; b, to dishonour, stain by degeneracy; propinquos, Prop.

dēgo, dēgi, 3. (for deigo, from de and ago), to pass time; omne tempus aetatis sine molestia, Cic.; vitam in egestate, Cic.; in beatorum insulis immortale aevum, Cic.; senectam turpem, Hor.; absol., to live; ille potens sui laetusque deget, Hor.

dēgrandīnat, impers. it ceases to hail, Ov.

dēgrāvo, 1. **A.** Lit., to press down, oppress; degravat Aetna caput, Ov.; quae (duo millia) illatis ex transverso signis degravabant prope circumventum cornu, Liv. **B.** Transf., to weigh down, impede, distress; quia vulnus degravabat, Liv.

dēgrēdiōr -gressus, 3. dep. (de and gradior), to step, march, walk down; degressus ex arce, Liv.; monte, colle, Sall.; in aequum, Liv.; in campum, Liv.; ad pedes, to dismount, Liv.

dēgusto, 1. **A.** Lit., to taste; a, of persons, inde, Sall.; nec degustanti lotos amara fuit, Ov.; b, of things, celeri flammā tigna trabesque (of fire), to lick, Lucr.; of a weapon, to graze; summum vulnere corpus, Verg. **B.** Transf., to try, make a trial of; genus hoc exercitationum,

Cic.; to sound, eorum, apud quos aliquid aget aut erit acturus, mentes sensusque degustet, Cic.

dēhinc, adv. from here, hence, henceforth.

I. Of space. **A.** Lit., Tac. **B.** Transf., of the order of succession, hereupon, Hor. **II.** Of time, a, from this time, henceforth; me L. Tarquinius Superbum quācumque dehinc vi possum exsecuturum, Liv.; b, thereupon; Eurum ad se Zephyrumque vocat; dehinc talia fatur, Verg.; c, then; corresponding with primum, in the second place, Sall. (dehinc sometimes one syllable, Verg. Ov.).

dēhisco -hīvi or -hīi, 3. to gape, open, split; terra dehiscat mihi, may the earth swallow me up, Verg.; dehiscens intervallis hostium acies, Liv.

dēhōnestāmentum -i, n. (dehonesto), a blemish, deformity, disgrace; corporis, Sall.; amicitiarum, Tac.

dēhōnesto, 1. to dishonour, disgrace; famam, Tac., Liv.

dēhortor, 1. dep. to advise to the contrary, to dissuade; aliquem, Cic.; aliquem ab aliquo, Sall.; with infin., plura scribere dehortatur me fortuna, Sall.

Dēiānīra -ae, f. (Δηϊάνειρα), daughter of Oeneus, sister of Meleager, wife of Hercules, whose death she caused by sending him a garment poisoned with the blood of Nessus.

deicio, v. dejicio.

Dēidāmia -ae, f. (Δηϊδάμεια), daughter of Lycomedes, king in Scyros, mother of Pyrrhus by Achilles.

dēin, v. deinde.

dēinceps, adv. (dein and capio), one after another, successively; a, in space; tres deinceps turrets cum ingenti fragore procliderunt, Liv.; b, in time; quos (tres fratres) video deinceps tribunos plebis per triennium fore, Cic.; c, in order of succession; P. Sulpicius qui deinceps eum magistratum petiturus putabatur, Cic.; corresponding to primus, primum est officium ut se conservet in naturae statu, deinceps ut, etc., Cic. (deinceps, dissyll., Hor., Sat. ii. 8.80).

dēindē and **dēin** (for deim, from de and locat. suff. -im), adv. a, of space, thereupon, from that place; via tantum interest perangusta, deinde paulo latior patescit campus, Liv.; b, of time, thereafter, thereupon, then, afterwards; Cimbrium Gambrium statim ad me vocavi, deinde item accessit, etc., Cic.; corresponding with primum, principio (initio), prius, inde, post, postremo, etc., Caesar primum suo, deinde omnium ex conspectu remotis equis, Caes.; with other adverbs, tum deinde, Liv.; deinde postea, Cic., etc.; c, in narration or order of succession, then, next; ut a prima congressione maris ac feminae, deinde a progenie, etc., Cic.; corresponding with primum, primum . . . deinde, Cic. (e: in classical poets, one syllable).

Dēiōnīdes -ae, m. (Δηϊονίδης), son of Deione and Apollo, i.e., Miletus.

Deiōpēa -ae, f. (Δηϊόπειρα), one of the nymphs of Juno.

Dēiphōbē -ēs, f. (Δηϊφόβη), daughter of Glaucus.

Dēiphōbus -i, m. (Δηϊφόβος), son of Priam, husband of Helen after the death of Paris.

dējectiō -ōnis, f. (dejicio), a throwing down, legal t.t. ejectment from property, Cic.

1. **dējectus** -a -um, p. adj. (from dejicio), 1, low-lying; equitatus noster dejectis locis constiterat, Caes.; 2, dispirited, dejected, Verg.

2. **dējectus** -ūs (dejicio), 1, a throwing down, hurling down; arborum, Liv.; 2, declivity, depression; collis, Caes.

dejĕro = dejuro (q. v.).

dĕjĭcio -jĕci -jectum, 3. (de and jacio), to throw, cast, hurl down. **I.** Lit. **A.** Gen., aliquem de ponte in Tiberim, Cic.; librum in mare, Cic. **B.** Esp. **1**, se dejicere, or pass. dejici, to rush down; venti ab utriusque terrae praecaltis montibus subiti ac procellosi se dejiciunt, Liv.; **2**, to throw to the ground; of trees, to fell, Liv.; of statues, to throw down, Cic.; of buildings, to pull down; turrim, Caes.; **3**, to throw lots into an urn; quum dejecta in id sors esset, Liv.; **4**, milit. t. t. to drive from a position; nostros loco, Caes.; **5**, pass., dejici, naut. t. t. to be driven away; ad inferiorem partem insulae, Caes.; **6**, of the head, eyes, &c. to let fall; dejecto in pectora mento, Ov.; vultum, Verg.; **7**, legal t. t. to eject, dispossess; aratores, Cic.; aliquem de possessione fundi, Cic.; **8**, to kill; paucis dejectis, Caes. **II.** Transf., **1**, aliquem de sententia, make a person change his opinion, Cic.; **2**, a, aliquem de honore, to deprive, Cic.; b, uxore dejecta, carried off, Tac.

Dĕjōtārus -i, m. one of the tetrarchs of Galatia, defended by Cicero on a charge of murder.

dĕjungo -junxi -junctum, 3. to separate, sever, Tac.

dĕjūro, 1. to swear solemnly, attest by an oath; verbis conceptis dejurare ausim neminem inimicum tantum molestiae mihi tradidisse, Nep.

dĕlābor -lapsus sum, 3. dep. **I.** to glide down, fall down, sink; a, signum de caelo delapsum, Cic.; ex equo, Liv.; b, of a deity, to come down from heaven; caelo, Verg., Liv.; aliquis de caelo delapsus, a person who comes unexpectedly to one's assistance, Cic.; c, of liquids, to flow down; ex utraque parte tecti aqua delabitur, Cic. **II.** to glide away, hence **1**, to proceed from, be derived from; illa sunt ab his delapsa plura genera (sc. vocum), Cic.; **2**, to fall away from the right path, to fall away, to fall, to come to; a, in eas difficultates, ut etc., Cic.; in hoc vitium scurrile, Tac.; b, to digress; nescio quo pacto ad praecipienda rationem delapsa est oratio mea, Cic.; a sapientium familiaritatibus ad vulgares amicitias oratio nostra delabitur, Cic.; **3**, to fall into unawares; medios in hostes, Verg.

dĕlāmentor, 1. dep. to bewail, lament; natam ademptam, Ov.

dĕlasso, 1. to weary, tire out; cetera de genere hoc loquacem delassare valent Fabium, Hor.

dĕlātio -ōnis, f. (defero), an information against any one, accusation, denunciation; nominis, Cic.; absol., dare alicui delationem, Cic.

dĕlātor -ōris, m. (defero), an accuser, informer, spy; criminum auctores delatoresque, Liv.; majestatis, of high treason, Tac.

dĕlēbilis -e (deleo), that can be obliterated or destroyed; liber, Mart.

dĕlectābilis -e, adj. with compar. (delecto), pleasant, delightful, agreeable; cibus, Tac.

dĕlectāmentum -i, n. (delecto), delight, pleasure, amusement; inania ista sunt delectamenta puerorum, Cic.

dĕlectātio -ōnis, f. (delecto), delight, pleasure; mira quaedam in cognoscendo suavitas et delectatio, Cic.; magnam delectationem habere, Cic.

dĕlecto, 1. (intens. of delicio), to delight, cause pleasure or enjoyment; a, act., ista me sapientiae fama delectat, Cic.; with abl., of the cause, aut libris me delecto aut fluctus numero, Cic.; with in and the abl., ille me delectat in omni genere, Cic.; with infin., quam delectabat eum defecationes solis et lunae multo ante nobis praedicere, Cic.; b, pass., to take delight in; with abl., jumentis, Caes.; filiolā tuā te delectari

laetor, Cic.; criminibus inferendis, Cic.; with in and the abl., in hac inani prudentiae laude delector, Cic.; in hoc admodum delector, Cic.; in hoc admodum delector quod, etc., Cic.; with infin., Hor.

dĕlectus -ūs, m. (1. deligo). **I.** Gen. a choosing, choice, selection; verborum, a choice of language, Cic.; sine ullo delectu, without any choice, Cic. **II.** Milit. t. t., a levy, recruiting of troops, conscription; delectum habere, Cic.; conficere, Liv.; delectus provincialis, a levy in the provinces, Cic.

dĕlēgātio -ōnis, f. (2. deligo), an assignment of a debt; a mancipie annuā die, Cic.

dĕlēgo, 1. to transfer, give in charge, to entrust, assign. **I.** Gen., ad senatum, Liv.; infantem nutricibus, Tac.; hunc laborem alteri, ap. Cic. **II.** Esp. **1**, mercantile t. t. to assign a debt or to nominate some one else to pay a debt; alicui, Cic.; **2**, to impute, attribute, ascribe a merit or a fault to any one; crimen alicui, Cic.; servati consulis decus ad servum, Liv.

dĕlĕnĭmentum -i, n. (delenio), anything that coaxes, soothes, caresses, a charm, blandishment; delenimentum animis Volani agri divisionem obici, Liv.

dĕlĕnĭo, 4. to soothe, win, coax, caress, charm; mulierem non nuptialibus donis, sed filiorum funeribus, Cic.; aliquem blanditiis voluptatum, Cic.; animos, Cic.

dĕlĕnĭtor -ōris, m. (delenio), one who soothes, cajoles, wins over; cuius (judicis) delenitor esse debet orator, Cic.

dĕlēo -lēvi -lētum, 2. to destroy, annihilate, abolish. **I.** Of things, **A.** Gen., urbes, Liv.; Volscum nomen, Liv.; bella, to bring to an end, Cic.; leges, Cic.; improbitatem, Cic.; ignominiam, Liv. **B.** Esp. to efface or erase something engraved or written, Cic.; digito legata, Cic. **II.** Of persons, to destroy, annihilate; paene hostes, Caes.; senatum, Cic.; rarely of a single person, C. Curionem delere voluisti, Cic.; hostes, Caes.

dĕlētrix -trix (deleo), that which destroys; sica paena deletrix huius imperii, Cic.

Dĕlia, v. Delos.

dĕlibĕrābundus -a -um (delibero), carefully considering, deliberating; consules velut deliberabundi capita conferunt, Liv.

dĕlibĕrātio -ōnis, f. (delibero), consideration, consultation, deliberation; consilii capiundi, Cic.; res habet deliberationem, admits of, cadit in deliberationem, Cic.; habere deliberationes de aliqua re, Cic.

dĕlibĕrātivus -a -um (delibero), relating to consideration or deliberation; genus, Cic.

dĕlibĕrātor -ōris, m. (delibero), one who deliberates, Cic.

dĕlibĕrātus a -um, p. adj. (from delibero), decided, resolved, certain, Cic.

dĕlibĕro, 1. (de and libra), to weigh carefully, consider, consult about. **I.** Lit., maxima de re, Cic.; deliberare de Corintho cum imperatore Romano, Liv.; with rel. clause, utri potissimum consulendum sit, deliberetur, Cic. **II.** Transf. **A.** to ask advice, esp. of an oracle, Nep. **B.** to resolve, decide as a consequence of deliberation; quod iste certe statuerat ac deliberaverat, non adesse, Cic.

dĕlibo, 1. to take away a little, to taste. **I.** Lit., sol humoris parvam delibet partem, Lucr.; oscula, Verg.; fig., ut omnes undique flosculos carpam et delibem, Cic. **II.** Transf. **A.** Gen., to take from, to derive, or to enjoy; ex universa mente divina delibatos animos habemus, Cic.; novum honorem, Liv. **B.** Esp., to diminish, take away; aliquid de gloria sua, Cic.

dēlibro 1. (de and liber), to bark, peel the bark off, Caes.

dēlibūo -ūi -ūtum, 3. (de and root LIB, Gr. ΑΙΙ, whence λίπος, ἀλείφω), to besmear, anoint; multis medicamentis delibutus, Cic.; delibutus capillus, Cic.

dēlicātē, adv. with compar. (delicatus), luxuriously; delicate ac molliter vivere, Cic.

dēlicātus -a -um (adj. with compar. and superl. (deliciae). I. delightful, charming, alluring, luxurious; comitatus, convivium, voluptas, Cic. II. soft, tender, delicate, voluptuous, luxurious. A. Lit., adolescens, Cic.; capella, Cat.; pueri, juvenus, Cic. B. Transf., fastidious, dainty, nice; est fastidii delicatissimi, Cic.

dēlicīae -ārum, f. (delicio, to allure), pleasure, delight, charm, luxury. A. Lit., multarum deliciarum comes est extrema saltatio, Cic.; ecce aliae deliciae (pretensions) equitum vix ferendae, Cic. B. Transf. the beloved object, darling, sweetheart; amores ac deliciae tuae Roscius, Cic.

dēlicīōlae -ārum, f. (dim. of deliciae), a darling; Tullia, deliciolae nostrae, Cic.

dēlictum -i, n. (delinquo), a fault, crime, delinquency; quo delictum majus est, eo poena est tardior, Cic.

1. **dēligo** -lēgi -lectum, 3. (de and lego), 1, to pick, pluck; tenui primam ungue rosam, Ov.; 2, to choose, select; a, magistratus, consulem, Cic.; aliquem potissimum generum, Cic.; ad eas res conficiendas Orgetorix deligitur, Caes.; optimum quemque, Cic.; locum castris, Caes.; b, to pick out, send away; longaevos senes ac fessas aequore matres, Verg.

2. **dēligo**, 1. to bind, fasten, bind up; navi-
cular: ad ripam, Caes.; aliquem ad palum, Cic.

dēlino (-lēvi) -lītum, 3. to wipe off; ex qua tantum tectorium vetus delitum sit, Cic.

dēlinquo -līqui -līctum, 3. to fail, be wanting, esp. to fail in duty, commit a crime; hac quoque in re eum deliquisse, Cic.; ut nihil adhuc a me delictum putem, Cic.; si quid deliquero, Cic.; (miles) in bello propter hostium metum deliquerat, Cic.

dēliquesco -licūi, 3. to melt, dissolve; ubi delieuit nondum prior (nix) altera venit, Ov.; transf., to vanish, disappear; nec alacritate futili gestiens deliquescat, Cic.

dēlirātio -ōnis, f. (deliro), folly, silliness, dotage; ista senilis stultitia, quae deliratio appellari solet, Cic.

dēlīro, 1. (de and lira, lit. to draw the furrow very in ploughing), to be crazy, mad, insane, to rave; delirare et mente captum esse, Cic.; quidquid delirant reges plectuntur Achivi, the people suffer for the mad acts of their kings, Hor.

dēlīrus -a -um, adj. with compar. (deliro), silly, crazy, dotting; senex, Cic.

dēlītesco -tūi, 3. (de and latesco), to conceal oneself, lurk, lie hid. A. Lit., hostes noctu in silvis delituerant, Caes.; in ulva, Verg.; in cubilibus, Cic. B. Transf., to take refuge; in alicuius auctoritate, Cic.; in frigida calumnia, Cic.; sub tribunicia umbra, Liv.

dēlītigo, 1. to scold furiously, Hor.

Dēlius, v. Delos.

Dēlos -i, f. (Δήλος), an island of the Aegean Sea, one of the Cyclades, and the birthplace of Apollo and Diana; hence 1, adj., **Dēlius** -a -um, Delian; folia, the laurel, Hor.; tellus, Delos, Ov.; subst., **Dēlius** -li, m. Apollo, Ov.; **Dēlia** -ae, f. Diana, Verg.; **Dēlium** -li, n. a place on the Boeotian coast where stood a temple of Apollo; 2. **Dēliacus** -a -um, Delian; vasa,

Cic.; gallinarius Deliacus (the people of Delium being celebrated for their brazen vessels and for their poultry), Cic.

Delphi -ōrum, m. (Δελφοί), a town of Phocis, celebrated for its oracle of Apollo; hence adj., **Delphicus** -a -um, Delphian, and subst., **Delphicus** -i, m. Apollo, Ov.

delphīnus -i and **delphin** -inis, m. (δελφίς), 1, a dolphin, Cic.; 2, a constellation so called, Ov.

Deltōton -i, n. (Δελτωτόν), the constellation called the Triangle, Cic. poet.

dēlūbrum -i, n. (de and luo), a temple, shrine, as a place for expiation; noctu ex delubro audita vox, Liv.; gen. in plur., shrines, holy places; deorum templa ac delubra, Cic.

dēlūdo -lūsi -lūsum, 3. to mock, cheat, delude, deceive; corvum hiantem, Hor.; et quae sopitos deludunt somnia sensus, Verg.; absol., aliquanto lentius agere atque deludere, Cic.

dēlumbis -e (de and lumbus), nerveless, weak, Pers.

dēlumbo, 1. to make weak and nerveless; sententias, Cic.

dēmādesco -mādūi, 3. to become wet, Ov.

dēmādo, 1. to entrust, give in charge; pueros curae alicuius, Liv.

Dēmārātus -i, m. (Δημάρατος), a Corinthian exile, father of Tarquinus Priscus.

dēmēns -mentis, adj., with compar. and superl., out of one's mind, insane, foolish, senseless; a, of persons, summos viros desipere, delirare, dementes esse dicebas, Cic.; subst., in tranquillo tempestatem adversam optare dementis est, Cic.; b, transf., of things, dementissimum consilium, Cic.; minae, Hor.

dēmētēr, adv. (demens), foolishly, senselessly, madly, Cic.

dēmēntia -ae, f. (demens), foolishness, madness, insanity, Cic.

dēmēntio, 4. (demens), to be mad, insane, to rave, Lucr.

dēmēreō and dep. **dēmēreōr**, 2. to deserve well of, to oblige; demerendi beneficio tam potentem populum occasio, Liv.; servos, Ov.

dēmergo -mersi -mersum, 3. A. Lit. to sink, to plunge into, dip under; 1, in water, a, C. Marius in palude demersus, Cic.; se demergere, Cic.; b, of ships, to sink; tredecim capere naves, decem demergere, Liv.; 2, dapes avidam in alvum, to swallow, Ov.; plebs in fossas cloacasque exhaustiendas demersa, Liv. B. Transf., est enim animus caelestis ex altissimo domicilio depressus et quasi demersus in terram, Cic.; plebs aere alieno demersa, over head and ears in debt, Liv.

dēmētior -mensus sum, 4. dep. to measure, measure out; ut verba verbis quasi demensa et paria respondeant, Cic.

dēmēto -messui -messum, 3. to mow, reap, cut down, or off; fructus, Cic.; frumentum, Liv.; huic ense caput, Ov.; agros, Cic.

dēmētor, dep. 1. to measure off, Cic.

dēmigrātio -ōnis, f. (demigro), emigration, Nep.

dēmīgro, 1. 1, to migrate, emigrate, remove or depart from a place; ex his aedificiis, Caes.; ex agris in urbem, Liv.; in alia loca, Cic.; 2, transf., hinc demigrare, to die, Cic.; de meo statu demigro, Cic.

dēmīnūo -mīnūi -mīnūtum, 3. A. Lit. 1, to diminish, make less, lessen; militum vires inopia frumenti deminuerat, Caes.; aliquid de tempore, Cic.; 2, to alienate, praedia, Cic. B. Transf., a, gen., aliquid de jure, de libertate,

Cic.; **b**, esp. legal t. t., capite se deminuere or capite deminui, to suffer a loss of civil rights, Cic.

dēminūtio -ōnis, f. (deminuo), a lessening, diminution. **A**. Lit., **1**, gen., accretio et deminutio luminis, Cic.; deminutio vectigalium, Cic.; **2**, legal t. t., right of alienation; utique Fecenniae Hispalae datio deminutio esset, Liv. **B**. Transf., **1**, gen., deminutio sui, loss of honour, dignity, etc., Tac.; **2**, loss of civil rights; deminutio libertatis, Cic.

dēmīror, 1. dep. to wonder at, to wonder; quod demīror, Cic.; with acc. and infin., nihil te ad me postea scripsisse demīror, Cic.

dēmīssō, adv., with compar. and superl. (demissus). **A**. Lit., low, near the ground; volare, Ov. **B**. Transf., modestly, lowly, humbly, abjectly, meanly; suppliciter demissaeque respondere, Cic.; humiliter demisseque sentire, Cic.

dēmīssio -ōnis, f. (demitto). **A**. Act., a sinking, lowering; storearum, Caes. **B**. Pass. dejection; animi, Cic.

dēmīssus -a -um, p. adj. (demitto). **I**. Lit., **a**, hanging down; aures, Verg.; **b**, slumped, low-lying; loca demissa ac palustria, Caes. **II**. Transf., **a**, feeble, weak; demissā voce loqui, Verg.; **b**, unassuming, modest; sermo demissus atque humilis, Cic.; **c**, down-cast, dispirited; animus, Cic.; **d**, poor, needy; qui demissi in obscuro vitam habent, Sall.

dēmītigo, 1. to make mild, soften; pass., to become mild; nosmetipsi quotidie demitigamur, Cic.

dēmīto -misi -missum, 3. to send down, to lower, let down, cast, thrust, throw, put down, cause to hang down. **I**. Lit., **A**. Gen., se manibus, to let oneself down by the hands, Liv.; per manus, Caes.; aliquem per tegulas, Cic.; equum in flumen, Cic.; imbrem caelo, Verg., caput ad fornicem, to bend, Cic.; vultus, oculos, to let fall, lower, Ov.; aures, Hor.; fascies, to lower, Cic. **B**. Esp., **1**, demittere agmen, exercitum, etc.; to lead an army to a lower position; agmen in inferiorem campum, Liv.; demittere se, to march down, Caes.; **2**, naut. t. t., demittere antennas, to lower sail, Sall.; **3**, navem demittere, to sail down (a river), Liv.; **4**, se demittere or demitti, to flow down; quo se demittere rivi assuerant pluvialis aquae, Ov.; **5**, to let the hair or beard grow long; demissi capilli, Ov.; **6**, of dress, to let droop; usque ad talos demissa purpura, Cic.; tunica demissa, hanging down, not girt up, Hor.; **7**, to let fall to the ground; sublicas in terram, Caes.; **8**, to plunge into (of a weapon); ferrum in pectus, Tac.; **9**, of places, to let down, to cause to slope down; molli jugum demittere elivo, Verg. **II**. Transf., **a**, se animo, Caes., animum, Cic., mentem, Verg., to lose heart, become discouraged; aliquid in pectus, to impress on one's mind, Liv.; se in causam, to engage in, Cic.; **b**, demitti ab aliquo, to be descended from; ab aito demissum genus Aeneae, Verg.

dēmīurgus -i, m. (δημιουργός), the highest magistrate in certain Greek states, Liv.

dēmo, dempsi, demptum, 3. (for deimo, from de and emo), to take away. **A**. **1**, lit., Publicola secures de fascibus demi jussit, Cic.; barbam, Cic.; **2**, transf., sollicitudinem, Cic. **B**. Esp., to take away from a whole, to subtract, make less; **1**, lit., partem solido de die, Hor.; de capite medimna DC, Cic.; **2**, transf., plus additum ad memoriam nominis nostri, quam demptum de fortuna.

Dēmōcritus -i, m. (Δημόκριτος), a celebrated philosopher of Abdera, author of the Atomic theory; hence adj., **Dēmōcritēus** (ius) -a -um, Democritean; subst., **a**, **Dēmōcritēa** -ōrum, n. the doctrines of Democritus, Cic.; **b**, **Dēmōcritii** -orum, m. the disciples of Democritus, Cic.

dēmōlior, 4. dep. **A**. Lit., to throw down, to destroy utterly, demolish; domum, parietem, statuas, Cic. **B**. Transf., demolientes Bacchanalia, Liv.

dēmōlitiō -ōnis, f. (demolior), a tearing down, demolition; statuarum, Cic.

dēmōstrātiō -ōnis, f. (demonstro). **I**. Lit., a pointing out (by the hand, by gestures, etc.), Cic. **II**. Transf. **A**. Gen., a representation, description, Cic. **B**. Esp., rhet. t. t., a laudatory style of oratory, Cic.

dēmōstrātīvus -a -um (demonstro) = ἐπιδεικτικός, laudatory or declamatory; genus orationis, Cic.

dēmōstrātor -ōris, m. (demonstro), one who points out or indicates; Simonides dicitur demonstrator uniuscuiusque sepeliendi fuisse, Cic.

dēmōstro, 1. to show, indicate, point out. **I**. With the hand or by gesture, figuram digito, Cic.; itinera, Cic. **II**. to point out by signs or words, indicate, describe, show. **A**. Gen., demonstrare rem, Cic.; demonstravi haec Caecilio, Cic.; ad ea castra quae supra demonstravimus contendit, Caes.; with acc. and infin., mihi Fabius demonstravit te id cogitare facere, Cic.; with rel. sent., quanta praedae faciendae facultas daretur, demonstraverunt, Caes.; esp. in parenthetical sentences, ut supra or ante demonstravimus, ut demonstratum est, Caes. **B**. Esp., **1**, legal t. t., demonstrare fines, to show a purchaser the extent of property and hand it over to him, Cic.; **2**, to express, signify; verba proprie demonstrantia ea quae significari ac declarari volumus, Cic.

dēmōrior -mortuus, 3. dep. to die, die off (used of one among a number); quum esset ex veterum numero quidam senator demortuus, Cic.; in demortui locum censor sufficitur, Liv.

dēmōror, 1. dep. **A**. Intransit., to delay, loiter; ille nihil demoratus (without delay) exsurgit, Tac. **B**. Transit., to stop, hinder, delay, retard; aliquem diutius, Cic.; iter, Caes.; agmen novissimum, Caes.; inutilis annos demoror, drag on a useless existence, Verg.; Teucros quid demoror armis, to restrain from battle, Verg.

Dēmōsthēnēs -is and -i, m. (Δημοσθένης), the celebrated Athenian orator.

dēmōvēo -mōvi -mōtum, 2. to move away, remove. **I**. Gen., demoveri et depelli de loco, Cic.; aliquem de sententia, make a person change his opinion, Cic. **II**. Esp. **A**. Milit. t. t. or of gladiators, gradu aliquem, make a person give ground, Liv.; aliquem suo loco, Cic. **B**. **a**, to dispossess, remove from one's property; populum Romanum de suis possessionibus, Cic.; **b**, to remove a person from an office; aliquem praefecturā, Tac.

dēmūgītus -a -um (de and mugio), filled with the noise of lowing; paludes, Ov.

dēmūlcēo -mūlsi -mūsum or -mūctum, 2. to stroke down, caress by stroking; dorsum (of horses), Liv.

dēmum, adv. (from de, connected with Gr. δῆ). at length, at last, **1**. with particles relating to time, nunc demum, now at length, Cic.; jam demum, now at last, Ov.; tum demum, then indeed, then at length, Caes.; **2**, to express a climax or emphasis, esp. with pron., ea demum firma amicitia est, that and that alone, Sall.; hac demum terra, Verg.

dēmurmūro, 1. to murmur or mutter over; ter novies carmen magico ore, Ov.

dēmūtātiō -ōnis, f. (demuto), change, alteration; morum, deterioration, Cic.

dēmūto, 1. to change; animum, Plaut.

dēnārius -a -um (deni), containing the number ten; nummus or subst., **denarius** -ii, m. a Roman silver coin, originally equivalent to ten, but afterwards to sixteen asses, worth about $\frac{1}{16}$ of English money; alicui ad denarium solvere, to pay in Roman currency, Cic.; ecquae spes sit denarii, of being paid in denarii, Cic.

dēnarro, 1. to narrate, tell, relate; matri denarrat ut, etc. Hor.

dēnāto, 1. to swim down; Tusco alveo, Hor.

dēnēgo, 1. **I.** to deny, say no; Aquilium non arbitramur qui denegavit et juravit morbum, Cic.; **2.** more frequently, to deny, refuse, reject a request; operam reipublicae, Liv.; id antea petenti denegavisse, Caes.; potest enim mihi denegari occupatio tua, Cic.

dēni -ae -a, num. distrib. (decem), **1.** ten by ten, ten at a time, by tens; uxores habent deni duodenique inter se communes, Caes.; **2.** ten; bis deni, Verg.

dēnicālis -e (de and nex), relating to death; feriae, a funeral feast or solemnity among the Romans (at which the family of the person dead was purified), Cic.

dēnique, adv. **I.** **1.** in the order of succession, at last, at length, Cic.; **2.** to express a climax, qui non civium, non denique hominum numero essent, even, Liv.; **3.** in fine, in short; omnia denique, Cic. **II.** Like demum, nunc denique, now indeed; tum denique, then indeed, Cic.

dēnōmīno, 1. to name; hinc (ab Lamio) Lamias ferunt denominatos, Hor.

dēnormo, 1. (de and norma), to make irregular; o si angulus ille proximus accedat, qui nunc denormat agellum, Hor.

dēnōto, 1. to mark out, denote, designate precisely; quum ei res similes occurrant, quas non habeat denotatas, Cic.; cives necandos denotavit, Cic.

dens, dentis, m. (connected with Gr. ὀδούς). **A.** **1.** a tooth; aprorum, Ov.; dens eburneus, Liv.; dentes genuini, the grinders, Cic.; dentibus manditur atque extenuatur cibus, Cic.; **2.** fig. **a.** envy, ill-will, slander; hoc maledico dente carpunt, Cic.; dens invidus, the tooth of envy, Hor.; atro dente aliquem petere, Hor.; **b.** of time, vitiata dentibus aevi, Ov. **B.** Transf., of things resembling a tooth, dens ancorae, Verg.; dens vomeris, Verg.; dens uncus, mattock, Verg.; dens Saturni, the sickle, Verg.

densē, adv., with compar. and superl. (densus), **1.** densely, Plin.; **2.** of time, frequently, Cic.

denseo = denso (q.v.).

Denselētae, v. Dentheleti.

denso, and **densō**, 2. (densus), to make thick, to thicken, condense, press together. **I.** Gen., male densatus agger, Liv. **II.** Esp., **a.** t. t. of weaving, to make thick with the reed, Ov.; **b.** milit. t. t., to press close together; scuta super capita, Liv.; ordines, Liv.; catervas, Verg.; **c.** mixta senum ac juvenum densentur funera, are crowded together, Hor.

densus -a -um, adj., with compar. and superl., thick, close, dense (opp. rarus). **A.** Gen., silva, Cic.; litus, Ov.; imber densissimus, Verg.; caput densum caesarie, Ov. **B.** crowded together, closely packed; **1.** aristae, Verg.; apes, Verg.; frutices, Ov.; **2.** of time, following closely, uninterrupted, frequent; ictus, Verg.; amores, Verg.; **3.** vehement; densa frigoris asperitas, Ov.

dentālia -ium, n. (dens), ploughshare, Verg. **1.** **dentātus** -a -um (dens). **I.** provided with teeth, toothed. **A.** Lit., si male dentata puella est, Ov. **B.** toothed, spiked, pronged; ex omni

parte dentata et tortuosa serrula, Cic. **II.** smoothed with a tooth; charta, Cic.

2. Dentatus, v. Curius.

Denthēlēti -ōrum (Δανθηλήται) and **Denselētae** -ārum, m. a Thracian people living near the sources of Strymon.

dentiscalpium -li, n. (dens and scalpo), a toothpick, Mart.

dēnūbo -nupsi -nuptum, 3. to be married, to marry (of the woman); nec Caenis in ullos denupsit thalamos, Ov.; Julia, quondam Neronis uxor, denupsit in domum Rubellii Blandi, Tac.

dēnūdo, 1. to lay bare, uncover, denude; **1.** ne Verres denudetur a pectore, Cic.; transf., mihi suum consilium, Liv.; **2.** to rob, plunder; cives Romanos, ap. Cic.; transf., suo eam (juris scientiam) concessio et tradito (ornatu) spoliare atque denudare, Cic.

dēnuntiātiō -ōnis, f. (denuntio), an announcement, intimation, declaration, threat. **I.** Gen., periculi, Cic. **II.** Esp., **a.** polit. t. t., denuntiatio belli, declaration of war, Cic.; **b.** legal t. t., summoning of a witness, Cic.; **c.** warning; quae est enim a dis profecta significatio et quasi denuntiatio calamitatum, Cic.

dēnuntiō, 1. **I.** Gen. to announce, intimate, declare, threaten, denounce; proscriptionem, Cic.; alicui mortem, Cic.; illa arma, centuriones, cohortes non periculum nobis, sed praesidium denuntiant, Cic.; with acc. and infin., Gorgias se ad omnia esse paratum denuntiavit, Cic.; with ut or ne with the subj., or subj. alone, Lupus mihi denuntiavit ut ad te scriberem, Cic.; with rel. sent., ut denuntiet quid caveant, Cic. **II.** Esp. **a.** polit. t. t., bellum denuntiare, to declare war, Cic.; **b.** milit. t. t. to give order; denuntiare ut arma capiant, Liv.; **c.** legal t. t., of the prosecutor, (α) alicui testimonium denuntiare, to summon a person as witness, Cic.; (β) denuntiare alicui, to give notice of an action; de isto fundo Caecinae, Cic.; (γ) denuntiare in iudicium, to give notice to one's witnesses, friends, etc., to be present at the trial; **d.** to give warnings of, to forewarn; qui (Hector) moriens propinquam Achilli mortem denuntiat, Cic.; quibus portentis magna populo Romano bella perniciosaeque caedes denuntiabantur, Cic.

dēnūo, adv. (for de novo), anew, again; **1.** = iterum, again, a second time; rebellare, Liv.; **2.** = rursus, of that which is repeated any number of times; recita denuo, Cic.

Dēōis -idis, f. (Δεωίς), daughter of Deo (Δηώ, Ceres), i.e., Proserpina, Ov.

Dēōius -a -um, sacred to Ceres; querens, Ov.

dēōnēro, 1. to unload, disburden; transf., ex illius invidia deonerare aliquid et in te trajicere coepit, Cic.

dēorsum, adv. (for de -vorsum), downwards (opp. sursum), indicating motion; sursum deorsum, up and down, backwards and forwards; naturis sursum deorsum, ultro citro commitantibus, Cic.

dēpāciscor (depēciscor) -pactus, 3. dep. to bargain for, make an agreement; ipse tria praedia sibi depactus est, Cic.; depacisci cum aliquo ut, etc., Cic.

dēpango -pactum, 3. to drive into the ground, to drive, fix in; fig., vitae depactus terminus alte, Lucr.

dēpasco -pāvi -pastum, 3., **1.** to feed off, eat down; saltus, Ov.; luxuriam segetum, Verg.; **2.** to feed, graze, pasture (found also in the dep. form, **depascor** -pastus), agros, Cic.; Hyblaeis apibus florem depasta salicti caepes, Verg.; depasta altaria, poet. = food on the altars, Verg.;

transf., depascere luxuriam orationis stilo, to prune down extravagance of language, Cic.; artus depascitur arida febris, Verg.

dēpēciscor, v. depaciscor.

dēpecto -pexi -pexum, 3. to comb, comb down; crines buxo, Ov.; vellera foliis tenuia, to comb off, Verg.

dēpēcūlātor -ōris, m. (depeculor), one who robs or embezzles; aerarii, Cic.

dēpēcūlor, 1. dep. (de and peculium), to rob, plunder; fana, Cic.; aliquem omni argento spoliare atque depeculare, Cic.; cur pro isto qui landem honoremque familiae vestrae depeculatus est pugnas? Cic.

dēpello -pūli -pulsum, 3. **I.** to drive away (of shepherds), teneros fetus Mantuam, Verg. **II.** to drive down, cast down, expel, remove. **A.** Lit., 1, gen., simulacra deorum depulsa, Cic.; aliquem ex urbe, Cic.; 2, esp. **a**, milit. t.t. to dislodge; hostem loco, Caes.; **b**, to wean; ab ubere matris, Verg.; aliquem, Verg.; **c**, naut. t.t., to drive out of one's course; aliquem obvii aquilones depellunt, Tac. **B.** Transf. to drive away, keep off, turn away; famem sitimque, Cic.; suspicionem a se, Cic.; aliquem de causa suscepta, Cic.; de spe conatuque depulsus, Cic.; aliquem tribunatu, Cic.

dēpendēo, 2. **A.** Lit. to hang down, hang from; ex humeris dependet amictus, Verg.; laqueo dependentem invenere, Liv. **B.** Transf., to depend upon; **a**, fides dependet a die, Ov.; **b**, to be etymologically derived from; huius et augurium dependet origine verbi, Ov.

dēpendo -pendi -pensum, 3. to weigh out. **A.** Lit. to pay; dependendum tibi est quod mihi pro illo spondisti, Cic. **B.** Transf., poenas reipublicae, Cic.

dēperdo -perdidī -perditum, 3. 1, to spoil, ruin; deperditus fletu, exhausted, Cat.; deperditus in aliquā, desperately in love with, Cat.; 2, to lose; non solum bona sed etiam honestatem, Cic.; paucos ex suis, Caes.

dēpērēo -pērii -pēritūrus, 4. to perish or be ruined utterly; tempestate deperierant naves, Caes.; si servus deperisset, Cic.; esp., deperire amore alicuius, to be desperately in love with, Liv.; so aliquem (aliquam), Cat.

dēpīlo, 1. to deprive of hair, make bald, Mart.

dēpingo -pinxi -pictum, 3. **A.** Lit. to paint, represent in painting, depict; pugnam Marathoniam, Nep. **B.** Transf., 1, to draw or depict in words; vitam huius, Cic.; nimium depicta, too elaborately delineated, Cic.; 2, to picture to oneself in thought, Cic.

dēplango -planxi -planctum, 3. to bewail, lament, Ov.

dēplexus -a -um, clasping, embracing, Lucr.

dēplōro, 1. **I.** Intransit. to weep violently, to lament; de suis incommotis, Cic. **II.** Transit. **A.** to lament, bewail; alicuius interitum, Cic. **B.** Transf. to regard as lost, give up; agros, Liv.; spem Capnae refinendae deploratam apud Pōenos esse, Liv.

dēplūo, 3. to rain down, Tib.

dēpōno -pōsui -pōsitum, 3. to put, place, lay down, put away, put aside. **I.** Gen. **A.** Lit., caput terrae, Ov.; mentum in gremio, Cic.; onus, Cic.; arma, Caes.; comas, to cut the hair, Mart.; plantas sulcis, Verg.; aliquam, to give birth to, Cat.; vitulam, lay as a wager or as a prize, Verg. **B.** Transf., **a**, to renounce, lay aside, put an end to; amicitias, similitates, Cic.; adeundae Syriae consilium, Cic.; memoriam alicuius rei, or aliquid ex memoria, to forget, Cic.; **b**, to lay down an office; imperium, Cic.; **c**, to deprive of an

honour or office; triumphum, Liv. **II.** Esp., to deposit, lay up for preservation, commit to the charge of. **A.** Lit., pecuniam in delubro, Cic.; obsides apud eos, Caes.; pecuniam apud aliquem, Cic. **B.** Transf., jus populi Romani in vestra fide ac religione depono, Cic.; hence **dēpōsītus**, laid out dead; ut depositi proferret fata parentis, Verg.; iam prope depositus, Ov.

dēpōpūlātiō -ōnis, f. (depopulor), a laying waste, plundering; aedium sacrarum publicorumque operum, Cic.

dēpōpūlātor -ōris, m. (depopulor), one who ravages or lays waste; fori, Cic.

dēpōpūlor, 1. dep. to lay waste, ravage; Ambiorigis fines, Caes.; agros, Cic. (pass. depopulatis agris, Caes.; late depopulato agro, Liv.)

dēporto, 1. to bear, carry away, remove, convey away. **I.** Gen., **a**, of persons and ships, frumentum in castra, Caes.; Tertiam secum, Cic.; Pleminium legatum vinctum Romam, Liv.; **b**, of rivers, Nilus magnam vim seminum secum frumenti similium dicitur deportare, Cic. **II.** Esp. **a**, to bring home from a province; victorem exercitum, Cic.; si nihil aliud de hac provincia nisi illius benevolentiam deportassem, Cic.; **b**, to banish for life (with loss of civil rights and property), in insulam Amorgum deportari, Tac.; Italiā, Tac.

dēposco -pōposci, 3. to ask, beg, beseech, demand earnestly. **I.** Gen., certas sibi deposcit naves, Caes.; unum ad id bellum imperatorem deposci atque expeti, Cic. **II.** Esp. 1, to ask an office or duty for oneself; sibi id muneris, Caes.; sibi partes istas, Cic.; 2, to demand for punishment; Hannibalem, Liv.; aliquem ad mortem, Caes.; aliquem morti, Tac.; aliquem, Cic.; 3, to challenge to combat; aliquem sibi, Liv.

dēprāvātē, adv. (depravo), unjustly, iniquitously; iudicare, Cic.

dēprāvātiō -ōnis, f. (depravo), a perverting, distorting. **A.** Lit., oris, Cic. **B.** Transf., animi, depravity, Cic.

dēprāvo, 1. (de and pravus), to pervert, distort, disfigure. **A.** Lit. quaedam contra naturam depravata habere, Cic.; depravata imitatio, caricature, Cic. **B.** Transf. to spoil, corrupt, deprave; puer indulgentiā nostrā depravatus, Cic.; mores dulcedine depravati, Cic.; plebem consiliis, Liv.

dēprēcābundus -a -um (deprecor), earnestly entreating, Tac.

dēprēcātiō -ōnis, f. (deprecor), 1, a warding off or averting by entreaty, deprecating; periculi, Cic.; in religious language, an imprecation, curse; deorum, invoking the curse of the gods, Cic.; 2, an entreaty for forgiveness; eius facti, Cic.

dēprēcātor -ōris, m. (deprecor), one who begs off, an intercessor; huius periculi, Cic.; eo deprecatore, at his intercession, Caes.

dēprēcōr, 1. dep. **I.** to pray earnestly to some person or for something. **A.** Gen., **a**, aliquem, Cic.; deprecari patres ne festinant, Liv.; non deprecor, foll. by quominus, Liv.; **b**, aliquid, to beg for, entreat for; pacem, Cic.; with ne and the subj., unum petere ac deprecari ne, etc., Caes.; primum deprecor ne putetis, etc., Cic.; nihilum deprecans quin, etc., Liv.; with infin. = to allege in excuse; errasse regem, Sall.; **c**, aliquid ab aliquo, to beg for; multorum vitam ab aliquo, Cic.; civem a civibus, Cic.; **d**, absol., to intercede; pro aliquo, Cic. **B.** to execrate, curse, Cat. **II.** to avert by entreaty, beg off; mortem, Caes.; poenam, Liv.

dēprēhendo and **dēprendo** -prēhendī (preudi) -prēhensum (-preusum), 3. to seize, lay

hold of, catch. **I. Lit., A. Gen.,** tabellarios deprehendere litterasque interciperere, Caes.; naves, Caes.; of storms, deprensus nautis, caught in a storm, Verg. **B. Esp.,** to surprise, catch, detect, esp. in a crime or fault; deprehendi in manifesto scelere, Cic.; aliquem in adulterio, Cic. **II. Transf., A.** to perceive, observe, mark; res magnas saepe in minimis rebus, Cic. **B. Pass.,** deprehendi, to be surprised, embarrassed; se deprehensum negare non potuisse, Cic.

dēprēhensio -ōnis, f. (deprehendo), detection; veneni, Cic.

dēpressus -a -um, p. adj., with compar. and superl. (deprimo), low-lying, sunk down; domus, Cic.; convallis, Verg.

dēprīmo -pressi -pressum, 3. (de and premo), to sink down, press down, depress. **I. Lit., A. Gen.,** altero ad frontem sublato, altero ad mentum depresso supercilio, Cic.; depresso aratro (sc. in terram), Verg. **B. Esp. 1,** to plant or place deep in the ground, dig deep; saxum in mirandam altitudinem depresso, Cic.; **2,** of ships, to sink; naves, Caes.; classem, Cic. **II. Transf., A. Gen.,** to press down, depress, oppress; fortunam meam, Cic.; spes illius civitatis, Cic. **B. Esp.** to put down by words; multorum improbitate depressa veritas, Cic.

dēproelior, 1. to contend violently; ventos aequore fervido deproeliantes, Hor.

dēprōmo -prompsi -promptum, 3. to bring forth, produce, fetch out; pecuniam ex aerario, Cic.; Caecubum cellis, Hor.; transf., orationem ex jure civili, Cic.; verba domo patroni, Cic.

dēprōpēro, to hasten; alicui coronas, weave quickly, Hor.

dēpūdet -pūdūt, 2. impers. to cease to be ashamed, to be shameless, Ov.

dēpūgis = depygis (q. v.).

dēpugno, 1. to fight, struggle, contend violently; ut acie instructā depugnarent, Caes.; cum Hectore, Cic.; transf., voluptas depugnat cum honestate, Cic.

dēpulsio -ōnis, f. (depello), 1, driving away, driving off; luminum, Cic.; doloris, Cic.; **2,** in rhet., defence, Cic.

dēpulsor -ōris, m. (depello), one who drives away, a destroyer; dominatus, Cic.

dēpūto, 1. to prune, cut off; umbras, branches, Ov.

dēpūgis -is, thin buttocked, Hor.

deque, v. susque deque.

Dercētis -is, f. and **Dercētō** -ūs, f. (Δερκετώ), a Syrian goddess (also called Atargētis), identified with the Greek Aphrodite.

dērēlictio -ōnis, f. (derelinquo), a deserting, forsaking; communis utilitatis, Cic.

dērēlinquo -liqui -lictum, 3. to forsake, desert entirely, abandon. **A. Lit.,** totas arationes derelinquere, Cic.; naves ab aestu derelictae, Caes. **B. Transf.,** derelictus ab amicis, Cic.

dērēpentē, adv., suddenly, ap. Cic.

dērēpo -repsi, 3. to creep, crawl down, Phaedr.

dērīdēo -rīsi -risum, 2. to laugh at, mock, deride, scoff at; aliquem, Cic.; absol., deridet, quum, etc., Cic.

dērīdicūlus -a -um (derīdeo), very ridiculous, very laughable; alterum deridiculum esse se reddere rationem, Liv.; subst., **deridiculum** -i, n. ridicule, ridiculousness; esse or haberi deridiculo, to be an object of ridicule, Tac.

dērīgesco (dīrīgesco) -rīgūi, 3. to grow quite stiff, rigid; derigescit cervix, Ov.; deriguere oculi, Verg., Ov.

dērīpio -rīpūi -reptum, 3. (de and rapio),

to tear down, snatch away; ensem vaginā, Verg.; aliquid de manu, Cic.; aliquem de provincia, Cic.; (id) alteri, Cic.; transf., quantum de mea auctoritate deripuisset, curtailed, Cic.

dērīsor -ōris, m. (derideo), one who mocks, derides, a mocker, Hor.

dērīsus -ūs, m. (derideo), mockery, derision, Phaedr., Tac.

dērīvātio -ōnis, f. (derivo), a turning or drawing off of water; aquae Albanae, Liv.; derivations fluminum, Cic.

dērīvo, 1. **A.** to turn, draw off water; aquam ex flumine, Caes. **B. Transf.,** to turn off, divert; crimen, Cic.; responsionem alio, Cic.; culpam in aliquem, Cic.; partem curae in Asiam, Cic.

dērōgātio -ōnis, f. (derogo), the partial repeal of a law; plur., legum derogationes, Cic.

dērōgo, 1. **A. Lit.,** to repeal part of the provisions of a law, to restrict, modify a law; huic legi nec obrogari fas est neque derogari ex hac aliquid licet neque tota abrogari potest, Cic. **B. Transf.,** to diminish, take away, derogate from; de honestate quiddam, Cic.; fidem alicui or alicui rei, Cic.

dērōsus -a -um (partic. of an unused verb derodo), gnawed away; clipeos esse a muribus, Cic.

dērūo -rūi -rūtum, 3. to cast down, overturn; fig., cumulum de laudibus Dolabellae, Cic.

dērūptus -a -um (*derumpo), broken off; hence, of places (conf. abruptus), precipitous, steep; ripa, Liv.; collis, Tac. Subst., **dērūpta** -orum, n. precipices, Liv.

dēsaeviō -iī -ītum, 4. to rage violently; pelago desaevit hiems, Verg.; toto Aeneas desaevit in aequore, Verg.

descendo -scendi -scensum, 3. (de and scando), to step down, come down, descend (opp. ascendo). **I. Of persons, A. Lit., 1,** gen., ex equo or equo, Sall.; de rostris, Cic.; monte, Verg.; coelo ab alto, Verg.; in ambulationem, Cic.; ad naviculas, Cic.; **2,** esp., a, descendere in or ad forum, or simply descendere, in Rome to come down into the Forum, in order to attend the Comitia, etc.; hodie non descendit Antonius, Cic.; b, of an army, to descend from a height into the plain; ex superioribus locis in planitiem, Caes.; in aequum, Liv. **B. Transf.,** to lower oneself, to have recourse to, to condescend to, agree to, give way to; senes ad ludum adolescentium descendant, Cic.; ad vim atque ad arma, Caes.; in preces omnes, Verg. **II. Of things, A. Lit., a,** of weapons, to pierce, to penetrate; ferrum in corpus descendit, Liv.; b, of mountains, to slope down; Caelius ex alto quā mons descendit in aequum, Ov.; of the voice, to sink, Cic. **B. Transf.,** quod verbum in pectus Jugurthae altius quam quis ratus erat descendit, sank deeper, Sall.

descensio -ōnis, f. (descendo), a going down, descending, descent; Tiberina, voyage down the Tiber, Cic.

descensus -ūs, m. (descendo), a descending, descent. **I. Lit.,** descensus difficilis et artae viae, Liv.; poet. with dat., facilis descensus Averni, Verg. **II. Meton.,** a descending way; descensus ripae utriusque in alveum trecentorum ferme passuum, Liv.

descisco -scīvi or -scīi -scītum, 3. **A. Lit.,** to revolt from, desert to; multae civitates ab Afranio desciscunt, Caes.; desciscere a populo Romano, Liv.; a senatu, Cic.; ab Latinis ad Romanos, Liv. **B. to withdraw, depart, diverge from, fall off from;** a pristina causa, Cic.; a veritate, Cic.; a se, to be untrue to oneself, Cic.;

hence, to fall into, degenerate to; ad inclinatum fortunam, Cic.

describo -scripsi -scriptum, 3. **I.** to transcribe, copy; quintum "de Finibus" librum, Cic. **II.** to describe, delineate, or represent in writing or by signs. **A.** Lit., geometricas formas in arena, Cic.; carmina in foliis or in cortice, Verg. **B.** Transf., **1.** to represent in words, to describe; a, of things, hominum sermones morisque, Cic.; regionem aut pugnam, Cic.; flumen Rhenum, Hor.; b, of persons, to portray; conjugem sine contumelia, Cic.; **2.** to define, explain; describere officia, Cic.; **3.** to mark out, arrange, classify; rationem totius belli, Cic.; jus civile generatim in ordines aetatesque, Cic.; **4.** to impose, appoint, fix, allot; civitatibus pro numero militum pecuniarum summas, Cic.; suum cuique munus, Cic.; duodena in singulos homines jugera, Cic.; **5.** to divide, distribute; populum censu, ordinibus, aetatibus, Cic.

descripte, adv. (descriptus), in order, systematically; descripte et electe digerere, Cic.

descriptio -ōnis, f. (describo). **I.** a copy; descriptio imagoque tabularum, Cic. **II.** a representation by writing or signs. **A.** Lit., a description, representation; descriptis aedificandi, plans, Cic.; numeri aut descriptiones, geometric figures, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1.** a representation in words, a description; regionum, Cic.; **2.** a definition; nominis brevis et aperta, Cic.; **3.** fixing, limiting; expetendarum fugiendarumque rerum, Cic.; **4.** distribution; possessionum, Cic.; **5.** arrangement, settling, division; magistratum, civitatis, Cic.

descriptus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (from describo), properly arranged; ordo verborum, Cic.

dēsēco -sēcūi -sectum, 1. to hew off, cut off; partes ex toto, Cic.; aures, Caes.; segetem, Liv.

dēsēnesco -sēnūi, 3. to grow weaker by age; ira belli, Sall.

desero -sērūi -sertum, 3. (de and sero, to sever one's connexion with), to desert, forsake, abandon, leave. **I.** Gen., **1.** inamabile regnum desere, Ov.; **2.** to leave uninhabited; agros latos ac fertiles deserere, Cic.; insulas desertas, Cic. **II.** to abandon, be untrue to, desert. **A.** Lit., **1.** gen., cum amici partim deseruerint me, partim etiam prodiderint, Cic.; pass., with abl. alone, deseror conjuge, Ov.; desertus suis, Tac.; **2.** esp., milit. t. t., to desert; exercitum, Cic.; exercitum ducesque, Caes.; castra, Liv. **B.** Transf., to neglect, disregard; **1.** gen., a, of persons, deserere officium, Cic.; curam belli, Liv.; nec fratris preces nec Sextii promissa nec spem mulieris, Cic.; b, of things or abstractions, multo tardius fama deseret Curium Fabricium, Cic.; a mente deseri, to lose one's head, Cic.; **2.** esp., a, of religious rites, to neglect; publica sacra et Romanos deos in pace, Liv.; b, legal t. t., vadimonium, to fail to appear, Cic.

dēsertiō -ōnis, f. (desero), neglect, Liv. (?)

dēsertor -ōris, m. (desero), **1.** one who forsakes, abandons, a deserter; amicorum, Cic.; desertor communis utilitatis, Cic.; **2.** in milit. t. t., a deserter, Caes.; poet., a fugitive, Ov., Verg.

dēsertus -a -um, p. adj., with compar. and superl. (desero), forsaken, abandoned, deserted; locus, regio, Cic.; loca, Caes.; deserta siti regio, Sall. Subst., **dēserta** -ōrum, n. deserts, wildernesses, Verg.

dēserviō, 4. to serve zealously; a, to serve a person; alicui, Cic.; cuivis, Cic.; b, to be devoted to a thing; divinis rebus, Cic.; in a bad sense, to be a slave to; corpori, Cic.

dēsēs -sīdis, m. (desideo), idle, lazy, slothful, inactive; sedemus desides domi, Liv.; nec rem Romanam tam desidem unquam fuisse atque imbellem, Liv.

dēsīdēo -sēdi -sessum, 2. to sit idle, to be idle, slothful, Ter.

dēsīdērābilis -e, adj., with compar. (desidero), desirable; nihil enim desiderabile concupiscunt, Cic.

dēsīdērātiō -ōnis, f. (desidero), a desire, longing for anything, Cic. (?)

dēsīdērīum -ii, n. (desidero). **I.** desire or longing, yearning, grief for the absence or loss of a person or thing; miserum me desiderium urbis tenet, Cic.; esse in desiderio rerum sibi carissimarum, Cic.; me tanto desiderio afficis ut, etc., Cic.; desiderio tabescere, Cic.; desiderio alicuius mortuum esse, Cic.; meton., the object of desire; desiderium meum, Cic. **II.** Esp. **A.** natural desire; cibi atque potionis, Liv. **B.** a wish, desire; militum, Tac.

dēsīdēro, 1. (like considero, from root SID, Gr. ΙΔ, ΕΙΔ, to look eagerly at), to long for some person or thing that is absent or lost, to wish for. **I.** Gen., a, of persons, aliquid, Cic.; aliquid ab aliquo, Cic.; aliquid in aliquo, Cic.; with infin., haec scire desidero, Cic.; b, of things, to require, need; res non modo tempus sed etiam animum vacuum desiderat, Cic. **II.** Esp., **1.** with the notion of a fault, to miss; ex me audis quid in oratione tua desiderem, Cic.; **2.** to lose; in eo proelio CC milites desideravit, Caes.; quarta (legio) victrix desiderat neminem, Cic.

dēsīdiā -ae, f. (deses), sloth, idleness, inactivity; ne languori se desidiaeque dedat, Cic.

dēsīdiōsē, adv. (desidiosus), slothfully, idly, Lucr.

dēsīdiōsus -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (desidia), slothful, idle, lazy; a, of persons, qui nolet fieri desidiosus, amet, Ov.; b, of things, causing sloth; illecebrae, Cic.; delectatio, Cic.; inertissimum et desidiosissimum otium, Cic.

dēsīdo -sēdi and -sīdi, 3. to sink down, subside, settle; terra, Cic.; transf., to diminish, deteriorate; mores, Liv.

dēsīgnātiō -ōnis, f. (designo). **I.** Lit., a marking out, designing, describing; personarum et temporum, Cic. **II.** **1.** arrangement, order; totius operis, Cic.; **2.** appointment to an office; annua designatio, nomination of consuls, Tac.

dēsīgnātor -ōris, m. (designo), one who arranges, an umpire at the public games, Cic.

dēsīgno, 1. to mark out, trace out. **I.** Lit., a, urbem aratro, Verg.; fines templo Jovis, Liv.; b, to point out by signs; aliquem digito, Ov.; notare et designare aliquem oculis ad caedem, Cic.; c, to sketch, delineate; Maeonis elusam imagine tauri Europam, Ov. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., to signify, allude to; hac oratione Dumnorigem designari, Caes. **B.** Esp., **1.** to contrive, perpetrate; quid non ebrietas designat? Hor.; **2.** to arrange, regulate; constituere et designare, Cic.; **3.** polit. t. t., to nominate to an office, elect; ut ii decemviratum habeant, quos plebs designaverit, Cic.; esp., designatus, elect; consul designatus, consul elect, Cic.; tribunus plebis, Cic.; civis designatus (of a child not born), Cic.

dēsīliō -sīlūi -sultum, 4. (de and salio), to leap down; de navibus, Caes.; ex navi, Caes.; ab equo, Verg.; ad pedes, dismount, Caes.; of things, ex alto desiliens aqua, Ov.

dēsīno -sīi -sītum, 3. to leave off, cease, give over, desist (opp. coepi). **I.** Transf., artem, Cic.; versus, Verg.; poet. (for deserere), to abandon;

dominam, Ov.; with infin. *to cease to*; desist defendere, Cic.; illud timere desino, Cic.; with abl., desine quaeso communibus locis, Cic.; with genit., tandem mollium querelarum, Hor.; desinit in lacrimas, ends by weeping, Ov.; pass. impers., si esset factitatum, non esset desitum, Cic. **II.** Intransit. *to cease, stop, end*; in pisces, Ov.; rhet., of the close of a period, quae similiter desinunt aut quae cadunt similiter, Cic.

dēsipiēns -entis, p. adj. (desipio), *foolish*, Cic.

dēsipiēntiā -ae, f. (desipiens), *foolishness, stupidity*, Lucr.

dēsipiō -sīpūi, 3. (de and sapio), *to be foolish, silly, to act foolishly*; summos viros desipere, Cic.; dulce est desipere in loco, Hor.

dēsisto -stīti -stītum, 3. *to desist, leave off, cease*; de illa mente, Cic.; a defensione, Caes.; conatu, Caes.; with infin. destiti stomachari, Cic.

dēsōlo, 1. *to leave solitary, to forsake*; ingentes agros, Verg.; frequently in perf. partic., **dēsōlātus** -a -um, *forsaken, desolate*; desolatae terrae, Ov.

despectiō -ōnis, f. (despicio), *a looking down*; transf. *contempt*; humanarum opinionum, Cic.

despecto, 1. (intens of despicio), *to regard from above, look down upon*. **I.** Lit., **a**, of persons, terras, Verg.; **b**, of places, *to overlook*; quos despectant moenia Abellae, Verg. **II.** Transf., *to despise*; liberos ut multum infra, Tac.

1. **despectus** -a -um, p. adj., with compar. *despised, despicable*, Cic.

2. **despectus** -ūs, m. (despicio). **A.** *a looking down, downward view*; erat ex oppido Alesia despectus in campum, Caes. **B.** Transf., *contempt, despising*; alicui despectui esse, Tac.

despērāntēr, adv. (despero), *despairingly, hopelessly*; loqui, Cic.

despērātiō -ōnis, f. (despero), *hopelessness, despair*; vitae, Cic.; recuperandi, Cic.

despērātus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (despero), *desperate, hopeless*; aegrota ac paene desperata res publica, Cic.; morbi, Cic.; senes, Cic.; desperatissimo perfugio uti, Cic.

despēro, 1. *to be without hope, to despair, give up*; de republica, Cic.; honores, Cic.; sibi, Cic.; suis fortunis, Caes.; with acc. and infin., ista vera esse, Cic.; often in pass., desperatis nostris rebus, Caes.; desperatur turpiter quidquid fieri potest, Cic.

despīcātiō -ōnis, f. (despicio), *contempt*; in plur., odia, invidia, despicationes adversantur voluptatibus, Cic.

1. **despīcātus** -a -um, p. adj. with superl. (despicio), *despised, despicable*; homo despīcātissimus, Cic.

2. **despīcātus** -ūs, m. (despicio), *contempt*; si quis despīcātui ducitur, Cic.

despīcēntiā -ae, f. (despicio), *contempt*; rerum humanarum, Cic.

despīcō -spexi -spectum, 3. **I.** *to look down, regard from above*. **A.** Lit., **a**, intransit., de vertice montis in valles, Ov.; **a**, summo caelo in aequora, Ov.; **b**, transit., Jupiter aethere summo despiciens mare, Verg.; varias gentes et urbes despiciere et oculis collustrare, Cic. **B.** Transf., *to look down upon, despise*; despiciere et contemnere aliquem, Cic.; partic. with gen., despiciens sui, Cic. **II.** Intransit., *to look away from*, Cic.

despōlio, 1. *to plunder, despoil*; aliquem, Cic.; despollandum templum Dianae, Cic.

despondēo -spondi -sponsum, 2. **I.** *to promise*. **A.** Gen., Syriam homini, Cic. **B.** Esp.,

to promise a maiden in marriage, betroth; filiam alicui, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., *to promise, give up*; quaecumque (spes) est, ea despondetur anno consulatus tui, Cic. **B.** Esp., *despondere animos, to lose courage, despond*, Liv.

despūmo, 1. *to skim off*; foliis undam aheni, Verg.

despūo -spūi -spūtum, 3. **A.** Intransit., *to spit out* (a superstitious usage for averting evil); sacellum ubi despui religio est, Liv. **B.** Transf. fig., *to reject, abhor*; preces nostras, Cat.

desquāmo, 1. *to take off the scales, to scale*, Plaut.

desterto -tūi, 3. *to finish snoring*; poet. *to finish dreaming*, Pers.

destillo, 1. *to drop down, distil*; lentum distillat ab inguine virus, Verg.

destinātiō -ōnis, f. (destino), *a fixing, determination, resolution*; partium, quibus cessurus aut non cessurus esset, Liv.

destīno, 1. (from root STAN, whence στάνω, ιστάνω, lit. *to fix firm*.) **A.** *to make fast, bind, fasten*; antennas ad malos, Caes. **B.** Transf., **a**, *to fix, determine, settle*; tempus locumque ad certamen, Liv.; aliquem ad mortem, Liv.; debiti destinatique morti, Liv.; certae destinataeque sententiae, Cic.; with infin. *to resolve to do*; quae agere destinaverat, Caes.; quas urbes direpturos se destinaverant, Liv.; **b**, *to aim at with a missile*; locum oris, Liv.; **c**, *to fix upon, intend to buy*, Cic.; **d**, *to betroth, fix upon as a wife for some one*; Lepida destinata quondam uxor L. Caesari, Tac.; **e**, *to select, fix upon for an office*; destinare aliquem consulem, Liv.

destitūo -stitūi -stitūtum, 3. (de and statuo), *to set*. **I.** *to set down, to place*. **A.** aliquem ante tribunal regis, Liv. **B.** Transf., quum in hac miserima fortuna destitutus sit, Cic. **II.** *to place on one side*; **1**, *to leave, abandon*; nudos in litore pisces, Verg.; aliquem in convivio, Cic.; **2**, *to leave in the lurch, forsake, desert*; aliquem in ipso discrimine periculi, Liv.; nudus paene est destitutus, Cic.; deos mercede pactā, *to cheat*, Hor.; spes destituit, Liv.; partic. perf. *abandoned*; ab omne spe destitutus, Liv.

destitūtus -a -um, partic. of destituo.

destitūtīō -ōnis, f. (destituo), *a forsaking, abandoning*, Cic.

destrictus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (destringo), *sharp, severe*; destrictior accusator, Tac.

destringo -strinxi -strictum, 3. **I.** *to strip off*. **A.** Gen., Quint. **B.** *to draw or bare the sword*; gladium, Cic. **II.** *to touch lightly, graze*. **A.** Lit., aequora alis, Ov.; pectora summa sagittā, Ov. **B.** Transf., *to satirise, censure*; aliquem mordaci carmine, Ov.

destrūo -struxi -structum, 3. *to pull down*. **A.** Lit. *to destroy* (opp. construo); aedificium, Cic.; moenia, Verg. **B.** Transf. *to destroy, ruin*; jus destruere ac demoliri, Liv.; hostem, Tac.

dēsūbito, adv. *suddenly*, Cic.

dēsūdo, 1. *to sweat violently*; transf. *to exert oneself, labour hard*; in aliqua re, Cic.

dēsuefāciō -feci -factum (*desueo and faeio), *to disuse, make unaccustomed to*; multitudo desuefacta a contionibus, Cic.

dēsuesco -suevi -suetum, 3. **A.** Transf. *to disuse, bring into disuse*; res desueta, Liv. **B.** Intransit. *to become unaccustomed to*; and in perf. *unused to*; desuetus triumphis, Verg.

dēsuetūdo -inis, f. (desuesco), *disuse*; armorum, Liv.

dēsultor -ōris, m. (desilio), *a circus rider who leaped from one horse to another while both*

were at full speed, Liv.; transf. an inconstant person; amoris, Ov.

dēsultōrius -a -um (desultor), relating to a desultor, Cic.

dēsūm -fūi -esse, to be absent, away, wanting, to fail. **I.** Gen. omnia deerant quae, etc., Caes.; with dat., tibi nullum officium a me defuit, Cic.; with in and the abl., desunt (verba) in C. Laenia commendando, Cic.; deesse, or non deesse, foll. by quominus and the subj., duas sibi res, quominus in vulgus et in foro diceret defuisse, Cic.; nihil deest, foll. by quin, si tibi ipsi nihil deest, quod in forensibus civilibusque rebus versetur quin scias, Cic. **II.** Esp. **A.** not to be present at; convivio, Cic. **B.** to fail, be wanting, not to keep, to leave in the lurch; nullo loco deesse alieni, Cic.; sibi, Cic.; officio, Cic.; non deesse, foll. by quin, deesse mihi nolui, quin te admonerem, Cic.; absol., nos consules desumus, are wanting in our duty, Cic.

dēsūmo -sumpsi -sumptum, 3. to choose, select; sibi hostes, Liv.

dēsūpēr, adv. from above, above, Caes.

dēsurgo -surrexi -surrectum, 3. to rise up, stand up; coenā, Hor.

dētēgo -texi -tectum, 3., 1. to uncover, lay bare; aedem, Liv.; caput, Verg.; quia possit fieri, ut (illa) patefacta et detecta mutantur, Cic.; 2. to detect, disclose, betray; insidias, consilium, Liv.; culpam, Ov.

dētendo (-tendi) -tensum, 3. to unstretch; tabernacula, to strike the tents, Caes.

dētērgēo -tersi -tersum, 2. **I.** to wipe off, wipe away; lacrimas, Ov.; primo anno LXXX detersimus, got together, Cic. **II.** to cleanse by wiping; cloacas, Liv. **III.** to strip off, break off; remos, Caes.

dētērior -iūs, genit. -ōris, compar. adj., with superl. dētērrimus (connected with detero), worse, inferior, poorer; vectigalia, Caes.; aetas, Verg.; peditatu, weaker, Nep.; homo dētērrimus, Cic.; neut. subst., in dētērius, for the worse; in dētērius mutare, Tac.

dētērius, adv. (deterior), worse, in an inferior manner; de male Graecis Latine scripta dētērius, Cic.

dētērninātio -ōnis, f. (determino), a boundary, end; mundi, Cic.; transf., orationis, Cic.

dētērnino, 1. to bound, fix the limits of, determine. **I.** Lit., augur regiones ab oriente ad occasum dētērninavit, Liv. **II.** Transf., id quod dicit spiritu non arte dētērninat, Cic.

dētēro -trivi -tritum, 3. **A.** Lit., to rub off, rub away, wear out; detrita tegmina, Tac. **B.** to lessen in strength, to weaken; laudes egregii Caesaris et tuas, Hor.; si quid ardoris ac ferociae miles habuit, popinis et comissionibus et principis imitatione dētēritur, Tac.

dētērrēo -terrūi -terrūtum, 2. to frighten from anything, deter by fear, discourage; homines a scribendo, Cic.; Stoicos de sententia, Cic.; aliquem a dimicatione, Cic.; aliquem multis verbis ne (with subj.), Caes.; aliquem non dētērrere quominus (with subj.), Cic.; nihil dētērreri quominus, etc., Liv.; aliquem non dētērrere quin, etc., Caes.; simply with acc., aliquem, Caes.; with acc. of thing, to ward off; vim a censoribus, Liv.

dētēstābilis -e (detestor), adj., with compar. (detestor), abominable, detestable, horrible; omen, Cic.

dētēstātio -ōnis, f. (detestor), 1. cursing, execration, horror, detestation, Liv.; 2. a warding off, averting; scelorum, Cic.

dētēstor, 1. dep. **I.** 1, relig. t. t., to invoke the curse of a god; minas periculaque in alicuius caput, Liv.; 2, to execrate, abominate,

detest; Ambiorigem, Caes.; exitum belli civilis, Cic.; partic. perf. (pass.), bella matribus detestata, Hor. **II.** Transf., to avert, ward off; o dii immortales, avertite et detestamini hoc omen, Cic.

dētēxō -texūi -textum, 3. **A.** to plait, make by plaiting; aliquid viminibus mollique junco, Verg. **B.** Transf., to finish (of discourse); detexta prope retexere, Cic.

dētēnēo -tēnūi -tentum, 2. (de and teneo), to hold away, hold back, detain. **I.** Lit., novissimos proelio, Caes.; Romano bello in Italia detineri, Liv.; aliquem, Caes. **II.** Transf., 1, to hold fast, fetter; me gratā detinuit compede Myrtale, Hor.; 2, to occupy, engage; in alienis negotiis detineri, Cic.; aliquem de or ab aliqua re, to detain from; ab circumspectu aliarum rerum, Liv.; 3, detinere se, to support existence; se miserandis alimentis nonum ad diem, Tac.; 4, to detain possession of property; pecuniam, Tac.

dētēndēo -tondi -tonsum, 2. to shear, clip. **A.** Lit., crines, Ov. **B.** Transf., detonsae frigore frondes, made leafless, Ov.

dētēno -tēnūi, 1. **I.** Lit., to thunder, thunder down; hic (Juppiter) ubi detonuit, Ov. **II.** to cease to thunder, transf. = cease to rage; dum detonet omnis (nubes belli), Verg.

dētērtōquēo -torsi -tortum, 2. 1, to turn away, bend aside; a, lit., ponticulum, Cic.; habenas, Verg.; in dextram partem, Cic.; proram ad undas, Verg.; b, transf., voluptates animos a virtute dētērtōquent, Cic.; 2, to twist anything out of its proper shape, distort; corporis partes dētērtōtae, Cic.; transf., calumniando omnia dētērtōquendoque suspecta et invisā efficere, Liv.

dētērtōctio -ōnis, f. (detraho), a drawing away, withdrawal, taking away. **I.** In a good sense, **A.** Lit., 1, gen., doloris, Cic.; 2, esp. medic. t. t., a purging, Cic. **B.** Transf., a taking away, withdrawal; cuius loci detractio fieri velit, Cic. **II.** taking away (in a bad sense); detractio atque appetitio alieni, of another person's property, Cic.

dētērtōcto = detrecto (q. v.).

dētērtōctor -ōris, m. (detraho), one who makes less, a detractor; sui, Tac.

dētērtōho -traxi -tractum, 3. **I.** to take down. **A.** Lit., aliquem de curru, Cic.; aliquem equo, Liv.; muros coloniae, Tac. **B.** Transf., to lower, humiliate; regum majestatem difficiliter ad mediam detrahi, etc., Liv. **II.** to take away. **A.** 1, lit., alicui de digito anulum, Cic.; torquem hosti, Cic.; vestem, Cic.; pellem, Hor.; 2, transf., a, to remove; de homine sensus, Cic.; b, milit. t. t., to detach; ex tertia acie singulas cohortes, Caes.; c, numerically, to subtract from a sum; de tota summa binas quinquagesimas, Cic.; d, to take away some mental or moral evil or good; alicui calamitatem, Cic.; detracta opinione probitatis, Cic. **B.** to take away, remove; transf., a, inimicum ex Gallia, Cic.; b, to compel; aliquem ad hanc accusationem, Cic. **C.** to drag away, take from; 1, lit., spolia hostium templis porticibusque, Liv.; 2, transf., a, alicui debitum honorem, Cic.; multa de suis commodis, Cic.; de honestate et de auctoritate alicuius, Cic.; b, to calumniate, slander; de aliquo, Cic.; absol., absentibus detraherendi causā maledice contumelioseque dicere, Cic.

dētērtōctatio -ōnis, f. (detrecto), a refusal; militiae, Liv.

dētērtōctator -ōris, m. (detrecto), a disparager, detractor; laudum suarum, Liv.

dētērtōcto, 1. (de-tracto), 1, to decline, refuse; militiam, Caes.; certamen, Liv.; 2, to disparage, detract from, depreciate; virtutes, Liv.; bene facta, Ov.

dētrimentōsus -a -um (detrimentum), *detrimental, hurtful*; ab hoste discedere detrimento esse existimabat, Caes.

dētrimentum -i, n. (detero), *damage, injury, detriment*; a, gen., detrimentum capere or accipere or facere, *to suffer*, Cic.; alicui ornamento et praesidio non detrimento esse, Caes.; b, polit. t. t., videant (provideant) consules or videat (consul) ne quid respublica detrimenti capiat or accipiat, Cic.; c, milit. t. t., *loss, defeat*; magna detrimenta inferre, Caes.; d, *loss of money, property, etc.*; aestimando cuiusque detrimento quatuor progeneri Caesaris delecti, Tac.

dētritus -a -um, partic. of detero.

dētrūdo -trūsi -trūsum, 3. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen. *to push away, push down, thrust down*; naves scopulo, Verg.; scutis tegumenta, Caes. **B.** Esp. 1, milit. t. t., *to dislodge an enemy from his position*; impetu conari detrudere virum, Liv.; 2, legal t. t., *to dispossess, eject*; ex praedio vi, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, *to force, compel*; aliquem de sua sententia, Cic.; 2, *to postpone*; comitia in mensem Martium, Cic.

dētrunco, 1. 1, *to lop or cut off*; arbores, Liv.; 2, *to mutilate, behead*; gladio detruncata corpora, Liv.

dēturbo, 1. *to drive away with violence, cast down*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., aliquem de tribunali, Caes.; aliquem tabula, Cic.; alicuius statuam, Cic. **B.** Esp., milit. t. t., *to dislodge, drive off*; nostros de vallo lapidibus, Caes. **II.** Transf., **A.** *to deprive*; aliquem de sanitate ac mente, Cic.; deturbari ex magna spe, Cic. **B.** Esp., legal t. t., *to eject, dispossess*; aliquem possessione, Cic.

Deucaliōn -ōnis, m. (Δευκαλίων), *son of Prometheus, king of Phthia in Thessaly, was saved alone with his wife Pyrrha from the deluge, re-peopled the world by throwing stones behind his back, which stones became men, while the stones that Pyrrha threw became women*. Adj., **Deucaliōnēus** -a -um, *Deucalionian, undae, the deluge*, Ov.

dēunx -uncis, m. (de and uncia), *eleventwelfths of unity*; heres ex deunce, Cic.

dēuro -ussi -ustum, 3. 1, *to burn down, burn utterly*; agros vicosque, Liv.; 2, of cold, *to destroy, nip*; hiems arbores deusserat, Liv.

dēus -i, m., nom. plur. dei, dii, and di, genit. deorum or deum, dat. deis, diis, and dis, voc. sing. deus (connected with Ζεύς), *a god, a deity*. **A.** Lit., aliquem ut deum colere, Cic.; dii hominesque, *the whole world*, Cic.; of female deities, ducente deo, *Venus*, Verg.; nec dextrae erranti deus afruit, *Allecto*, Ov.; esp. phrases, di or dii boni, Cic.; (pro) dii immortales, Cic.; pro deum atque hominum fidem, Cic.; dii meliora (ferant), Cic.; si dii volunt, Cic.; si diis placet, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, of distinguished persons, audiamus Platonem quasi quemdam deum philosophorum, Cic.; b, of patrons, protectors, etc., P. Lentulus cuius pater deus ac parens fortunae ac nominis mei, Cic.

dēutor -ūti -ūsus, 3. dep. *to misuse*, Nep.

dēvasto, 1. *to lay waste, devastate*; agrum, fines, Liv.

dēvehō -vexi -vectum, 3. *to bear, carry away, convey away*; legionem equis, Caes.; frumentum in Graeciam, Liv.; pass., used as middle, *devehi* (sc. navi), *to sail*; Veliam devectus, Cic.

dēvello -velli -vulsum, 3. *to pull, pluck, tear away*; ramum trunco, Ov.

dēvelo, 1. *to unveil, uncover*; ora, Ov.

dēvēnērōr, 1. dep. *to venerate, worship*; deos cum prece, Ov.

dēvēniō -vēni -ventum, 4. *to come to, arrive at, reach*. **I.** Lit., ad senatum, Cic.; poet. with acc., speluncam, Verg. **II.** Transf., in victoria manus, Cic.; ad juris studium, Cic.; in medium certamen, Cic.

1. **dēversor**, 1. dep. *to lodge as a guest or stranger*; apud aliquem, Cic.; in ea domo, Cic.; absol., parum laute, Cic.

2. **dēversor** -ōris, m. (deverto), *a guest*, Cic.

dēversōriōlum -i, n. (dim. of deversorium), *a small lodging*, Cic.

dēversōrius -a -um (deverto), *relating to the accommodation of strangers*; taberna, Plaut. Subst., **dēversōrium** -li, n. *an inn, lodging*; peropportunum, Cic.; emere deversorium Tarracinae, Cic.; transf., *a place of resort, resting-place*; studiorum deversorium esse non libidinum, Cic.

dēverticūlum (dēverticūlum) -i, n. (deverto). **I. A.** Lit., *a by-way, by-path*; quae deverticula flexionesque quaesivisti, Cic. **B.** Transf., *a digression*, Liv. **II. a**, *an inn, lodging-place*, Liv.; **b**, *a place of refuge, hiding-place*, Cic.

dēverto (dēvorto) -verti (-vorti) -versum (-vorsum), 3. **I.** Transit., pass. (in present tenses), *devertor, with middle signification, to turn aside from the way, betake oneself*; si qui Ebromago deverterentur, Cic.; esp. *to stay, lodge*; ut locum publice pararet, ubi deverteretur, Liv.; fig., quid ad magicas deverteris artes, *have recourse to*, Ov. **II.** Intransit., *to turn aside*; a, cum perpauca via, Liv.; transf., of discourse, *to digress*; redeamus ad illud unde devertimus, Cic.; b, *to lodge, stay with, go to*; ad hospitem, Cic.; ad villam alicuius, Cic.

dēvexus -a -um, adj. with compar. (de and veho), *going aside*. **I.** Of motion, *moving away from, rolling from*; a, of space, amnis devexus ab Indis, Hor.; Orion devexus, *sinking*, Hor.; b, of time, aetas jam a diuturnis laboribus devexa ad otium, *inclining to*, Cic. **II.** Of position, *sloping downwards, shelving, steep*; lucus devexus in novam viam, Cic.

dēvinciō -vinxi -vinctum, 4. *to bind, tie fast*. **A.** Lit., aliquem fasciis, Cic. **B.** Transf., *to bind, fasten, connect*; a, gen., illud vinculum quod primum homines inter se reipublicae societate devinxit, Cic.; b, rhet. t. t., *to connect*; verba comprehensione, Cic.; c, *to fetter, bind* (by power, eloquence, etc.); urbem praesidiis, Cic.; animos eorum, qui audiant, voluptate, Cic.; d, morally, *to bind, pledge*; aliquem beneficio, Cic.; se scelere, Cic.

dēvinco -vici -victum, 3. **I.** *to conquer thoroughly, subjugate*; Galliam Germaniamque, Caes.; Poenos classe, Cic. **II.** Transf., Catonis sententia devicit, ut in decreto perstaretur, Liv.

dēvinctus -a -um, p. adj. (from devincio), *bound to, devoted to*; iis studiis, Cic.; devinctior alicui, Hor.

dēvitātiō -ōnis, f. (devito), *an avoiding*; legionum, Cic.

dēvito, 1. *to avoid*; procellam, Cic.; dolorem, Cic.

dēvius -a -um (de and via). **A.** Lit., a, *removed from the straight road, out of the way*; iter, Cic.; oppidum, Cic.; b, *living out of the way, retired, secluded*; devia et silvestris gens, Liv.; esse devios, Cic.; poet., *wandering*; mihi devio, Hor.; uxores, *goats*, Hor. **B.** Transf., *out of the way, erroneous, unreasonable*; homo in omnibus consiliis praeceptus et devius, Cic.

dēvōco, 1. **I.** *to call down*; suos ab tumulo, Liv.; Jovem deosque ad auxilium, Liv.; transf., philosophiam e caelo, Cic. **II.** *to call away, call*

off, recall; aliquem de provincia ad gloriam, Cic.; transf., non avaritia ab instituto cursu ad praedam aliquam devocavit, Cic.; sese suas exercitusque fortunas in dubium non devocaturum, Caes.

dēvōlo, 1. **I.** to fly down. **A.** Lit., per caelum, (of Iris), Verg. **B.** Transf., to hasten down; alii praecipites in forum devolant, Liv. **II.** to fly away to. **A.** Lit., turdus devolat illuc, ubi, etc., Hor. **B.** Transf., ad florentem (amicitiam), Cic.

dēvolvo -vōlvi -vōlūtum, 3. **A.** Lit. a, to roll down; saxa musculum, Caes.; corpora in humum, Ov.; pass. with middle signification, to roll down, fall headlong; veluti monte praecipiti devolutus torrens, Liv.; b, to roll off; pensa fuis, to spin off, Verg. **B.** Transf., per audaces nova dithyrambos verba, Hor.; pass., devolvi as middle, to fall into; ad spem estis inanem pacis devoluti, Cic.

dēvōro, 1. **I.** Lit., to swallow, gulp down, devour; id quod devoratur, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of persons, a, of property, to consume, waste; pecuniam publicam, Cic.; patrimonium, Cic.; b, to swallow, suppress; lacrimas, Ov.; c, to devour, consume; devorare spe et opinione praedam, Cic.; d, to devour eagerly mentally; illos libros, Cic.; e, to swallow down, hear without understanding; eius oratio a multitudine et a foro devorabatur, Cic.; f, to swallow anything unpleasant, to endure; hominum ineptias ac stultitias, Cic. **B.** Of things, me Zanclaea Charybdis devoret, Ov.

dēvortīcūlum, v. devorticulum.

dēvortium -li, n. (deverto), a by-way, by-path; itinerum, Tac.

dēvōtio -ōnis, f. (devoceo), 1, a consecrating, devoting (esp. to the infernal gods); vitae or capitis, Cic.; P. Decii consulis, Liv.; plur. Deciorum devotiones, Cic.; 2, a curse, Nep., esp. an enchantment, an incantation, Tac.; 3, a vow; eius devotionis esse convictum, Cic.

dēvōto, 1. (intens. of devoceo), to consecrate, devote to death; quae vis patrem Decium, quae filium devotavit, Cic.

dēvōtus a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (devoceo), devoted; 1, to the infernal gods, accursed; arbor, sanguis, Hor.; 2, devoted to any one, faithful, affectionate; cliens, Juv.; subst., **dēvōti** -ōrum, m. faithful followers, Caes.

dēvōvō -vōvi -vōtum, 2. to consecrate, devote. **I.** Relig. t. t., to devote to a deity. **A.** Gen., Dianae quod in suo regno pulcherrimum natum esset, Cic.; Marti ea quae ceperunt, Caes. **B.** Esp. 1, to devote to the infernal gods, to devote to death; se diis immortalibus pro republica, Cic.; devota corpora (Deciorum), Liv.; 2, a, to curse, execrate; aliquem, Nep.; b, to bewitch, enchant, Tib. **II.** Transf., 1, to devote, give up; devovere animam alicui, for another, Verg.; 2, se devovere alicui or alicui rei, to devote, attach oneself; se alicuius amicitiae, Caes.

dextans -antis, m. (de and sextans), five-sixths, Suet.

dextella -ae, f. (dim. of dextra), a little right hand; Quintus filius Antonii est dextella, Cic.

dexter -tēra -tērum, or more freq. -tra -trum, comp. **dexterior** -ius, superl. **dextimus** -a -um (δεξιτερός). **I.** Lit., **A.** Adj., right, or right hand, on the right side; manus, Cic.; Hor.; ab dextra parte, Caes.; rota dextera, Ov. **B.** Subst., 1, **dextera** or **dextra** -ae, f. (sc. manus), the right hand; a, lit., ad dextram, to the right, Cic.; a dextra, on the right, Caes.; dexterā or dextrā, on the right, Caes.; dextram dare, to give the right hand (as pledge of faith), Liv.; b, fig. (a) fidelity; dominorum

dextras fallere, fidelity towards masters, Verg.; (β) dextram alicui tendere or porrigere, to help Cic.; (γ) meā dextrā, by my right hand, i.e., power, bravery, Ov., Hor.; 2, **dextera** or **dextra** -orum, n. what is on the right, the right side, Cic. **II.** Transf., a, propitious; dexter adi, Verg.; b, skilful; rem dexter egit, Liv.

dextērē or **dextrē**, adv. with compar. (dexter), dexterously, skilfully; apud regem, liberaliter dextreque obire officia, Liv.

dextērītas -ātis, f. (dexter), skilfulness, dexterity, readiness, Liv.

dextrorsum and **dextrorsus**, adv. (from dextrovorsum), on the right hand, towards the right, Hor.

Dia -ae, f. (Δία), old name of the island of Naxos.

Diablīntes -um and **Diablīnti** -ōrum, m. people in Gallia Lugdunensis, in what is now Dépt. de la Maine.

dīādēma -ātis, n. (διάδημα), a royal headdress, diadem; diadema alicui or capiti alicuius imponere, Cic.; diadema ponere, Cic.

dīaeta -ae, f. (δίαιτα), a way of living prescribed by a physician, regimen, diet; sed ego diaetā curare incipio; chirurgiae taedet, Cic.

Dīāgōrās -ae, m. (Διαγόρας), 1, a poet and philosopher of Melos, contemporary with Pindar and Simonides; 2, an athlete of Rhodes, contemporary with Pindar.

1. **dīālectīcē**, adv. (dialecticus), dialectically, Cic.

2. **dīālectīcē** -ēs, f. (διαλεκτική sc. τέχνη), the art of dialectic, logic.

dīālectīcus -a -um (διαλεκτικός) relating to discussion, dialectical; captiones, Cic.; subst., a, **dīālectīca** -ae f. (sc. ars), the art of dialectic, Cic.; b, **dīālectīca** -ōrum, n. dialectical discussion, Cic.; c, **dīālectīcus** -i, m. a dialectician, logician, Cic.

Dīālis -e (Δίς = *Dis in Diespiter), relating to Jupiter; flamen, Liv.; or simply Dialis, Tac., the priest of Jupiter; conjux sancta, the wife of the priest of Jupiter, Ov.

dīālōgus -i, m. (διάλογος), a philosophical dialogue or conversation, Cic.

Dīāna -ae, f. (old form for Jana, or Διώνη = the daughter of Zeus, orig. Diviana = Diva Jana), an Italian goddess, identified with the Greek Artemis, daughter of Jupiter and Latona, sister of Apollo, the virgin goddess of the moon and of hunting, tria virginis ora Dianae, the three forms of Diana; Luna in heaven, Diana on earth, Hecate in the lower world, Verg.; meton the moon, Ov.; the chase, Mart. Adj. **Dīānius** -a -um, belonging to Diana, Ov. Subst., **Dīānium** -li, n. a, a place dedicated to Diana; b, a promontory in Spain, now Denia, Cic.

dīārīum -li, n. (dies), a day's allowance of provisions for soldiers, Cic.; slaves, Hor.

dībāphus -um (later) -a -um (δίβαφος), double-dyed; purpura, Plin. Subst., **dībāphus** -i, f. (sc. vestis), the purple-striped robe of the higher magistrates at Rome; Curtius dibaphum cogitat, is longing for office, Cic.

dīca -ae, f. (δική), a law-suit, action in a Greek court; dicam scribere alicui, to bring an action against, Cic.; dicam sortiri, to select the jury by lot, Cic.

dīcācītas -ātis, f. (dicax), pungent wit, satire, raillery, Cic.

dīcātīo -ōnis, f. (1. dico), settling as a citizen in another state, Cic.

dīcax -ācis, adj. with compar. and superl.

(*dicō*), witty, satirical, ironical, sarcastic; Demosthenes non tam dicax fuit quam facetus, Cic.

dichōrēus -i, m. (διχορῆος), a double trochee, Cic.

dīcis, genit. (from unused nom. dix, from dico), found only in the phrases, dīcis causā, dīcis gratiā, for form's sake, for appearance sake, Cic.

1. **dīco**, 1. (intens. of 2. dico). **A.** Lit., a, religious t. t., to consecrate, dedicate, devote to the gods; donum Jovi dicatum, Cic.; aram, Jovi, Liv.; templum, Ov.; b, to deify, place among the gods; inter numina dicatus Augustus, Tac. **B.** Transf., a, to devote, give up to; hunc totum diem tibi, Cic.; b, se alicui, to devote oneself to; se Crasso, Cic.; se alicui in clientelam, Caes.; se civitati or in civitatem, to become a citizen of another state, Cic.

2. **dīco**, dixi, dictum, 3. (root DIC or DEC, whence also dic-nus (dignus), dec-eo, δεικνυμι), to say, relate, tell, mention. **I.** Gen., ille, quem dixi, he whom I have mentioned, Cic.; illa quae dixi, Cic.; Hilarum dico, I mean Hilarus, Cic.; ne dicam, not to say; crudelem ne dicam sceleratum, Cic.; dicet aliquis, one might say, Cic.; nisi quid dīcis, if you have nothing to say against it, Cic.; causam, to plead a cause, answer an accusation, Cic.; causas in foro, to plead as an advocate, Cic.; jus dicere, to administer justice, Cic.; sententiam (of a senator), to vote, Cic.; ut dixi, Cic.; ut dictum est, Caes.; foll. by ut or ne and the subj., to command, Cic.; pass., dicor, dīceris, dīcitur, etc., it is said, the report is; with nom. and infin., Aesculapius dīcitur obligavisse, Cic.; dīcto citius, quicker than can be said, in a trice, Verg. **II.** Esp. a (intransit.), to speak, deliver an oration; ars dicendi, the art of eloquence, Cic.; dicere pro reo, Cic.; contra aliquem pro aliquo apud centum viros, Cic.; b, to name, call; orbis qui κύκλος Graece dīcitur, Cic.; with acc. of name, cui Ascanius parentes dixere nomen, Liv.; with double acc., quem dixere chaos, Ov.; c, to sing, describe, celebrate in verse, compose; versus, carmen, Verg., Hor.; carmina in imperatorem, Liv.; alicuius facta, Verg.; d, to nominate, appoint; dictatorem et magistrum equitum, Cic.; with double acc., aliquem dictatorem, Caes.; e, to fix, appoint, settle; diem operi, Cic.; f, to say yes, affirm (opp. nego); quem esse negas, eundem esse dico, Cic. (syncop. perf. dixi = dixisti, Cic., Ov.).

diorōtum -i, n. (διόροτον), a vessel having two banks of oars, Cic.

dictamnum -i, n. and **dictamnus** -i, f. (δίκταμνον and -ος), dittany, a plant found on Mount Dicte and Mount Ida (Origanum dictamnium, Linn.), Cic.

dictāta -ōrum, n. (dicto), that which is dictated by a teacher, precepts, rules; iisdem de rebus semper quasi dictata decantare, Cic.

dictātor -ōris, m. (dicto). **I.** a commander, dictator; a, the chief magistrate in the Latin towns, Cic., Liv.; b, in Rome, dictator, an extraordinary magistrate, elected in times of great emergency for six months, superseding all other magistrates, and armed with absolute power. **II.** Transf., the chief magistrate of Carthage, a suffete, Liv.

dictātōrius -a -um (dictator), relating or belonging to a dictator, dictatorial; gladius, Cic.; invidia, against the dictator, Liv.; juvenis, son of the dictator, Liv.

dictātūra -ae, f. (dictator), the office of dictator, dictatorship; dictaturam gerere, Cic.; dictaturā se abdicare, Caes.; dictaturam abdicare, Liv.

Dictē -ēs, f. (Δίκτη), a mountain in Crete on which Jupiter was reared; adj., **Dictaeus** -a

-um, arvā, Cretan, Verg.; rex, Jupiter, Verg.; Minos, Ov.

dictiō -ōnis, f. (2. dico). **I.** Gen., **A.** a saying, speaking, uttering; sententiae, Cic.; causae, defence, Cic.; multae, fixing, Cic. **B.** Meton., a, the answer of an oracle, Liv.; b, conversation, Tac. **II.** Esp. **A.** declamation, elocution; dictiōni operam dare, Cic. **B.** Meton., 1, a speech; dictiones subitae, extemporised, Cic.; 2, diction; Attica, Cic.

dictiō, 1. (freq. of 2. dico), 1, to say often; reiterate, assert repeatedly; ut dictitabat, Caes.; quod levissimi ex Graecis dictitare solent, Liv.; with acc. and infin., Catilinam Massiliam ire, Cic.; with double acc., aliquem sanum recteque valentem, Hor.; 2, esp. dictitare causas, to plead causes frequently, Cic.

dicto, 1. (intens. of 2. dico), to reiterate, repeat, say often, to dictate to an amanuensis, pupil, etc.; quod non modo tironi dictare, sed ne ipse quidem auderem scribere, Cic.; epistolam, Cic.; versus, Hor.; carmina Livii, Hor.

dictum -i, n. (2. dico), a word, saying, speech. **I.** Gen., nullum meum dictum, non modo factum, intercessit, quod, etc., Cic.; dicta tristia, complaints, wailing, Ov.; mutua dicta reddere, to converse, Liv. **II.** Esp., 1, a maxim, sentence, saying; Catonis est dictum, it is a maxim of Cato's, Cic.; 2, a witty saying, a bon-mot; dicta dicere in aliquem, Cic.; 3, a command, order; dicto paruit consul, Liv.; 4, watch-word, password, Nep.

Dictynna -ae, f. (Δίκτυννα), surname of Artemis. Hence, **Dictynnēum** -i, n. temple of Artemis Dictynna, near Sparta.

1. **Dīdō** -ūs or (gen.) -ōnis, f. (Διδώ), the founder of Carthage, daughter of Belus, king of Tyre, sister of Pygmalion, wife of Sichaëus; also called Elisa or Elissa.

2. **dīdo**, didīdi, didītum, 3. (dis and do), a, to divide, distribute; dum munia didit, Hor.; b, to spread, disseminate; diditur hic subito Trojana per agmina rumor, Verg.

dīdūco -dūxi -ductum, 3. (dis and dueo). **I.** to draw apart, stretch out, expand; pugnum, Cic.; rictum, Hor.; fores, Tac. **II.** to separate, divide. **A.** Gen., 1, a, assem in partes centum, Hor.; b, milit. t. t. (α) to divide, distribute; aciem in cornua, Liv.; (β) to scatter the enemy, disperse; adversariorum manus, Caes.; 2, transf., oratio rivis diducta est, non fontibus, Cic.; vastius diducuntur verba, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, to separate forcibly; aliquem ab aliquo, Cic.; 2, transf., animus varietate rerum diductus, distracted, Cic.

dīductiō -ōnis, f. (diduco), a separating, Cic.

dīēcūla -ae, f. (dim. of dies), a little day; dieculam ducere, Cic.

dīes -ēi, m. and f. in sing. (in Cic. fem. only when it applies to a fixed time or period of time or in the date of a letter), in plur. only masc.

I. Gen., **A.** Lit., a day; hesterno, hodierno, crastino die, Cic.; postero die, Cic.; postera die, Sall.; diem de die, Liv., or diem ex die, Caes., from day to day; in dies, daily, Cic.; ad diem or ad certam diem, for the appointed day, Caes.; multo die, late in the day, Caes.; ad multum diem or ad multum diei, till late in the day, Liv.; bis in die, twice a day, Cic.; die et nocte, a day and a night, Cic.; noctes et dies, night and day, Cic.; so diem noctem, Cic. **B.** Meton., the business or events of the day; diei poenas dare, Cic.; exercere diem, the day's work, Verg.; daylight, Verg.; transf., videre diem, to see the light of day, Ov.; a day's march; dierum plus triginta in longitudinem patere, Liv. **II.** Esp., **A.** 1, gen., a fixed day or time; pecuniae, pay-day, Cic.; prodicere, to put off a fixed day, Liv.; diem

ex die ducere, to put off from one day to another, Caes.; diem perexiguam postulavi, Cic.; diem obire, to wait for, Cic.; alios non solvere, aliorum diem nondum esse, day for payment not arrived, Cic.; 2, esp., birthday; dies meus, Cic.; 3, the day of death; obire diem supremum, Nep.; 4, date of a letter; in altera dies erat ascripta Nonarum Aprilium, etc., Cic. **B.** time; quod est dies allatura, Cic.

Diespiter -tris, m. (Umbrian = Δις πατήρ), Jupiter, Hor.

diffāmo, 1. (dis and fama), to spread abroad an evil report, to defame; viros illustres procacibus scriptis, Tac.

diffērens -entis, v. differo.

diffērentia -ae, f. (differo), difference, distinction; honesti et decori, Cic.

diffēritas -ātis, f. (differo), difference, Luer.

diffēro, distūli, dilātum, differre, 2. (dis and fero). **I.** Transit., **A.** to carry in different directions, spread abroad, scatter; 1, lit., ulnos in versum, to plant, Verg.; ignem, to spread, Caes.; 2, transf., a, (a) rumorem, to spread, Liv.; (β) aliquem variis rumoribus, to malign, Tac.; b, of time, to put off, delay, postpone; tempus, Cic.; bellum, Liv.; aliquem in tempus aliud, Cic.; rem in aliud tempus, Caes.; se differre, to tarry, Ov.; with infin., nec differret obsides ab Arretinis accipere, Liv. **B.** to separate violently, disperse, scatter; aquilo differt nubila, Verg.; classem vis venti distulit, Hor. **II.** Intransit. (without perf. or supine), to differ, be different; inter se, Cic.; ab aliquo or ab aliqua re, Cic.; cum aliqua re, Cic.; nihil differt inter deum et deum, Cic.

differtus -a -um (dis and fereō), stuffed full, crammed, full; provincia differta praefectis atque exactoribus, Caes.

difficilis -e, adj. with compar. and superl. (dis and facilis), difficult. **A.** Lit., res arduae se difficiles, Cic.; of places, difficult, dangerous; iter, Sall.; aditus, Caes.; of time, critical, dangerous; tempus anni difficillimum, Cic.; est difficile with infin., est difficile confundere, Cic.; with ad, difficilium ad eloquendum, Cic. **B.** Transf., of character, hard to please, surly, morose, captious, obstinate; parens in liberos difficilis, Cic.; difficilis alicui, Liv.

difficillit̄er, adv. with compar. difficillius and superl. difficillimē (difficilis), with difficulty, Cic.

difficultas -ātis, f. (difficilis), difficulty, need, peril, trouble, distress. **A.** Lit., dicendi, navigandi, Cic.; loci, Sall.; magnam haec Caesari difficultatem ad consilium afferebat si, etc., Caes.; nummaria, pecuniary embarrassment, Cic.; domestica, distressed circumstances, Cic. **B.** Transf., obstinacy, moroseness, Cic.

difficult̄er, adv. (difficilis), with difficulty, Caes.

diffidens, p. adj. (diffido), distrustful, diffident, Sall.

diffident̄er, adv. (diffidens), diffidently, without confidence; altera timide et diffidenter attingere, Cic.

diffidentia -ae, f. (diffidens), want of confidence, diffidence, distrust, despair; fidentiae contrarium est diffidentia, Cic.; diffidentiam rei simulare, Sall.

diffido -fisis sum, 3. (dis and fido), to have no confidence, mistrust, be hopeless, despair; sibi, Cic.; suis rebus, Caes.; virtutū militum, Sall.; with acc. and infin., rem posse consueci diffido, Cic.; absol., jacet, diffidit, abiecit hastas, Cic.

diffindo -fidi -fissum, 3. (dis and findo), to split, cleave. **A.** Lit., saxum, Cic.; portas muneribus, open, Hor. **B.** Transf., a, equidem

nihil huic diffindere possum, I have nothing to say against your opinion, I must agree to it, Hor.; b, legal t. t., diem, to postpone, Liv.

diffingo -finxi -fictum, 3. (dis and fingo), to form again, forge anew; ferrum incude, Hor.; fig., to change, Hor.

diffiteor -ēri, 2. dep. (dis and fateor), to deny, disavow, Ov.

diffūo -fluxi -fluxum, 3. (dis and fluo). **A.** Lit., to flow in different directions; ut nos quasi extra ripas diffluentes coereeret, Cic. **B.** a, juvenes sudore diffluentes, dripping with sweat, Phaedr.; transf., otio, to give oneself up to, Cic.; luxuria, Cic.; b, to dissolve, melt away; diffuit acervus, Luer.; transf., uti per socordiam vires, tempus, ingenium diffuxere, Sall.

diffūgio -fūgi -fūgitum, 3. (dis and fugio), to fly apart, fly in different directions, to disperse; metu perterriti repente diffugimus, Cic.

diffūgium -ii, n. (diffugio), a dispersion, Tac.

diffundo -fūdi -fūsum, 3. (dis and fundo). **I.** Lit., **A.** to pour out on all sides, pour forth; vina, Hor.; sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur, Cic. **B.** to spread, scatter, diffuse; pass., diffundi, used as middle, lux diffusa toto caelo, Cic.; diffusis capillis, Ov. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., Claudia nunc a quo diffunditur et tribus et gens per Latium, spread abroad, Verg.; error longe lateque diffusus, Cic. **B.** Esp., to brighten up, gladden; diffundere animos munere Bacchi, Ov.; ut bonis amici quasi diffundantur et incommodis contrahantur, Cic.

diffūsē, adv. (diffusus), copiously, diffusely; dicere aliquid, Cic.

diffūsilis -e (diffundo), easily extending itself, diffusive; aether, Luer.

diffūsus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (diffundo), spread out, extensive, wide. **A.** Lit., platanus diffusa ramis, Cic. **B.** Transf., jus civile quod nunc diffusum (prolix) et dissipatum est, in certa genera coacturum, Cic.

digamma, n. indecl. (δίγαμμα), or **digamma** -ae, f., or **digammon** -i, n. (δίγαμμον) or **digammos** -i, f. **I.** the Aeolic digamma (F). **II.** (In jest) = rental or investment book, from F, the first letter of Fenus; tuum digamma videram, Cic.

Digentia -ae, f. a brook flowing through Horace's estate into the Anio, now Licenza.

digēro -gessi -gestum, 3. (dis and gero), to carry apart in different directions, to separate, sunder, divide. **I.** Lit., 1, to plant out; vacuos si sit digesta per agros (arbor), Verg.; 2, to arrange, put in order; capillos, Ov. **II.** Transf., 1, to divide; septem digestus in cornua Nilus, Ov.; 2, to arrange; jus civile in genera, Cic.; reipublicam bene, Cic.; nomina in codicem accepti et expensi, Cic.; 3, to count; qui matris digere annos, Ov.

digestio -ōnis, f. (digero), rhet. fig. = μείρισμός, distribution, Cic.

digestus -a -um, v. digero.

digitulus -i, m. (dim. of digitus), a little finger, Cic.

digitus -i, m. (conn. with δέχουαι). **I.** Lit. **A.** the finger; pollex, the thumb, Caes.; index, Hor.; digitos comprimere pugnumque facere, Cic.; digitos extendere, Cic.; concrepare digitis, Cic.; digito se caelum attingisse putare, to think himself almost in heaven, Cic.; tuos digitos novi, thy skill in counting, Cic.; licerit digito, Cic.; tollere digitum, to raise the finger as a sign of a bid at an auction, Cic.; ne digitum quidem alicuius rei causā porrigere, not to move a finger, Cic.; digito aliquem attingere, to touch gently

Cic.; primoribus labris gustasse hoc genus vitae et extremis, ut dicitur, digitis attigisse, Cic. **B.** *The toe*; insistere digitis, *to tread on the toes*, Ov. **II.** *constitit in digitos arrectus*, Verg. **II.** Meton., *as a measure, a finger's breadth, an inch, the sixteenth part of a Roman foot*; quatuor patens digitos, Caes.; prov., ab hac (regula) mihi non licet transversum, ut aiunt, digitum discedere, Cic.

dīglādiōr, 1. dep. (dis and gladius). **A.** Lit., *to fight for life and death, struggle fiercely*; inter se sicis, Cic. **B.** Transf., *to dispute in words*; inter se de aliqua re, Cic.; cum aliquo, Cic.

dignātiō -ōnis, f. (dignor), *dignity, reputation, honour*, Liv.

dignē, adv. (dignus), *worthily*; quis de tali cive satis digne unquam loquetur? Cic.

dignitas -ātis, f. (dignus). **I.** *worth, worthiness, merit*; honos dignitate impetratus, Cic. **II.** Meton. **A.** *the consequence of worth*; **1.** *esteem, reputation, honour*; **a.** *civitatis dignitatem et decus sustinere*, Cic.; **b.** *rank in the state, position*; altus dignitatis gradus, Cic.; aliquem ad summam dignitatem perducere, Caes.; **c.** *an office of honour*, Cic.; **d.** *dignitates, men of rank and position*, Cic.; **2.** *honour, dignity*; agere eam dignitate, Cic. **B.** Transf., *of things that bring honour*, **a.** *of persons, a dignified, seemly exterior*; in formis aliis dignitatem esse, aliis venustatem, Cic.; **b.** *of buildings, etc., imposing appearance*; porticus, Cic.; **c.** *of expression, dignity*; orationis, Tac.

digno, 1. *to consider worthy*; quae consimili laude dignentur, Cic.

dignor, 1. dep. (dignus), **1.** *to consider worthy*; haud equidem tali me dignor honore, Verg.; **2.** *to regard as worthy of oneself, to disdain*, and with a neg., *to disdain*, Verg.

dignosco -nōvi, 3. (dis and nosco), 3. *to recognise as different, to distinguish*; rectum curvo, Hor.; non civem hoste, Hor.; geminos inter se similes vix dignoscere posse, Ov.

dignus -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (die-nus, root DIC or DEK, whence deceo), *worthy, deserving*. **I.** With abl. laude, Cic.; memoriā, Cic.; with supine, dictu, Liv.; followed by a relative, qui aliquando imperet dignus, *worthy to command*, Cic.; with ut and the subj., quos ut socios haberes dignos duxisti, Liv.; poet. with infin., puer cantari dignus, Verg.; with ad, amicus dignus huic ad imitandum, Cic.; absol., diligere non dignos, Cic. **II.** Transf., *worthy of a person or thing, becoming, suitable, fitting*; with abl., facere quid docto homine et amico dignum fuerit, Cic.; with pro, quidnam pro offensione hominum dignum eloqui possim, Cic.; absol., *fitting, suitable, sufficient*; qui maeror dignus in tanta calamitate inveniri potest, Cic.; dignum est, foll. by infin. or acc. with infin., Cic.

digrēdiōr -gressus sum -grēdi, (dis and gradior), 3. dep. **A.** Lit., *to go apart, go asunder, separate, depart*; luna tum congregiens cum sole, tum digrediens, Cic.; ab aliquo, Cic.; a Coreyra, Liv.; ex loco, Caes.; in urbem, Tac.; viā, Liv.; **B.** Transf., *to deviate*; **a.** *de causa*, Cic.; **a causa**, Cic.; **b.** *of discourse, to digress*; digredi ab eo quod proposueris, Cic.

digressiō -ōnis, f. (digredior), **1.** *a separation, departure*, Cic.; **2.** *a digression in discourse*; a proposita oratione, Cic.

digressus -ūs, m. (digredior), *a separation, departure*; digressus et discessus, Cic.; digressus (lunae a sole), Cic.

dijūdicātiō -ōnis, f. (dijudico), *an adjudication, decision*, Cic.

dijūdicō, 1. (dis and judico), **1.** *to decide, adjudicate, determine*; controversiam, Cic.; litem, Hor.; *to decide by arms*; dijudicatā bellī fortunā, Caes.; **2.** *to distinguish, discern a difference*; vera et falsa, Cic.; vera a falsis dijudicare et distinguere, Cic.

dijun . . . v. disjun . . .

dilābor -lapsus sum, 3. dep. (dis and labor). **I.** *to glide apart*. **A.** Lit., **a.** *of houses, bodies, etc., to fall to pieces, fall down*; aedis Jovi vetustate dilapsa, Liv.; **b.** *of fluids, to melt, dissolve, disappear*; eadem (aqua congelata) admixto colore liquefacta et dilapsa, Cic. **B.** Transf., *to fall to decay, be ruined, disappear*; rem familiarem dilabi sinere, Cic.; dilapsa esse robor corporum animorumque, Liv. **II.** *to glide away from*. **A.** Lit., *to slip away, esp. of soldiers, to escape, disappear*; exercitus brevi dilabitur, Sall.; nocte in sua tecta, Liv.; of rivers, *to glide away*; Fibrenus rapide dilapsus, Cic. **B.** Transf., *to vanish, disappear*; **1.** *sunt alii plures fortasse sed de mea memoria dilabuntur*, Cic.; **2.** *esp. of time, to go by*; dilapso tempore, Sall.

dilācēro, 1. (dis and lacero), *to tear in pieces*. **A.** Lit., aliquem, Ov. **B.** Transf., *republicam*, Cic.

dilāmīno, 1. (dis and lamina), *to split in two*, Ov.

dilāniō, 1. (dis and lanio), *to tear in pieces*; cadaver, Cic.

dilargiōr, 4. dep. (dis and largior), *to lavish abroad, give liberally*; qui omnia quibus voluit dilargitus est, Cic.

dilātiō -ōnis, f. (differo), *a putting off, delaying, postponing*; temporis, Cic.; belli, Liv.; sine dilatione, Liv.; res dilationem non recipit or non patitur, Liv.

dilāto (dis and latus), 1. *to spread out, extend*. **I.** Lit., manum, Cic.; aciem, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., *nomen in continentibus terris*, Cic.; *legem in ordinem cunctum, to extend*, Cic. **B.** Esp. **1.** *litteras, to pronounce broadly*, Cic.; **2.** *of speech, to enlarge, amplify*; orationem, Cic.

dilātor -ōris, m. (differo), *a dilatory person, a loiterer*, Hor.

dilātus, v. differo.

dilaudo, 1. (dis and laudo), *to praise highly*; libros, Cic.

1. dilectus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from diligo), *beloved, dear*; dilecti tibi poetae, Hor.

2. dilectus -ūs = delectus (q.v.).

diligens -entis, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from diligo). **I.** Gen., *assiduous, accurate, careful, sedulous, diligent* (opp. negligens), **a.** *of persons, omnibus in rebus*, Cic.; with genit., *diligentissimus omnis officii*, Cic.; with dat., *Corinthios publicis equis assignandis fuisse diligentes*, Cic.; with ad and the gerund, *ad custodiendum*, Cic.; **b.** *of things which bear marks of attention, assidua ac diligens scriptura*, Cic. **II.** Esp. *careful in housekeeping, economical, saving*; homo frugi ac diligens, Cic.; in re hereditaria, Cic.

diligentē, adv. with compar. and superl. (diligens), *carefully, assiduously, accurately, diligently*; aliquem benigne et diligenter audire, Cic.; iter caute diligenterque facere, Caes.

diligentiā -ae, f. (diligo). **A.** Gen. *carefulness, attentiveness, accuracy, diligence*; with obj. genit., *testamentorum*, Cic.; with in and the abl., *pro mea summa in republica diligentia*, Cic.; non mediocre adhibere diligentiam, Caes.; diligentiam adhibere ut or ne (with the subj.), Cic.; adhibere ad considerandas res et tempus

et diligentiam, Cic.; omnia acerbissimā diligentiam perpendere, Cic. **B.** Esp. care in management of a household, frugality; res familiaris conservari (debet) diligentiam atque parsimoniam, Cic.

dīlīgo -lexi -lectum, 3. (dis and lego, to choose), to prize, love, esteem highly; aliquem, Cic.; aliquem diligere et carum habere, aliquem colere atque diligere, Cic.; se ipsum, Cic.; inter se, Cic.; of things, hunc locum, Cic.; alienius consilia, officia, to be satisfied with, Cic.

dīlōrīco, 1. (dī and lorico), to tear open; tunicam, Cic.

dīlūcō, 2. (dis and luceo), to be clear, evident; dilucere deinde fraus coepit, Liv.

dīlūcesco -luxi, 3. (inchoat. of diluceo), to grow light, become day; a, pers., omnem crede diem tibi diluxisse supremum, Hor.; b, impers., quum jam dilucesceret, Cic.

dīlūcidē, adv. with compar. and superl. (dilucidus), clearly, plainly, lucidly; plane et dilucide dicere, Cic.

dīlūcidus -a -um, clear, lucid, plain; oratio, Cic.; dilucidis verbis uti, Cic.

dīlūcūlum -i, n. (diluceo), the break of day, dawn; primo diluculo, Cic.; diluculo, at dawn, Cic.

dīlūdium -ii, n. (dis and ludus), the period of rest for gladiators between the days of public exhibition; transf., diludia posco, breathing-time, rest, Hor.

dīlūo -lūi -lūtum, 3. (dis and luo), to wash away, to dissolve. **A.** Lit., a, ne canalibus aqua immissa lateres diluere posset, Caes.; unguenta lacrimis, Ov.; b, to dilute, temper; vinum, Mart.; venenum, Liv. **B.** Transf., a, to weaken the force of, lessen, impair; molestias, Cic.; curam multo mero, Ov.; b, to expose the falseness of a statement, refute; crimen, Cic.; diluere aliquid et falsum esse docere, Cic.

dīlūtus -a -um, v. diluo.

dīlūvies -ēi, f. (diluo), a washing away, inundation, Hor.

dīlūvīo, 1. (diluvium), to overflow, Lucr.

dīlūvīum -ii, n. (diluo), a flood, deluge, inundation, Verg.

dīmāno, 1. (dis and mano), to flow in different directions, spread itself abroad; fig. meus hic forensis labor vitaeque ratio dimanavit ad existimationem hominum, Cic.

dīmēnsio -ōnis, f. (dimetior), a measuring; quadrati, Cic.

dīmētior -mensus, 4. dep. (dis and metior), to measure out. **I.** Lit. **A.** Gen., a, act., atque ego ista sum dimensus, Cic.; b, pass., a quo essent illa dimensa atque descripta, Cic.; tigna dimensa ad altitudinem fluminis, Caes. **B.** Esp. a, milit. t.t., to measure out a place for a camp; opere dimenso, Caes.; b, astronom. t.t., caelum atque terram, Cic.; pass., certis dimensus partibus orbis, Verg.; c, metric. t.t., syllabas, Cic.; versum, Cic. **II.** Transf., audiam civem digitis peccata dimetientem sua, Cic.

dīmēto, 1. (dis and meto), and dep. **dīmētor**, 1. to measure the boundaries of, Cic.; locum castris dimetari jussit, Liv.; dep., eorum cursus (acc.) dimetati, Cic.

dīmīcātio -ōnis, f. (dimīco), 1, a fight, struggle, contest in arms; proelli, Cic.; 2, any contest or struggle; vitae, for life and death, Cic.; captis, Cic.

dīmīco -āvi or -ūi, 1. (dis and mīco). **A.** to fight, contend, struggle in arms; pro patria, Cic.; proelio, Caes. **B.** Transf., to struggle, contend, strive; omni ratione erit dimicandum ut, etc., Cic.; de fama, de civitate, Cic.

dīmīdiātus -a -um (dimidium), halved, divided, half; mensis, Cic.; partes versiculorum, Cic.

dīmīdius -a -um (dis and medius), halved, divided in half; gen. with pars, dimidia pars, the half, Cic.; terrae, Cic.; of persons, frater meus dimidius major est quam totus, Cic. Subst., **dīmīdium** -ii, n. the half; pecuniae, Cic.; dimidio with a compar., stultior, by half, Cic.; prov., dimidium facti, qui coepit, habet, well begun is half done, Hor.

dīmīnūtio, v. deminutio.

dīmīssio -ōnis, f. (dimitto), 1, a sending out; libertorum ad provincias, Cic.; 2, a dismissing, discharging; remigum, Cic.

dīmītto -misi -missum, 3. (dis and mitto). **I.** to send forth, send in different directions; pueros circum amicos, Cic.; litteras per omnes provincias, Caes.; nuntios in omnes partes, Caes.; aciem (oculorum) in omnes partes, Ov. **II.** to send away from oneself, let go. **A.** Lit. 1, gen., a, legatos, Liv.; tabellarium, Cic.; hostem ex manibus, let slip, Caes.; regem spoliatum, Cic.; b, of things, to let drop; signa ex metu, Caes.; librum e manibus, Cic.; 2, esp. a, of persons, (a) to adjourn a meeting, dismiss; senatum, Cic.; (b) milit. t.t., to discharge; exercitum, Caes.; b, of things, to give up; provinciam, Liv. **B.** Transf., 1, gen., quare istos sine ulla contumelia dimittamus, Cic.; 2, esp. to let drop, give up, renounce, abandon, leave; oppugnationem, Caes.; quaestionem, Cic.; injuriam ignominiamque nominis Romani inultam impunitamque, Cic.

dīmōvēo -mōvi -mōtum, 2. (dis and moveo), to move asunder, part, separate, divide. **A.** Lit., terram aratro, to plough, Verg.; aquam corpore, Ov. **B.** to separate, remove, to take away; a, spes societatis equites Romanos a plebe dimovet, Sall.; b, statu sua sacra, Liv.

Dīnarchus -i, m. (Δείναρχος), an Athenian orator, contemporary with Demosthenes.

Dīndŷmus -i, m. and **Dīndŷma** -ōrum, n. (Δίνδυμος, Δίνδυμα τὰ), a mountain in Mysia, sacred to Cybele; hence **Dīndŷmēnē** -ēs, f. Cybele, Hor.

dīnosco = dignosco (q.v.).

dīnūmērātio -ōnis, f. (dinumero), an enumeration; dierum ac noctium, Cic.

dīnūmēro, 1. (dis and numero), to count up, enumerate. **A.** Gen., stellas, Cic.; regis annos, Cic. **B.** Esp. to count money, to pay; centuriat Capuae, dinumerat, counts out the gold, Cic.

Dīōdōrus -i, m. (Διόδωρος). **I.** a philosopher, contemporary of Ptolemaeus Soter. **II.** a peripatetic philosopher, of Tyre, flourishing about 109 B.C. **III.** (Siculus), a Greek historian.

dīoecēsis -ēos and -is, i. (διοίκησις), the district of a magistrate, Cic.

dīoecētes -ae, m. (διοικητής), a finance officer or treasurer, Cic.

Dīōgēnēs -is, m. (Διογένης), the name of several Greek philosophers, the most notorious of whom was the Cynic philosopher of Sinope.

Dīōmēdēs -is, m. (Διομήδης), 1, a hero of the Trojan war, son of Tydeus, prince of Calydon, said to have subsequently settled in Apulia, and to have founded Arpi; hence, adj., **Dīōmēdēus** -a -um, relating to Diomedes; 2, king of the Bistones in Thrace, who gave his captives as food to his horses.

Dīōn -ōnis, m. (Δίων), brother-in-law of Dionysius I., tyrant of Syracuse, killed by a conspiracy.

Dīōnē -ēs, f. and **Dīōna** -ae, f. (Διώνη), 1, the mother of Venus, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys or of Aether and Gaea; 2, Venus. Adj.

Dīōnaeus -a -um, relating to Dione, or Venus, mater, i.e. Venus, Verg.; Caesar (by the legend), descendant of Aeneas, son of Venus, Verg.; antrum, sacred to Venus, Hor.

Dīōnysius -ii, m. (Διονύσιος), 1, the Elder, Tyrant of Syracuse 406-367 B.C.; 2, his son and successor, tyrant, 367-356, B.C.

Dīōnysus -i, m. (Διονύσος), the Greek name of Bacchus; hence **Dīōnysia** -ōrum, n. the feast of Dionysus.

dīōta -ae f. (διώτη), a two-handled wine-jar, Hor.

Diphilus -i, m. (Δίφιλος), a comic poet of Sinope, contemporary of Menander and Philemon, imitated by Plautus.

diplōma -ātis, n. (δίπλωμα), literally, a folded letter; 1, under the republic, a circular letter of introduction given to travellers by the government, in order to facilitate their journey, Cic.; 2, under the empire, a government document conferring privileges on the persons to whom it was addressed, Tac.

Dipylōn, -i, n. (Δίπυλον), the double door, name of the Thriasian gate at Athens.

Dircē -ēs, f. (Δίρκη). I. the wife of Lycus king of Thebes, bound to a bull by Amphion and Zethus, and thrown (or changed) into the fountain named after her. II. the fountain of Dircē, to the north-west of Thebes. Adj., **Dircaeus** -a -um, Dircean, Boeotian; cygnus, Pindar, Hor.

directē, adv. with compar. (directus), straightforward, in a straight line; 1, horizontally, Cic.; transf., dicere, directly, Cic.; 2, perpendicularly; directe ad perpendiculum, Caes.

directō, adv. (directus), in a straightforward way, directly, Cic.

directus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (dirigo), 1, straight, direct, either in a horizontal or perpendicular direction; paries, Cic.; iter, Cic.; trabes, Caes.; 2, straightforward, plain, simple; verba, Cic.; homo, Cic.

diremptus -ūs, m. (dirimo), a separation, Cic.

direptio -ōnis, f. (diripio), a plundering, pillaging; urbs relicta direptioni, Cic.; bonorum direptio, Cic.

direptor -ōris, m. (diripio), a plunderer, pillager, Cic.

diribēo -ūi -itum, 2. (for dis -hibeo, from habeo), to sort the voting tickets which were cast into the balloting urn; tabellas, Cic.

diribitio -ōnis, f. (diribeo), the sorting of the voting tickets, Cic.

diribitor -ōris, m. (diribeo), the officer whose duty it was to sort the voting tickets, Cic.

dirigo -rexi -rectum, 3. (dis and rego). I. to set straight, arrange in a straight line; pass. dirigi, to proceed in a straight line; transf., dirigitur (argumentatio) quum proposuit aliquid quod probaret, Cic. II. to arrange, direct. A. Lit., 1, as regards motion, a, of ships, carriages, journeys, etc., to direct; ad castra Cornelianana vela, Caes.; cursum eo (quo), Cic.; iter ad Mutinam, Cic.; b, of weapons, to aim, direct; hastam in aliquem, Ov.; c, of the sight, aciem ad aliquem, Cat.; 2, of position, a, to arrange, order, dispose; (a) in quinquecenti ordines (arborum), Cic.; (b) milit. t. t., to draw up; aciem, Caes.; naves in pugnam, Liv.; b, to raise, erect; opera, Caes. B. Transf., a, to direct, guide; dirige vatis opus, Ov.; intransit. to lead; ad veritatem saepissime dirigit, Cic.; b, to direct the thoughts, attention, etc., to something; suas cogitationes ad aliquid, Cic.; c, to direct a speech to, to address; orationem ad aliquid, Cic.; d, to settle, arrange, fix, dis-

pose; vitam ad certam rationis normam, Cic.; utilitate officium magis quam humanitate, Cic.

dirimo -ēmi -emptum, 3. (dis and emo). I. 1, to part, separate, sunder, divide; Sabinæ mulieres ex transverso impetu facto dirimere infestas acies, dirimere iras, Liv.; 2, to interrupt, hinder, disturb, put off, break off; a, an assembly or conversation, actum est de eo nihil; nox diremit, Cic.; ea res colloquium ut diremisset, Caes.; esp. of omens, to interrupt (as inauspicious); consilia, Liv.; b, a fight, engagement, proelium, Liv.; a war, contention, bellum inter Philippum atque Aetolos, Liv.; c, an alliance, league, to break up; veterem conjunctionem civium, Cic. II. to divide: quae urbs Volturno flumine dirempta Falernum a Campano agro dividit, Liv.

diripio -ripui -reptum, 3. (dis and rapio). I. to tear to pieces. A. Lit., Hippolytum, Ov. B. Transf. to plunder, pillage, destroy; socios, Cic. II. to tear away; a pectore vestem, Ov.; res pulcherrimas ex tota Asia, Cic.

diritas -ātis, f. (dirus), 1, misfortune, disaster, Cic. poet.; 2, cruelty, fierceness; quanta in altero diritas, in altero comitas, Cic.

dirumpo -rūpi -ruptum, 3. to break in pieces, shatter. I. Lit., tenuissimam quamque partem (nubis) dividere atque dirumpere, Tac.; (homo) diruptus, ruptured, Cic. II. Transf., a, dirupi me paene in iudicio Galli Caninii, shouted myself hoarse in defending, etc., Cic.; middle, dirumpi, to burst with envy, grief, anger, etc.; dirumpi plausu alicuius, to burst with envy at the applause given to some one else, Cic.; dolore, Cic.; b, to sever, break up; amicitiam, Cic.; societatem, Cic.

dirūo -ūi -ūtum, 3. (dis and ruo), to pull down, raze to the ground, destroy. A. Lit., urbem, Cic.; agmina vasto impetu, to scatter, Hor. B. Transf., aere dirui, to be mulcted of one's pay, Plin.; in quibus (castris), quum frequens esset, tamen aere dirutus est, ruined by gambling, Cic.; homo diruptus dirutusque, bankrupt, Cic.

dirus -a -um (connected with δεινός), fearful, horrible, dire. A. Of unfavourable omens, omen, Ov.; subst., dirae -arum, f. unlucky omens, Cic.; so dira -orum, n., Cic. B. Transf., horrible, cruel, frightful; a, of things, execratio, Verg.; venena, Hor.; subst., dirae -arum, f. curses; diris agam vos, Hor.; contingere funebribus diris signa tela arma hostium, Liv.; b, of persons, cruel, terrible; dea, Circe, Ov.; Hannibal, Hor.; subst., personif., Dira -ae, f. a Fury, Verg.; gen. plur. often with ultrices, Furies, Verg.

1. **dis**, inseparable particle, meaning away from, takes the form of dis-, di-, and dir-.

2. **Dīs**, Ditis, m. a name of Pluto, god of the lower world, Cic.; domina Ditis, Proserpina, Verg.

3. **dīs**, dītis, adj. with compar. and superl., rich. A. Lit., dis hostis, Liv.; apud Helvetios ditissimus fuit Orgetorix, Caes.; with genit., ditissimus agri, Verg. B. Transf. richly provided, making rich; ditia stipendia, Liv.

discēdo -cessi -cessum, 3. I. to go asunder, part, separate; in duas partes, Sall.; caelum discedit, the heavens open, Cic.; transf., omnis Italia animis discedit, is divided, Sall. II. A. Lit., 1, gen., to depart, go away; e Gallia, Cic.; de foro, Cic.; finibus Ausoniae, Ov.; used impersonally, a contione disceditur, Caes.; 2, esp. a, milit. t. t. (a) of troops, to march away; a Brundisio, Caes.; ab signis, to break the ranks, leave the line of battle, Caes.; ab armis, to lay down arms, Caes.; (b) to come out of a contest, to come off; victor, Caes.; victus, Sall.; aequo Marte cum Volscis, to have a drawn battle with,

liv., so to come out of any contest (e.g., in a court of law); superior discedit, Cic.; turpissime, to come off with disgrace, Cic.; **b**, to abandon, desert; ab amicis, Cic.; ab aliquo duce (of soldiers), Caes. **B**. Transf., **1**, gen., ex vita tamquam ex hospitio, Cic.; a vita, Caes.; a re, to digress (of an orator), Cic.; nunquam ex animo meo discedit illius viri memoria, Cic.; **2**, esp. **a**, to abandon a duty, deviate, swerve from principles, etc.; ab officio, Cic.; a consuetudine, Cic.; **b**, polit. t. t. of the senate, in aliquam sententiam discedere, to be quite of the contrary opinion, Cic.; **c**, discedere ab aliquo or ab aliqua re, to except; quum a vobis discesserim, you excepted, Cic.

disceptatio -ōnis, f. (discepto), **1**, a debate, discussion, controversy; cum quibus omnis fere nobis disceptatio contentioque est, Cic.; with genit., disceptatio juris, Cic.; **2**, a judicial decision, award; disceptationem ab rege ad Romanos revocabant, Liv.

disceptator -ōris, m. (discepto), an arbitrator, judge of a controversy; domesticus, Cic.; juris, Cic.

disceptatrix -trīcis, f. (disceptator), one who decides, Cic.

discepto. **1** (dis and capto), **1**, to decide a suit or cause, adjudicate, determine; controversias, Cic.; inter populum et regem, Liv.; **2**, to dispute, debate, discuss; verbis de jure, Liv.; de controversiis apud se potius quam inter se armis, Caes.; de jure publico armis, Cic.; transf., in uno proelio omnis fortuna reipublicae disceptat, depends upon, Cic.

discerno -crēvi -crētum, **3**. **A**. to sever, separate; mons qui fines eorum discerneret, Sall.; duae urbes magno inter se maris terrarumque spatio discretae, Liv.; discretae sedes piorum, set apart, Hor. **B**. Transf., to distinguish, discern; alba et atra discernere non posse, Cic.; with rel. sent., animus discernit, quid sit eiusdem generis, quid alterius, Cic.

discerpo -cerpsi -cerptum, **3**. (dis and carpo). **A**. Lit. to pluck to pieces, tear in pieces, dismember; membra gruis, Hor.; animus nec dividi nec discerpi potest, Cic. **B**. Transf., in a discourse, to separate, divide; qui quae complecti tota nequeunt, haec facilius divulsa et quasi discerpta contrectant, Cic.

discessio -ōnis, f. (discedo), **1**, a going away, departure, Tac.; **2**, polit. t. t., voting, division in the senate (by going over to one side or the other); senatus consultum facere per discessionem, without discussion, Cic.; discessionem facere, to vote, Cic.; facta est discessio in sententiam alicuius, Cic.

discessus -ūs, m. (discedo), **1**, a parting, separation; caeli, lightning, Cic.; **2**, a departure, going away; ab urbe, Cic.; e vita, Cic.; esp., **a**, milit. t. t. marching off, Caes.; ab Dyrrhachio discessus exercituum, Cic.; **b**, euphem. banishment, Cic.

discidium -ii, n. (discindo). **I**. a tearing away, dividing; nubis, Lucr. **II**. separation, division, parting. **A**. Lit., conjugis miserae, from a wife, Cic.; esp., of the parting of lovers or of divorce, Cic.; divortia atque affinitatum discidia, Cic. **B**. Transf. separation in feelings, dissension; belli discidio, Cic.; deorum odia, discidia, discordiae, Cic.

discido, **3**. (dis and caedo), to cut in pieces, hew in pieces, Lucr.

discinctus -a -um (p. adj. of discingo), careless, reckless, dissolute, extravagant; nepos, Hor.; otia, Ov.

discindo -scidi -scissum, **3**. (dis and scindo),

1, to cleave asunder, split; cotem novaculā, Cic.; transf., amicitias, Cic.; **2**, to tear open; tunicam, Cic.

discingo -cixi -cinctum, **3**. to take off the girdle, ungird; Afros, to disarm, Juv.

disciplina -ae, f. (discipulus). **I**. instruction, teaching. **A**. Lit., litterae reliquaeque res quarum est disciplina, Cic.; novum aliquem alicui in disciplinam tradere, Cic.; ab aliquo disciplinam accipere, Cic.; subj. gen., disciplina majorum, Cic.; obj. gen., disciplina virtutis, Cic. **B**. Meton., that which is taught, learning, knowledge, science; **a**, gen., bellica, the art of war, Cic.; navalis, Cic.; habere quasdam etiam domesticas disciplinas, Cic.; juris civilis, Cic.; **b**, a philosophical school, a system; philosophiae disciplina, Cic.; **c**, a rhetorical school or system; Hermagorae, Cic. **II**. In a wider sense, training, education. **A**. Lit., **a**, gen., disciplina puerilis, of boys, Cic.; disciplina familiae, of slaves; gravis et constans, Cic.; **b**, esp. military training; militaris, Liv.; militiae, Cic. **B**. Meton., the result of training, custom, habit, order; **a**, gen., disciplinae sanctitas, Liv.; certa vivendi disciplina, Cic.; **b**, the ordering of a state, constitution; disciplina reipublicae, Cic.; disciplinam dare, Cic.; o morem praeclarum disciplinamque quam a majoribus accepimus, Cic.

discipula -ae, f. (discipulus), a female scholar, Hor.

discipulus -i, m. (disco), a scholar, pupil, disciple, Cic.

discludo -clūsi -clūsum, **3**. (dis and claudio), to shut up apart, to separate, divide. **I**. Nerea ponto, Verg.; tigna, keep at the proper distance, Caes.; mons qui Arvernos ab Helviis discludit, Caes. **II**. Transf., morsus roboris, to loosen, Verg.

disco, didici, **3**. **I**. to learn. **A**. Gen., litteras Graecas, Cic.; jus civile aut rem militarem, Cic.; id quod ex pluribus testibus prioribus actionibus didicistis, Cic.; ab eo Stoico dialecticam didicerat, Cic.; apud aliquem litteras, Cic.; in castris per laborem usum militiae, Sall.; with infin., saltare, Cic.; Latine loqui, Sall.; quinquere mes gubernare didicisse, Cic.; with rel. clause, plures discent quem ad modum haec fiant quam quem ad modum his resistatur, Cic.; ita didicisse a majoribus ut, etc., to have so learnt to be accustomed to, Caes.; disco fidibus, to learn to play on the lyre, Cic.; absol., valent pueri, studiose discunt, diligenter docentur, Cic.; voluntas discendi, Cic. **B**. Esp., discere causam, legal t. t., to get up the facts of a case, of an advocate, Cic. **II**. to become acquainted with; **1**, gen., me peritus discet Hiber Rhodanique poter, Hor.; **2**, to become acquainted with a fact, learn, find out; didici ex tuis litteris te omnibus in rebus habuisse rationem, Cic.

discolor -ōris. **A**. of different colours; signa, Cic.; miles, black and white (of the men at draughts), Ov. **B**. Transf., different from, unlike to; matrona meretrici dispar atque discolor, Hor.

disconvēnio, **4**. to disagree, not to harmonise; vitae ordine toto, Hor.; impers., eo disconvēnit inter meque et te, Hor.

discordia -ae, f. (discors). **I**. **a**, dissension, disagreement, discord; haec discordia non rerum sed verborum, Cic.; **b**, dissension, sedition, Tac. **II**. Personif., Discordia, the Goddess of Discord, Verg.

discordiosus -a -um (discordia), full of discord, mutinous; vulgus seditiosum atque discordiosum fuit, Sall.

discordo, **1**. (discors), **1**, to be at discord, to disagree; cum Cheruseis, Tac.; inter se dis-

sidere atque discordare, Cic.; animus a se dis-
sidents secumque discordans, Cic.; of soldiers,
to be mutinous, Tac.; 2, to be unlike; quantum
discordet parum avaro, Hor.

discors -cordis (dis and cor), 1. **I.** *disagree-
ing, inharmonious, discordant*; civitas secum ipsa
discors, Liv.; of inanimate objects, venti, Verg.;
bella, Ov.; 2, *unlike, dissimilar, different*; tam
discordia inter se responsa Liv.

discrēpantiā -ae, f. (discrepo), *disagree-
ment, difference*; scripti et voluntatis, Cic.

discrēpātiō -ōnis, f. (discrepo), *disagree-
ment, disunion*; inter consules, Liv.

discrēpito, 1. (intens. of discrepo), *to be
entirely dissimilar, to be quite unlike*, Lucr.

discrēpo -pāvi, 1. *not to sound together*. **A.**
Lit., *to be out of time, to be discordant*; in fidibus
aut in tibiis, Cic. **B.** Transf., *to disagree, be
different, be unlike*; cum aliquo or cum aliqua
re, Cic.; ab aliqua re, Cic.; sibi, Cic.; inter
se, Cic.; nunc in re, Cic.; with dat., quantum
simplex hilarisque nepoti discrepet, Hor.; im-
pers., discrepat, *there is a disagreement, people
are not agreed*; discrepat inter scriptores, Liv.;
illud haudquaquam discrepat, Liv.; with acc.
and infin., Liv.; non or haud discrepat quin,
etc., Liv.

discrībo = describo (q.v.).

discrīmen -inis, n. (discerno), *that which
divides*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Concr., *the dividing line*;
quoniam pertenui discrimine (duo maria) separar-
entur, Cic. **B.** Abstr., **a**, *the space between*;
spatium discrimina fallit, Ov.; **b**, in music, *in-
terval*; septem discrimina vocum (of the lyre
with seven strings), Verg. **II.** **a**, *separation,
distinction, difference*; delectu omni et discrimine
remoto, Cic.; **b**, *turning-point, critical moment*;
ea res nunc in discrimine versatur utrum pos-
situe . . . an, Cic.; in discrimen adductum esse,
Cic.; **c**, *crisis, hazard, danger*; in tanto dis-
crimine periculi, Liv.; ad ipsum discrimen eius
temporis, Cic.; res esse in summo discrimine,
Caes.

discrīmino, 1. (discrimen), *to separate, sun-
der, divide*; Etruriam discriminat Cassia, Cic.;
vigiliarum somnique nec die nec nocte dis-
criminata tempora, Liv.

discriptiō -ōnis, f. (discribo), *a division*,
Cic.

discrucio, 1. *to torture vehemently, torment*;
of bodily torture, discruciatos necare, Cic.; of
mental anguish, refl. or pass., *to torment oneself,
make oneself miserable*, Cic.

discumbo -cūbui -cūbitum, 3. *to lie down*;
a, *to recline at table*; discubuimus omnes praeter
illam, Cic.; impers., discumbitur, *one goes to the
table*, Cic.; **b**, *to sleep, go to bed*; cenati discub-
uerunt ibidem, Cic.

discūpio -ivi -itum, 3. *to desire vehemently*,
Cat.

discurro -cūcurri and -curri -cursum, 3. *to
run in different directions, run about, run to and
fro*; in muris, Caes.; circa deum delubra, Liv.;
ad arma, Liv.; impers., totā discurretur urbe,
Verg.; of things, diversa ruens septem discurret
in ora, Verg.; quoniam mens discurret utroque, Ov.

discursus -ūs, m. (discurro), *a running up
and down, a running about, running to and fro*;
militum, Liv.; lupi, Ov.; of things, liber inter
ordines discursus, of a ship, *unhindered motion*,
Liv.

discus -i, m. (δίσκος), *a quoit*; discum audire
quam philosophum malle, Cic.

discūtiō -cussi -cussum, 3. (dis and quatio),
to strike asunder. **I.** *to shatter, break down*: tri-
bus arietibus aliquantum muri, Liv. **II.** 1, *to*

disperse, scatter; nubem, Ov.; umbras, Verg.;
discussa est caligo, Cic.; 2, *to frustrate, bring to
nought, suppress*; eam rem, Liv.; caedem, Cic.;
eorum captiones, Cic.; eorum advocacionem
manibus, ferro, lapidibus, Cic.

disertē, adv. with superl. (disertus), *clearly,
plainly, eloquently*; dicere, Cic.

disertus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and
superl. (dissero), *eloquent, well-expressed*; **a**, of
the language, oratio, Cic.; historia, Cic.; **b**, of
the person speaking, homo, Cic.; disertissimus
orator, Cic.

disicō = disjicio (q.v.).

disjecto, 1. (intens. of disjicio), *to cast about,
scatter*, Lucr.

1. **disjectus** -a -um, v. disjicio.

2. **disjectus** -ūs, m. (disjicio), *a scattering,
dispersing*, Lucr.

disjicō -jēci -jectum, 3. (dis and jacio), *to
cast asunder*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., of buildings,
etc., *to throw down, destroy*; disjecta tempestate
statua, Liv.; disjecta aedificia, Caes. **B.** *to scat-
ter, disperse*; naves or classem, Liv.; disjecta
comas, *with dishevelled hair*, Ov.; disjecta membra
poetae, Hor.; disjecta manus, Cic.; milit. t.t.,
to scatter; phalangem, Caes. **II.** Transf., *to
bring to naught, frustrate*; consilia ducis, Liv.

disjunctiō -ōnis, f. (disjuncto), *separation*.
I. Lit., meorum, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, gen., *dis-
ference*; animorum, Cic.; 2, esp., **a**, in logic, *a
disjunctive proposition*, Cic.; **b**, in rhet. *a series
of sentences without connecting particles, asyn-
deton*, Cic.

disjunctus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and
superl. (disjuncto), *separated, sundered, distant*.
I. Lit., quae (Aetolia) procul barbaris disjuncta
gentibus, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., *remote
from*; homines Graeci longe a nostrorum homin-
um gravitate disjuncti, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, in
logic, *disjunctive*; 2, in rhet., *disconnected*, Cic.

disjuncto -juncti -junctum, 3. *to unbind,
loosen, separate*. **I.** Lit., **a**, *to unyoke or unhar-
ness*; jumenta, Cic.; **b**, *to separate, sunder, remove*;
intervallo locorum et tempore disjuncti sumus,
Cic.; Italis disjungimur oris, Verg. **II.** Transf.,
A. Gen., *to separate*; aliquem ab aliquo, Cic.
B. Esp., *to distinguish*; insaniam a furore, Cic.

dispālor, 1. dep. *to wander about, to stray*,
Nep.

dispando -pandi -pansum, 3. *to expand, ex-
tend, stretch out*, Lucr.

dispar -pāris, *unlike, different, dissimilar,
unequal*; fortuna, Cic.; tempora, Cic.; with dat.,
illa oratio huic dispar, Cic.; with genit., quid-
quam dispar sui atque dissimile, Cic.

dispargo, v. dispergo.

dispārilis -e, *unlike, dissimilar, different,
unequal*; disparilis exspiratio terrarum, Cic.

dispāro, 1. *to separate, part, divide*; seniores
a junioribus divisit eosque ita disparavit ut,
etc., Cic.; partic. subst., **dispārātum** -i, n.,
rhet. t. t., *the contradictory proposition* (e.g.,
sapere, non sapere), Cic.

dispartio = dispertio (q.v.).

dispello -pūli -pulsum, 3. **I.** *to drive in
different directions*; pecudes, Cic. **II.** *to scatter,
dispel*; umbras, Verg.; transf., ab animo tan-
quam ab oculis caliginem, Cic.

dispendium -i, n. (dispendo), *expenditure,
expense, loss*; facere, *to suffer loss*; transf., dis-
pendia morae, *loss of time*, Verg.

1. **dispendo** = dispando (q.v.).

2. **dispendo** -pensum, 2. *to weigh out*, Varr.

dispenno = dispando (q.v.).

dispensatio -ōnis, f. (dispenso), 1, *management, economical administration*; aerarii, Cic.; annonae, Liv.; 2, *the office of a dispensator*, Cic.; regia, *the office of treasurer to a king*, Cic.

dispensator -ōris, m. (dispenso), *a steward, bailiff, treasurer*, Cic.

dispenso, 1. (intens. of 2. dispendo). **I.** *to weigh out or pay away money*, Plaut.; *to divide, distribute*; oscula per natos, Ov.; laetitiam inter impotentes populi animos, Liv.; in rhet., inventa non solum ordine, sed etiam momento quodam atque iudicio, Cic. **II.** **a.** gen., *to arrange*; annum intercalariis mensibus interponendis ita dispensavit ut, etc., Liv.; **b.** esp., *to manage a household*; res domesticas, Cic.

disperditio -ōnis, f. (disperdo), *a total destruction, ruin*, Cic.

disperdo -didi -ditum, 3. *to destroy, ruin, annihilate*; possessiones, Cic.

dispereō -i, 4. *to perish utterly, be entirely ruined*; fundus disperit, Cic.; dispeream, si, or nisi, *may I perish if or except*, Cat., Hor.

dispergo -spersi -spersum, 3. (dis and spargo), *to scatter, spread abroad, disperse*; **a.** tam multa pestifera terrā marique, Cic.; *to disperse an army*, Caes.; **b.** rumores, *to spread abroad reports*, Tac.

dispersē and **dispersim**, adv. (dispersus), *in different places, dispersedly, here and there*, Cic.

dispersio -ōnis, f. (dispergo), *a scattering, destruction*, Cic.

dispertio (dis-partio) -ivi and -i -itum, 4. *to separate, divide, distribute*. **A.** Lit., pecuniam iudicibus, Cic.; exercitum per oppida, Liv. **B.** Transf., tempora voluptatis laborisque, Cic.; dep., **dispertior** -iri, aliquid in infinita, Cic.; administrationem inter se, Liv.

dispicio -spexi -spectum, 3. (dis and specio). **I.** *to open the eyes and begin to see*; catuli qui jam dispecturi sint, Cic. **II.** **A.** *to catch sight of, perceive*; 1, lit., Lucr.; 2, transf., populus Romanus libertatem jam ex diutina servitute dispiciens, Cic. **B.** 1, *to perceive mentally*; si dispicere quid coepero, Cic.; with rel. sent., sed ego quod sperem non dispicio, Cic.; 2, *to reflect upon, consider*; res Romanas, Cic.

displicēo -plīcūi -plīcītum, 2. (dis and placeo), *to displease* (opp. placeo, complaceo); alicui, Cic.; alicui de aliquo, Cic.; mihi or alicui displicet, with infin., Cic.; displicere sibi, *to be dissatisfied with oneself, to be melancholy, out of spirits*, Cic.

displōdo -plōsi -plōsum, 3. *to spread out, dilate, burst*, Hor.

dispōno -pōsi -pōsitum, 3. (dis and pono), *to put in different places, to distribute*. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., pocula Bacchi, Ov.; signa ad omnes columnas, omnibus etiam intercolumniis, in silva denique disposita sub divo, Cic.; milit. t. t., portis stationes, Liv.; praesidia ad ripas, Caes. **B.** Transf., **a.** *to distribute on a definite plan*; imperii curas, Tac.; **b.** rhet. t. t., verba ita, ut pictores varietatem colorum, Cic. **II.** *to arrange, dispose, set in order*. **A.** Lit., Homeri libros antea confusos, Cic.; bene dispositae comae, Ov. **B.** Transf., disposita ad honorem studia, Cic.

dispōsitē, adv. (dispositus), *in proper order, methodically*; accusare, Cic.

dispōsitio -ōnis, f. (dispono), *a regular arrangement or order in a speech*, Cic.

dispōsitūra -ae, f. (dispono), *arrangement, order*, Lucr.

1. **dispōsitus** -a -um, p. adj. (dispono), *arranged*, Plin.

2. **dispōsitus** -ūs, m. (dispono), *arrangement*, Tac.

dispūtatio -ōnis, f. (disputo), *an arguing, debating, argument, debate*; hāc in utramque partem disputatione habitā, Cic.

dispūtator -ōris, m. (disputo), *a debater, disputant*, Cic.

dispūto, 1. *to discuss, weigh, debate, argue*; aliquid, Cic.; de aliqua re, Cic.; ad aliquam rem de aliqua re, Cic.; pro omnibus et contra omnia, Cic.; contra propositum, Cic.; disputari in utramque partem, *for and against*, Cic.; with rel. sent., ego enim quid desiderem, non quid viderim disputo, Cic.

disquīro, 3. (dis and quaero), *to inquire into, investigate*, Hor.

disquīsitiō -ōnis, f. (disquiro), *an inquiry, investigation*, Cic.

dissaepiō -saepsi -saeptum, 4. *to hedge off, separate, divide*; aliquid tenui muro, Cic.

dissaeptiō -ōnis, f. (dissaepio), *a partition*, Liv. (?).

dissaeptum -i, n. (dissaepio), *a barrier, partition*, Lucr.

dissēmiō, 1. *to spread abroad, disseminate*; sermonem, Cic.; malum, Cic.

dissēsiō -ōnis, f. (dissentio), *disagreement, variance*. **I.** Of persons, **a.** in a friendly manner, inter homines de jure, Cic.; est quaedam inter nos parva dissensio, Cic.; **b.** in a hostile manner, *dissension, disunion*; dissensio ac disidium, Cic.; dissensio civilis, Caes. **II.** Of abstractions, *opposition*; utilium cum honestis, Cic.

dissensus -ūs, m. (dissentio), *disunion, disagreement*, Verg.

dissentāneus -a -um (dissentio), *disagreeing, different* (opp. consentaneus); alicui rei, Cic.

dissentiō -sensi -sensum, 4. *to be of a different opinion, not to agree*. **I.** Lit., Of persons, **a.** in a friendly manner, ab aliquo, Cic.; ab aliqua re, Cic.; de aliqua re, Cic.; cum aliquo, Cic.; inter se, Cic.; with dat., conditionibus foedis, Hor.; **b.** in a hostile manner, *to be at variance*; acerrime dissentientes cives, Cic. **II.** Transf., of things, *to be opposed, different*; a more, Cic.; quid ipsum a se dissentiat, Cic.

dissēp . . . v. dissaep . . .

dissērēnascit -avit, impers. (inchoat. of disserenat, *it clears up* (of the weather); quum undique disserenavisset, Liv.

dissērēnat, impers. (dis and serenus), *it clears up*, Plin.

1. **dissēro** -sēvi -sītum, 3. 1, *to scatter seed*, Plin.; 2, *to plant at a distance in the ground*; taleas, Caes.

2. **dissēro** -sērūi -sertum, 3. *to examine, treat of, discuss a subject*; with acc., ista, Cic.; with acc. and infin., Cic.; with relative sentence (quomodo, qui, quid), Cic.; with de, quae Socrates supremo vitae die de immortalitate animorum disseruisset, Cic.

disserpo, 3. *to creep in different directions, spread imperceptibly*; late disserpunt tremores, Lucr.

disserto, 1. (intens. of 2. dissero), *to treat of discuss, argue*; aliquid, Tac.

dissidēo -sēdi -sessum, 2. (dis and sedeo), lit., *to sit apart*. **I.** *to be drawn apart*; si toga dissidet impar, *sits unevenly*, Hor. **II.** *to be distant, to be separated*. **A.** Lit., of places, quantum Hypanis Veneto dissidet Eridano, Prop. **B.** Transf., *not to agree*; **a.** of persons, *to disagree, dissent, be of a different opinion*; inter se,

Cic.; ab aliquo, Cic.; cum aliquo, Cic.; de aliqua, Cic.; with dat., dissidens plebi virtus, Hor.; in a hostile sense, to be at variance, Cic.; b, of things, to be opposed, contrary; scriptum a sententia dissidet, Cic.; cupiditates inter se dissident et discordant, Cic.

dissidium -ii, n. (dissideo), *disagreement, disunion*, Cic.

dissilio -siliū -sultum, 4. (dis and salio), to leap apart, burst asunder. **A.** Lit., haec loca dissiluisse ferunt, Verg.; dissilit omne solum, Ov. **B.** Transf., gratia sic fratrum geminorum dissiluit, was broken up, Hor.

dissimilis -e, adj. with compar. and superl., unlike, dissimilar; with genit., verum tamen fuit tum sui dissimilis, Cic.; with dat., quies est tam dissimilis homini, qui non, etc., Cic.; with inter se, duo fuerunt per idem tempus dissimiles inter se, Cic.; with inter se and the genit., qui sunt et inter se dissimiles et aliorum, Cic.; with atque (ac) quam and et, dissimilis est militum causa et tua, Cic.; absol., naturae dissimiles, Cic.

dissimilitēr, adv. (dissimilis), *differently, in a different manner*, Liv.

dissimilitūdo -inis, f. (dissimilis), *unlikeness, difference*; locorum, Cic.; habet ab illis rebus dissimilitudinem, Cic.; dissimilitudinem non nullam habet cum illius administratione provinciae, Cic.; quum tanta sit inter oratores bonos dissimilitudo, Cic.

dissimulantēr, adv. (dissimulo), *secretly, in a dissembling manner*; verba non aperte sed dissimulanter conclusa, Cic.; non or ne dissimulanter, without dissembling, Cic.

dissimulatio -ōnis, f. (dissimulo), *a concealing, dissembling, dissimulation*, Cic.; esp. of irony (in the Socratic sense), Cic.

dissimulātor -ōris, m. (dissimulo), *a dissembler, concealer*; opis propriae, Hor.

dissimūlo, 1. to make unlike. **I.** to conceal, to hide; Achilles veste virum longā dissimulatus erat, concealed his manhood beneath a woman's robe, Ov. **II.** to act or to speak as if a thing which is were not. **A.** to dissemble, disguise, keep secret; aliquid silentio, Cic.; dissimulata deam, concealing her divinity, Ov.; with acc. and infin., Cic.; with ut and the subj., Cic.; non dissimulare, followed by quin, Cic.; dissimulare non sinit quin delecter, Cic.; absol., to dissemble; non dissimulat, Cic. **B.** to ignore, leave unnoticed; dissimulare consulatum alicuius, Tac.

dissipābilis -e (dissipo), *that can be scattered*; ignis et aer, Cic.

dissipātio -ōnis, f. (dissipo). **I.** scattering; civium, Cic. **II.** **A.** dispersion by sale; praedae, Cic. **B.** Rhet. t. t., the analysis of an idea, Cic.

dissipātus -a -um, p. adj. (dissipo), *scattered, disconnected*; oratio, Cic.

dissipo, 1. (dis and *sipo). **I.** to scatter, disperse, spread abroad. **A.** Lit., membra fratris, Cic.; aliud alio, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, ea contrahere amicitiam, dissipare discordiam, put an end to, Cic.; 2, famam, spread abroad, Cic. **II.** to scatter by violence; 1, lit., milit. t. t., to rout, scatter; hostes, Cic.; dissipata fuga, Liv.; 2, to pull down, destroy; statuam, Cic.; tecta, Liv.; 3, of property, to squander, destroy; patrimonium, Cic.; reliquias reipublicae, Cic.

dissitus, partic., v. 1. dissero.

dissociābilis -e (dissocio), 1, act. *that which separates*; oceanus, Hor.; 2, pass., *that which cannot be united*; res, Tac.

dissociatio -ōnis, f. (dissocio), *a separation, parting*; spiritus corporisque, Tac.

dissocio, 1. **I.** to separate, sever, divide friendships, etc.; morum dissimilitudo dissociat amicitias, Cic.; disertos a doctis, Cic. **II.** Of places, to separate, divide; ni (montes) dissociantur opacā valle, Hor.

dissolūbilis -e (dissolvo), *dissoluble, separable*; mortale omne animal et dissolubile et dividuum sit necesse est, Cic.

dissolūtē, adv. (dissolutus), 1, *disconnectedly, loosely*; dissolute dicere, without connecting particles, Cic.; 2, *carelessly, negligently, without energy*; minus severe quam decuit, non tamen omnino dissolute, Cic.

dissolūtio -ōnis, f. (dissolvo). **I.** Lit. *breaking up, dissolution, destruction, annihilation*; naturae, death, Cic.; navigii, shipwreck, Tac. **II.** Transf., 1, *destruction, abolition*; legum, iudiciorum, Cic.; 2, *refutation of a charge*; criminum, Cic.; 3, *want of energy, weakness*; remissio animi ac dissolutio, Cic.; 4, in rhet., *want of connexion*, Cic.

dissolūtus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (dissolvo). **I.** not bound together, loosened; navigium, leaky, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, rhet. t. t., *disconnected, loose*, Cic.; 2, *wanting in energy, lax*; poterone esse in eum dissolutus qui, etc., Cic.; 3, *profligate, dissolute*; dissolutissimus hominum, Cic.

dissolvo -solvi -solutum, 3. **I.** to loosen, unloose. **A.** Lit., 1, gen., scopas, clipeum, Cic.; 2, esp. to melt; aes, Lucr. **B.** Transf., 1, gen., to break up, destroy; societatem, amicitiam, Cic.; leges, Cic.; 2, esp. a, rhet. t. t., to divide; orationem, Cic.; b, to refute an assertion, charge, etc.; criminationem, Cic. **II.** to pay, discharge a debt; aes alienum, Cic.; pecuniam publicam ulli civitati, Cic.

dissōnus -a -um. **A.** discordant, inharmonious, dissonant; clamores, Liv. **B.** Transf., different, disagreeing; dissonae gentes sermone moribusque, Liv.

dissors -sortis, *having a different lot or fate*; ab omni milite dissors gloria, not shared with, Ov.

dissuādēo -suāsi -suāsūm, 2. to advise against, oppose by argument; legem agrariam, Cic.; de captivis, Cic.; with acc. and infin., Cic.; absol., dissuasi aus nos, I spoke against it, Cic.

dissuāsio -ōnis, f. (dissuadeo), *advising to the contrary, speaking against*; rogationis eius, Cic.

dissuāsor -ōris, m. (dissuadeo), *one who advises to the contrary, one who speaks against*; rogationis, Cic.; legis agrariae, Liv.; transf., of things, Auster quasi dissuasor consilii mei, Cic.

dissuāvior, 1. dep. to kiss eagerly, ap. Cic.

dissulto, 1. (intens. of dissilio), to leap apart, burst asunder; nec fulmine tanti dissultant crepitus, Verg.; dissultant ripae, Verg.

dissūo -sūi -sūtum, 3. **A.** Lit., to unstitch. **B.** Transf., to open wide; sinum, Ov.; to loosen gently or by degrees; tales amicitiae dissuendae magis quam discindendae, Cic.

distantiā -ae, f. (disto), *difference, diversity*; morum studiorumque, Cic.

distendo -tendi -tentum and -tensum, 3. to stretch apart, expand, extend. **I.** Gen., aciem, Caes.; brachia, Ov. **II.** 1, to fill full, distend; ubera cytiso, Verg.; horrea plena spicis, Tib.; 2, a, milit. t. t., to divide, to distract the attention of the enemy by attacks in different places; copias hostium, Liv.; b, to distract, perplex; distendit ea res animos Samnitium, Liv.

1. **distentus** -a -um, p. adj. (distendo) *distended, full*; ubera, Hor.